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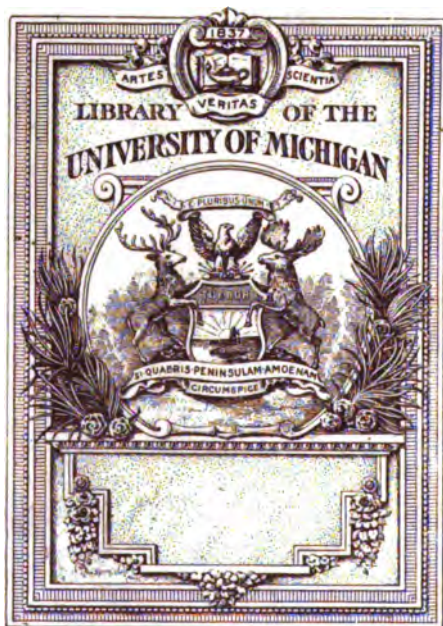
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LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED TO THE

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA.

WHICH CONVENED AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 8, 1894.

FRANK D. JACKSON,	- - - - -	Governor
WARREN S. DUNGAN,	- - - - -	Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate
W. M. MCFARLAND,	- - - - -	Secretary of State
C. G. MCCARTHY	- - - - -	Auditor of State
BYRON A. BEESON,	- - - - -	Treasurer of State
HENRY SABIN,	- - - - -	Superintendent of Public Instruction
JOHN Y. STONE,	- - - - -	Attorney-General
HENRY STONE,	- - - - -	Speaker of the House of Representatives

VOLUME NO. II.

DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1894.

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Biennial Report of the Adjutant General.
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Biennial Report of Board of Trustees Industrial Home for the Blind.
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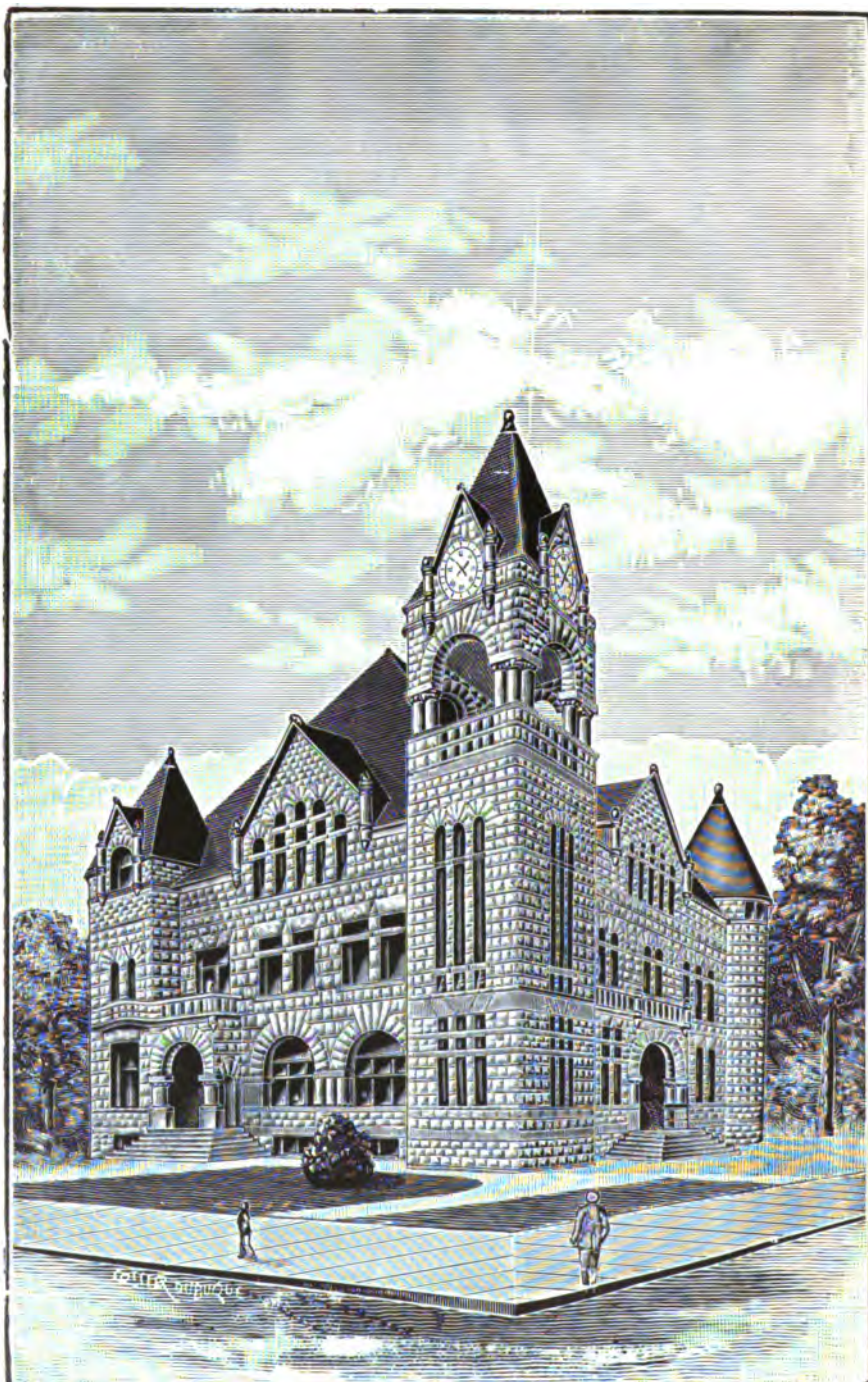
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HIGH SCHOOL, DUBUQUE.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA.

NOVEMBER 1, 1893.

J. B. KNOEPFLER,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—In compliance with section 1583, of the Code, as amended by chapter 82, laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, I have the honor to submit to you the report of the Department of Public Instruction for the biennial period ending September 30, 1893.

J. B. KNOEPFLER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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THE SUMMARIES.

On the following pages will be found a bird's-eye view of Iowa school statistics, a summary for each of the past three years of the items under secretaries' reports and treasurers' reports; also of the institutes and the work done by county superintendents, together with matter of interest concerning the school fund and the cost of the public schools of the state figured on different bases. In a portion of this summary, the increase or decrease from year to year is given.

It may seem that the number of recommendations is rather large, yet even the summary does not contain all the suggestions discussed under the several topics, and none that did not commend themselves to our judgment after duly weighing them.

The report contains other suggestions not brought into the summary.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

SECRETARIES' REPORTS.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	1891.	1892.	INCREASE.	1893.	INCREASE.
District townships	1,198	1,193	*5	1,185	*8
Independent districts	3,463	3,532	69	3,584	52
Whole number of districts	4,661	4,725	64	4,769	44
Subdistricts	8,969	8,965	18	9,145	180

SCHOOLS.

Ungraded	12,178	12,322	144	12,367	65
Rooms in graded	3,854	4,123	269	4,328	205
Whole number	16,032	16,445	413	16,715	270
Average duration in months	7.8	7.9	.....	7.8	.....

TEACHERS.

Males employed	5,228	4,978	*250	4,837	*141
Females employed	21,541	22,275	734	23,464	1,189
Whole number	26,769	27,253	484	28,301	1,048
Av. Mo. compensation, males ..	\$ 37.54	\$ 37.76	.22	\$ 38.73	.97
Av. Mo. compensation, females ..	\$ 30.52	\$ 30.78	.22	\$ 30.81	.03

SCHOLARS.

Between 5 and 21, males ..	339,969	343,598	3,629	350,730	7,132
Between 5 and 21, females ..	328,672	331,426	2,754	336,420	4,994
Total enumeration	668,641	675,024	6,483	687,150	12,126
Enrolled in public schools ..	503,755	509,880	6,075	513,614	3,784
Total average attendance	317,267	321,708	4,441	324,217	2,509
Percentage enrollment on enumeration	75.4	75.5	.....	74.7	.....
Percentage attendance on enrollment	63.0	63.1	.....	63.1	.....
Percentage attendance on enumeration	47.5	47.6	.....	47.2	.....
Av. tuition per Mo. per scholar ..	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.81	.01	\$ 1.89	.08
Av. number to each teacher ..	19	19	.....	18	.....

* Decrease.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Whole number	13,129	13,275	146	13,433	156
Value	\$ 13,184,944	\$ 13,800,162	\$ 615,208	\$ 15,110,494	\$ 1,310,342

APPARATUS.

Value	\$ 404,534	\$ 441,374	\$ 36,840	\$ 461,004	\$ 19,720
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DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

	1891.	1892.	INCREASE.	1893.	INCREASE.
Number of volumes	98,701	106,130	7,429	122,728	16,598

SHADE TREES ON SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Number of growing trees	177,391	180,090	2,699	189,076	8,596
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TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

Teaching effects of stimulants	15,249	15,837	588	15,993	156
--------------------------------------	--------	--------	-----	--------	-----

TREASURERS' REPORTS.

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

	1891.	1892.	INCREASE.	1893.	INCREASE.
On hand at last report.....	\$ 334,699.93	\$ 361,542.93	\$	\$ 370,116.23	\$
From district tax.....	595,823.87	643,568.33	.....	708,390.18	.....
From other sources	597,972.11	611,990.96	.....	569,821.45	.....
Total receipts.....	\$1,528,495.91	\$1,617,122.22	\$ 98,626.31	\$1,648,327.86	\$ 31,205.64

EXPENDITURES.

For school houses and sites ..	\$ 581,579.01	\$ 624,731.04	.....	\$ 707,170.53	\$
For libraries and apparatus....	7,777.16	10,099.21	.....	10,980.65	.....
On bonds and interest	437,768.71	433,969.32	.....	361,891.30	.....
Paid for other purposes	139,828.10	178,206.42	.....	223,921.26	.....
Total expenditures	\$1,166,952.98	\$1,247,005.99	\$ 80,053.01	\$1,303,969.74	\$ 55,968.75
On hand	361,542.93	370,116.23	.....	344,358.12	.....
Total	\$1,528,495.91	\$1,617,122.22	.....	\$1,648,327.86	.....

CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

	1891.	1892.	INCREASE.	1893.	INCREASE.
On hand at last report.....	\$ 619,233.72	\$ 635,351.93	\$	\$ 605,439.77	\$
From district tax	1,314,002.94	1,349,841.71	.....	1,422,188.30	.....
From other sources	167,759.76	205,356.35	.....	229,905.97	.....
Total receipts.....	\$2,100,996.42	\$2,190,549.99	\$ 89,553.57	\$2,257,534.04	\$ 67,294.05

EXPENDITURES.

For fuel, rent, repairs, etc.....	\$ 887,979.45	\$ 944,504.76	.....	\$1,098,655.58	\$
Paid secretaries and treasurers	132,736.09	133,013.57	.....	132,863.11	.....
For records, dictionaries, etc..	56,480.51	51,096.78	.....	47,750.05	.....
For text-books to be sold	41,696.66	53,172.82	.....	44,852.03	.....
For general supplies.....	156,912.76	168,383.19	.....	202,737.63	.....
For other purposes	180,839.02	234,639.10	.....	195,389.11	.....
Total expenditures.....	\$1,465,644.49	\$1,585,110.22	\$ 119,465.73	\$1,722,247.54	\$ 137,137.32
On hand.....	635,351.93	605,439.77	.....	535,586.50	.....
Total	\$2,100,996.42	\$2,190,549.99	.....	\$2,257,834.04	.....

TEACHERS' FUND.

RECEIPTS.

	1891.	1892.	INCREASE.	1893.	INCREASE
On hand at last report.....	\$2,149,302.15	\$2,146,605.79	\$	\$2,086,877.00	\$
From district tax.....	3,675,711.62	3,692,876.82		3,908,003.04	
From semi-annual app'rt'm'ts.....	834,784.19	789,039.67		769,159.10	
From other sources.....	98,408.09	117,437.64		123,706.75	
Total receipts.....	\$6,658,206.05	\$6,745,959.92	\$ 87,753.87	\$6,887,745.89	\$ 141,785.97

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers.....	\$4,458,590.30	\$4,589,236.28	\$	\$4,789,323.41	\$
Paid for other purposes.....	53,009.96	68,838.94		97,833.45	
Total expenditures.....	\$4,511,600.26	\$4,658,075.22	\$ 146,474.96	\$4,887,156.86	\$ 229,081.64
On hand.....	2,146,605.79	2,087,884.70		2,000,589.03	
Total.....	\$6,658,206.05	\$6,745,959.92	\$	\$6,887,745.89	\$

COUNTY SUPERVISION.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

	1891.	1892.	INCREASE.	1893.	INCREASE.
First grade certificates issued.....	10,437	10,419	18	10,635	216
Second grade certificates issued.....	13,328	13,308	*18	14,068	760
Third grade certificates issued.....	1,597	1,753	156	1,650	*103
Total number issued.....	25,362	25,480	120	26,353	873
Applicants rejected.....	3,512	4,274	762	3,911	*393
Total number examined.....	28,872	29,754	912	30,264	510
Certificates revoked.....	3	1	*2	12	11
Average age of applicants.....	26 and 22	26 and 22		25 and 23	
No experience in teaching.....	4,330	3,562	*768	4,337	775
Taught less than one year.....	4,136	* 3,928	*208	4,596	668
With state certifi's or diplomas.....	377	421	44	478	57

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.

Schools visited.....	10,665	9,173	*1,492	11,132	1,959
Visits made during the year.....	13,054	11,380	*2,294	14,142	2,782
Educational meetings held.....	827	669	*158	684	15

APPEALS.

Number of cases.....	78	63	*15	67	4
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COMPENSATION.

Total paid Co. superintendents \$	116,236	116,523	\$	118,909	\$
Average received per annum..	1,174	1,177	3	1,191	14

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Number reported.....	245	240	*5	238	*7
Teachers employed.....	1,090	1,131	32	1,109	*21
Students in attendance.....	31,498	30,408	*1,090	27,454	*2,954
Number of graduates.....	1,401	1,490	89	1,580	90

*Decrease.

TEACHERS' NORMAL INSTITUTES.

GENERAL REPORT.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of institutes held.....	99	99	99
Continuing weeks.....	2.5	2.4	2.4
Males in attendance.....	2,696	2,380	2,620
Females in attendance.....	15,859	16,500	16,587
Total.....	18,655	18,956	.....

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
On hand at last report.....	\$ 15,101.16	\$ 15,241.55	\$ 16,409.97
Examination fees.....	28,872.00	29,754.60	30,288.97
Registration fees.....	18,655.00	18,975.00	19,207.00
State appropriation.....	4,950.00	4,950.00	4,950.00
From other sources.....	470.13	444.73	341.27
Total.....	\$ 68,048.29	\$ 69,365.28	\$ 71,196.24

EXPENDITURES.

For instruction and lectures.....	\$ 44,939.76	\$ 44,619.01	\$ 45,375.50
For incidentals.....	7,566.98	8,314.54	7,882.60
On hand.....	15,241.55	16,431.73	17,988.14
Total.....	\$ 68,048.29	\$ 69,365.28	\$ 71,196.24

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Amount in September.....	\$.....	\$4,475,088.40	\$4,633,770.42
Interest on the same.....	247,686.00	229,508.16

THE COST OF OUR SCHOOLS.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Teachers' fund, expenditures.....	\$4,511,600.26	\$4,658,075.22	\$4,887,156.86
School house fund, expenditures.....	1,166,952.98	1,247,005.89	1,308,909.74
Contingent fund, expenditures.....	1,465,644.49	1,585,110.22	1,722,247.54
Total expenditures.....	\$7,144,197.73	\$7,490,191.43	\$8,448,500.64

FIGURED ON TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Number of mills for each dollar of assessed valuation.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Teachers' fund.....	8.5	8.7	8.6
School house fund.....	2.2	2.3	2.3
Contingent fund.....	2.7	2.9	3.5

ON ESTIMATED POPULATION.

For each individual of entire population.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Teachers' fund.....	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.30
School house fund.....	.60	.62	.64
Contingent fund.....	.75	.74	.84

ON SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

For each youth between 5 and 21.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Teachers' fund.....	\$ 6.75	\$ 6.90	\$ 7.13
School house fund.....	1.74	1.85	1.89
Contingent fund.....	2.19	2.33	2.51

THE COST OF OUR SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

ON TOTAL ENROLLMENT.

For each scholar enrolled in school.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Teachers' fund.....	\$ 8.96	\$ 9.13	\$ 9.51
School house fund.....	2.32	2.48	2.53
Contingent fund.....	2.91	3.11	3.35

ON AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

For each scholar actually in attendance the average time.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Teachers' fund.....	\$ 14.22	\$ 14.47	\$ 15.07
School house fund.....	3.68	3.87	4.02
Contingent fund.....	4.62	4.90	5.31

SCHOOL SYSTEM OF IOWA FROM 1847 TO 1893 INCLUSIVE.

SCHOOL- RESOURCES.		No. volumes in libraries.	No. teachers' institutes held.	EXPENDITURES.				Annual interest of permanent fund.	Total equalized assessment of entire state.	Year.
Total number.	Value.			Teachers' salaries.	School-houses, grounds, libraries, and apparatus.	Fuel and other contingencies.	Total.			
887	39,506	180		24,648	18,278	1,812	44,738	2,185	12,271,000	1847
957	68,762	297		36,814	30,955	3,450	71,219	6,138	14,450,000	1848
987	63,412	476		47,502	25,779	3,475	76,756	17,028	18,500,000	1849
904	99,708	703		54,643	18,822	4,425	77,890	23,546	22,623,000	1850
859	144,979	943		72,085	31,800	3,730	107,625	20,600	28,465,000	1851
1005	170,564	576		87,817	30,124	3,924	121,965	36,186	38,427,000	1852
								50,156	49,540,000	1853
								68,796	72,327,000	1854
								102,718	106,895,000	1855
1353	296,729	875		147,682	123,437	15,442	291,741	111,839	164,395,000	1856
1986	571,064	623		198,142	147,167	19,206	364,515	108,806	210,045,000	1857
2182	971,004	249	20	148,574	98,719	51,181	298,474	145,036	179,828,000	1858
2820	1,049,747	627	14	383,566	166,802	67,241	617,632	142,151	197,823,000	1859
3208	1,309,840	2325	32	445,466	158,291	52,179	655,936	140,427	193,395,000	1860
3479	1,296,837	2905	33	518,591	134,903	40,963	694,447	155,217	177,451,000	1861
3676	1,390,289	3948	56	515,939	130,805	49,027	704,771	123,786	167,109,000	1862
4110	1,394,788	3857	60	570,115	160,253	58,269	788,637	138,329	165,000,000	1863
4274	1,739,151	4540	63	698,672	199,590	78,029	976,291	166,344	215,063,000	1864
4635	2,183,738	6389	59	856,725	297,453	111,489	1,265,667	226,111	230,000,000	1865
5009	2,636,757	10334	69	1,006,623	572,593	156,739	1,735,955	275,789	256,517,000	1866
5454	3,450,978	9303	67	1,161,653	662,034	185,910	2,009,597	304,836	274,340,000	1867
6000	4,397,944	8776	65	1,330,823	917,604	415,484	2,663,911	318,997	295,000,000	1868
6407	5,374,542	9632	74	1,438,964	941,884	466,180	3,146,034	389,124	300,000,000	1869
6898	6,191,633	11399	78	1,636,951	1,038,404	378,065	3,043,420	404,670	308,819,000	1870
7594	6,968,910	11482	78	1,900,863	935,617	432,680	3,269,160	426,210	304,836,000	1871
8253	7,496,926	11633	85	2,130,047	1,212,722	722,897	4,065,666	498,953	319,816,000	1872
8656	8,164,325	12944	84	2,248,676	1,184,063	796,695	4,229,434	525,307	323,997,000	1873
9229	8,232,935	10719	91	2,447,430	1,154,745	832,640	4,434,815	558,250	325,207,000	1874
9529	8,617,966	13120	97	2,568,440	1,114,684	892,626	4,605,749	584,508	328,989,000	1875
9908	9,375,833	17122	98	2,784,069	1,106,057	1,265,618	4,955,774	604,819	331,608,000	1876
10296	9,644,973	17329	99	2,963,645	1,106,788	1,136,995	5,197,428	626,802	334,822,000	1877
10566	9,161,701	20687	99	3,011,230	1,101,956	990,213	5,103,399	648,503	337,997,000	1878
10791	9,066,145	22581	99	2,927,308	1,149,718	879,452	5,056,478	670,218	340,836,000	1879
11027	9,243,243	22609	99	2,901,948	1,231,596	787,703	4,921,249	694,447	343,482,000	1880
11281	9,583,493	22759	98	3,040,716	1,263,663	825,441	5,129,820	714,198	346,207,000	1881
11255	9,949,243	27499	99	3,218,390	1,404,727	935,212	5,558,329	735,911	349,124,000	1882
11789	10,473,147	24749	99	3,630,516	1,426,260	1,041,660	6,098,432	758,703	352,000,000	1883
11975	10,808,093	33922	99	3,606,453	1,467,395	1,053,123	6,236,971	787,703	355,000,000	1884
12309	12,690,326	37005	99	3,777,062	1,227,815	1,049,406	6,054,813	825,441	358,250,000	1885
12444	11,560,326	46527	99	3,981,033	1,290,185	1,071,005	6,352,173	848,512	361,000,000	1886
12831	11,706,439	55203	99	4,028,919	1,262,784	1,086,756	6,378,469	870,218	364,000,000	1887
12732	12,007,340	63169	99	4,107,102	1,251,198	1,048,269	6,406,569	894,447	367,000,000	1888
12979	12,580,345	74891	99	4,197,165	1,582,777	1,048,186	6,828,128	917,703	370,000,000	1889
12997	12,715,766	84957	99	4,318,871	1,380,668	1,010,778	6,710,317	935,212	373,000,000	1890
13129	13,184,944	98701	99	4,458,590	1,611,413	1,074,195	7,144,198	958,250	376,000,000	1891
13275	12,800,152	106130	99	4,589,236	1,247,206	1,585,110	7,421,552	981,248	379,000,000	1892
13433	15,110,494	122728	99	4,784,323	1,308,970	1,722,248	7,815,541	1,000,000	382,000,000	1893



MAIN BUILDING AND MORRILL HALL, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA.

TWENTY-SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Section 1583 of the Code as amended by the twenty-second general assembly gives the outlines of what matter should be found in the report of the superintendent of public instruction. While the present report aims to contain all that the statute calls for, together with other information not expressly mentioned, and to comment at some length on several topics, no effort has been made to see how large a book could be gotten up under the cover and excuse of being a report from the department. A report may be valuable as much for what it omits as for what it contains. We have therefore endeavored by careful selection and omission to reduce rather than to swell the size of the present volume, and to keep the same within a moderate compass.

Of the matter not actually required by the statute and yet of sufficient interest to educators and the general public, may be mentioned the school exhibit of Iowa at the Columbian World's Fair and Commissioner Jarnagin's report on the same; the higher schools in which Iowa teachers were educated; the college statistics of the state, so far as reports were received, school house plans, arbor day, and low wages.

So far as this department offers suggestions or recommendations, the discussion for such recommendations is offered where the subject is treated, and a summary of principal recommendations made will be found immediately following this introduction.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

In this place we give a brief summary of recommendations and suggestions made in this report. We deem the first three the most important as being very urgent and requiring certain and favorable action on the part of the general assembly.

If the first recommendation is acted upon favorably, most of those after the fourth may for the present be ignored, provided the commissioners are authorized to engraft the recommendations and other new features into their work.

The second and third, asking for appropriations, also need the immediate attention of the legislature.

The recommendations are:

1. That a commission be appointed to revise and harmonize the entire school law, with authority to engraft such new features as seem advisable, said commission to report its work to the twenty-sixth general assembly for consideration and adoption. See comments on School Laws.

2. That section 8, chapter 167, Laws of 1882 be amended so as to allow the state board of examiners \$600 a year for expenses. See comments on Board of Examiners.

3. That section 1, chapter 109, Laws of 1888 be amended so as to allow the superintendent of public instruction \$600 a year for traveling expenses. See comments on Superintendent of Public Instruction.

4. That copies of the School Laws may be sold to teachers or others than school officers at net cost to the state. See comments on School Laws.

5. That the law should provide for two or three grades of certificates, requiring additional branches for the higher grades, and that Civil Government be added to the present list at all events.

6. That a minimum age of eighteen for women and nineteen for men should be prescribed as a qualification by law to make an applicant eligible for a teacher's certificate. See comments on Licensing of Teachers.

7. That school buildings should not be made above two stories in height; that separate outhouses be required for the sexes; and that more effective measures be taken to prevent their demoralizing defacements. See comments on School House Plans.

8. That the superintendent of public instruction be authorized to have prepared at the expense of the state, school house plans to be loaned to districts contemplating the erection of new houses. See comments on School House Plans.

9. That county superintendents be allowed, by a clear provision of law, to have expenses and per diem paid for attendance upon all meetings called by the superintendent of public instruction; and that the office be taken out of politics. See comments on County Superintendents.

10. That county superintendents be authorized to compel the attendance of witnesses in appeal cases; also to employ a stenographer to take down and transcribe the testimony.

11. That some disposition be made of districts that fail to maintain a school or an organization.

12. That certain territory not now included in any district organization, be given such relief as will afford the residents thereof the school privileges they desire, but which are now denied them.

13. That the authority of the president in independent districts and of president and subdirector in district townships relative to expulsion of pupils be modified. For 11, 12 and 13, see comments on School Boards and Districts.

14. That the department of public instruction be authorized to issue, or at least prescribe, all blanks, forms, records, books and other matter used by school officers which may have to be consulted in making reports. See comments on Reports.

If but one of the foregoing recommendations can receive attention, it should be the first, as, in our estimation, it overshadows all the others in importance.

CONCERNING THE INTERESTS OF PUPILS.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

PUPILS' READING CIRCLE.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

The ungraded rural and the graded town school has each, within in its own circle, certain elements of strength and of weakness, not common to the other. The former when well managed appears to develop more spontaneity and independence among its pupils. Possibly other conditions contribute in some degree to this result. Many of our rural schools are doing excellent work. But the great element of weakness is the incumbency of so many inexperienced teachers and the frequent changes made. In fact the latter is perhaps the outgrowth of the former.

To become more efficient, the rural schools must give teachers greater permanency. It is no common thing to find schools employing an inexperienced teacher for the fall term, another for the winter and a third for the spring. The wonder should not be that so little is accomplished, but that anything is accomplished. Frequent change is the bane of successful work in a school. It is already common to engage teachers in town schools for a period of a year at least, while principals and city superintendents are not infrequently assured of a two or three years' tenure. This gives them stability and strength. Rural districts alone employ their teachers from term to term, many of them having as many different teachers as there are terms in the year. To say that they suffer from such repeated changes is but uttering a common-place. Every rural school could and should employ the same teacher for at least one year. This would go far toward improving their efficiency. It is also probable that if they were required to make contracts for a year that they would be more careful in their selection of teachers. And perhaps this is as far as we may ever be able to get. It is doubtful if a time will come when much higher wages will be paid, because the burden of taxes is now as heavy as patrons of rural schools feel able to bear. With present wages men will not settle down to teaching for life in the country. And even if the

wages were sufficient to hold women teachers, they drop out of the work both in rural and in graded schools, for other reasons, after three or four years on the average. Thus there is a large change every year. Under our conditions this is likely to continue. There appears no complete remedy. To make contracts for a year will in part reduce this evil. High enough salary to keep men in all the schools can never be expected, even if it were desirable; while in the very nature of things women do not remain long in the profession.

In most European states there are no country schools as we understand that term in America. This is due to the early conditions causing people to settle in villages, where now the schools are located. Thus they do not have this problem to solve, or they solve it by having no country schools. Their teachers are men almost exclusively, who can make their calling a life one. Without questioning the efficiency of women, but because of the certainty that few of them will remain teachers, it would be well if higher wages were paid, to induce men to follow teaching and thus give it more stability.

The edition of the Course of Study for Country Schools having been exhausted an additional supply of 15,000 was printed in the early summer and sent to county superintendents for distribution among rural schools. The alterations were only slight.

Were the same teachers employed in school for a number of years, a carefully prepared course of study would be of much assistance as a guide. Where there is much change it is still more valuable, and when so many new incumbents are entirely unfamiliar with the proper balance of studies to be maintained and the amount of work that should be done in a given time, the need of a course of study is doubly apparent.

But the frequent change of county superintendents and of teachers again becomes a stumbling block to its enforcement.

The course sent out by the department, or a better one if such is found, should be adopted by the board in district schools, with rules requiring teachers and pupils to comply with the same. In such manner the due balance of studies would be kept up and arrangements could readily be made to admit to the high schools, pupils completing under proper test, the course of study for common schools. Provisions are already made for receiving into the State University graduates from many of our high schools. Thus the entire public school system of the state ought to be linked together into a harmonious whole—not made up of disjointed parts.



HIGH SCHOOL, SIOUX CITY.

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

The increasing number of towns maintaining a high school course shows their popularity with the people. They are the colleges of the common people. Many a boy, unable to go away to college, obtains at his home high school an education to serve him well in the affairs of life and to increase his capacity for happiness. It starts him on the road to be a reading, thinking man, and better fits him for the duties of citizenship. But best of all, a good high school whets the appetite for a broader culture than it can give and leads many a young man or woman to seek collegiate training who otherwise would never have awakened to its advantages.

There is little if anything connected with these schools that calls for legislation. There is needed a closer and more clearly defined connection between them and the higher State school, but this must be left to the judgment of the school principals and the faculties of these institutions. It must be more flexible than it could be under any legislation.

According to the unwritten ethics of western teachers, the work done above the eighth year is, or should be high school work. But what constitutes a high school has never been defined. Should it be? Would it be wise to say that such and such studies, pursued for a specified minimum length of time, should constitute a true high school?

Despite the words of praise said of the high schools above, there is room for reform. Many of these high schools carry too many studies, and studies quite beyond the grasp of the immature minds of their pupils. Their courses of study are dangerously top-heavy. Not that their pupils may injure themselves by over study, but that from the mere skimming of so many studies, which is as much as they can do, they acquire an unfortunate tendency to superficiality which clings to them through life. Many of them with high ambitions attempt to imitate the customs common to colleges, and pupils

are lead to believe they know, where profound scholars acknowledge ignorance.

Lack of proper apparatus and of qualified instructors is not the strongest reason for criticising some of the too ambitious schools. A few studies fairly within the comprehension of pupils of the high school age, pursued longer and more thoroughly than is common, will turn students out who know more in the true sense of this phrase, and will give them a better bent of mind either for business or for pursuing a collegiate course, than is done by scattering their energies over a large number of branches. Such a course will tend to make real scholars.

The time spent in school should not be less, but should be spent on fewer of the heavy studies so as to do better work in those undertaken.

Incidentally the duties of patriotism, good manners and morals can be inculcated in the hearts of the rising generation, and gratitude to God for His bountiful gifts.

These remarks apply in less degree to other grades, and to rural schools. On the whole, in spite of some imperfections the schools, both rural and town are doing a grand work for the state.

In 1892 the total expenditure in this state for schools, common public schools only, was \$7,490,191. Doubtless no other public expense is borne more uncomplainingly, and no other yields to the state a better return.

They need the strongest support, moral and financial, to place them on a still higher plane. To secure this end let us have greater facilities for training teachers for their work, better wages, rigid exclusion by examination of the incompetent, and less change of instructors.

Elsewhere will be found statistics of graded schools of three or more teachers; also other statistics relating to high schools, number of years in their course, and number of graduates, together with other information.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

It is to be regretted that only one county in the state has availed itself of the provisions of sections 1697-1712 for the establishment of county high schools. This is not so much because they fail of support as because no effort is made to take the prescribed initiatory steps. We are disposed to think if more attention were called to the law and its provisions better understood, other counties would soon take steps looking to the establishment of a county high school.

The one now organized at Panora, Guthrie county, is giving such excellent results as to deserve special mention. The rural schools surrounding are reaping the benefit of this high school in the number of better trained and better qualified teachers employed, who have had the advantage of attendance in this school, and who would not have attended a normal school.

It has now a total of 138 graduates and an annual enrollment of 225. The expense of running it nine months, including fuel, repairs, salaries of teachers and janitor, is \$4,500. It has a most excellent school library of 631 volumes, has a laboratory, and its graduates are received into any of the colleges of the state in the regular courses, being admitted into some of them on advanced standing.

Below is given additional information taken from the catalogue for 1893:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAMES H. ROGERS.....	Guthrie Center
G. J. MARIS.....	Wichita
J. H. HANDY.....	Erastus
C. D. EWERS.....	Bagley
P. L. SEVER.....	Stuart
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS.....	Panora

ORGANIZATION.

SUPT. L. M. SWINDLER, Guthrie Center *President*
 G. J. MARIS, Wichita..... *Secretary*
 G. M. REYNOLDS, Panora..... *Treasurer*

PRINCIPAL.

A. W. MCPHERSON, A. M.

ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL.

MRS. A. W. MCPHERSON.

ASSISTANTS.

MISS JANET COWAN.

MISS E. ALICE DILLEY.

MISS JANET WILSON.

The Guthrie County High School was organized in 1876 under section 1697 of Iowa Laws.

The purpose of its establishment was to provide a place where those who have completed the course in the district and town schools may further pursue their studies. Many have taken advantage of the opportunity here offered who otherwise would never have extended the narrow limits of their rural school acquirements. The expense incurred by attending school at a distance is often such as to prove an insurmountable obstacle.

With this idea constantly in mind, the board of directors has from time to time provided such courses of study as seemed best to supplement the varied attainments of those who seek advancement here.

Experience has shown that a very large per cent of those who attend here are desirous of fitting themselves for teachers in the district schools of this and adjoining counties. This justifies the most painstaking efforts in their behalf. To this end classes are always open for the study of reading, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, United States history, physiology, political and physical geography. These classes are always under the care of teachers whose education and experience justify the belief that they are competent.

Remembering how prominent in the minds of those who established the school was the idea of improving the county's teaching force, it has been the earnest effort of those in charge to do all possible for earnest workers who have earnest teaching in view. A teacher needs, first of all, a thorough knowledge of the subjects taught. Special training in methods and familiarity with "ways

of best teachers" will be but a sorry substitute for this thoroughness.

The first duty, then, of the instructor of prospective teachers is thoroughly to drill them in the matter which they in turn are to present to their pupils. But there can be only disappointment in store for those who, having but the poorest and most imperfect attainments, come seeking to qualify themselves in a few weeks by some short-cut study of methods to do acceptable work as teachers.

There is open here an opportunity to those who wish to improve it of spending the time at their disposal, upon such studies as may need review, with teachers who have made a specialty of the subjects they teach.

Whenever instruction in pedagogy is sought by those who are capable of receiving it, such instruction will be given.

Guthrie County High School offers to all who desire it such a course of study as will, when completed, admit them to the classical course of any college in the state. The standing of those who have gone from here to Grinnell, the State University, Simpson, Cornell and other colleges in the state fully justifies this statement.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free to all residents of the county. Non-residents pay two dollars a month. Good board and lodging may be obtained for \$2.50 per week. Some have obtained board even cheaper; others have rented rooms and boarded themselves. There are no incidental expenses—no expense of any kind except for board and books.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

Applicants who hold a teacher's certificate, or who have a country school diploma, are admitted to the first year classes without examination. All other applicants will be examined for admission. If any come prepared to take advanced standing they will be allowed to do so, upon passing satisfactory examination in the common branches.

COURSE OF STUDY.

SENIOR YEAR.

Fall Term,
Geometry.
Virgil.
Shakespeare.
Rhetoric.

Spring Term.
Plane Trigonometry or Political Economy.
Cicero.
English Literature.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Algebra (finished).
Cæsar.
Natural Philosophy.
American Literature.

Geometry.
Virgil.
Chemistry.
American Literature.

SECOND YEAR.

Algebra.
Latin Reader.
General History.

Algebra.
Gate to Cæsar.
General History.
Botany.

FIRST YEAR.

Arithmetic.
English Grammar and Composition.
Physiology.
United States History.
Reading.

Arithmetic.
English Grammar and Composition.
Physical Geography.
Civil Government of Iowa.
Reading.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The university being part of the public school system of the state, it will be in place to devote some space to it in addition to the report made to this department by the regents. The items of this report and the comparison of the support by the state with that of similar institutions in other states will be found in their proper places, and contain information somewhat startling, if not humiliating. The report of the regents and that of the president deserve a careful reading by every friend of the university and all having a pride in keeping the state abreast with its neighbors in its higher educational progress.

An inspection of former reports will show that the university has steadily increased in popularity and number of students. If it asks more than formerly it is because its needs are greater, having outgrown its early equipment. New departments have been organized to keep abreast with other universities. Laboratory and seminary methods have been introduced where formerly only lecture and recitation methods prevailed. Its graduates are everywhere well received, showing that the work of the university is recognized and appreciated. It has required of its students more and more original investigation. Its aim has been to give a practical education, make scholars in the true sense and to build up a school of which the state should be proud, so that our young men and women need not go beyond its borders for collegiate training.

As a member of a committee of the board of regents, it became our duty to spend a week in inspecting the work of the university in the class rooms. It was our privilege to report almost uniformly excellent and thorough instruction in all the departments visited, fully as good as the meager equipments in some departments will permit.

A feature that will strike every person familiar with what a class room ought to be, is the lack of commodious, well lighted and well ventilated rooms. Many are not only cramped and uninviting, but entirely too dark and dingy—unfit quarters for the university of a great state. But they are simply as good as the revenue of the university will permit. The growth of the school has compelled its officers to utilize undesirable rooms for class purposes, with little effort at making them attractive. There are needed absolutely more and better rooms, so that some now used as class rooms may be abandoned.

Friends of the university view with mingled feelings of pride and regret that several of its able professors have received and accepted calls to other universities. It is a matter of pride in that the university has developed professors of such pronounced ability as to attract the attention of other schools seeking talent, and a matter of regret that the board is unable to pay these men the same salaries as are offered elsewhere, and thus retain them at home. Several professors, strong in their specialties, have left to accept more remunerative positions in other states. Others are likely to do the same in the near future if the board is not enabled to do as well by them as other universities are ready to do. It will be unfortunate for the university to lose their services.

The time has come when all the educational institutions should be put upon a permanent footing. It is not certain at any time now whether the boards of these institutions can maintain them beyond the current biennial period. They dare not make plans for the future, for possibly no appropriation will be granted and the schools be compelled to close. They are dependent for their very existence upon the appropriation from period to period. It should be otherwise. A permanent endowment, or tax levy, for each school, sufficient to maintain it, should be made to insure its continuance irrespective of further action by the legislature. The boards might in some instances economize sufficiently from the allowance to provide for the erection of new buildings therefrom.

Aside from the above reasons for adequate permanent support, the friends of these institutions would then be relieved of the disagreeable and humiliating necessity of appearing before each general assembly in the capacity of special lobbyists and begging for that which should be granted for the honor of the state, unasked. There should be no need of these special labors to obtain appro-

priations sufficient to live on. Unwilling as they are to appear in such capacity, they feel that the interests of their schools must be presented to secure recognition.

There are given in this connection the statistics of Iowa colleges so far as reported to us, on blanks furnished by the department for this purpose. A number of colleges did not return the blanks. The information given is collected by the U. S. Commissioner of Education, but is not published so far as to be available, till about three years later, when it is too old to be of value. As published here it is fresh, being reported for 1893.

COLLEGE STATISTICS

	State Normal School, Cedar Falls.	Iowa Agricul- tural College, Ames.	State University, Iowa City.	Simpson College, Indianola.
Religious denomination.....	Non-Sec.	Non-Sec.	Non-Sec.	M. Epis.
Number of professors and instructors in prepara- tory department.....	* 1	.....	.....	11
Number of professors and instructors in normal department.....	+ 16	.....	31	8
Number of professors and instructors in other de- partments.....	.....	.....	44	5
Total number of professors and instructors.....	17	40	75	13
Number of students in the preparatory dep't.....	* 100	38	.....	202
Number of students in the collegiate department.....	† 711	475	442	90
Number of students in other departments.....	.....	34	609	216
Total number of students.....	811	547	987	454
Number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in course 1892-93.....	108	57	45	8
Entire number of graduates since establishment of school.....	587	559	3,725	.....
Number of volumes in library.....	5,000	10,000	30,000	2,550
Value of scientific apparatus.....	\$ 2,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 4,000
Value of grounds and buildings.....	75,000	400,000	300,000	100,000
Amount of permanent productive fund.....	.....	680,000	232,065	60,000
Income for year from productive fund.....	22,350	45,000	15,863	1,738
Amount of receipts for year from tuition fees.....	5,605	.....	37,009	8,613
Income for year from all sources except charges for board and lodging.....	27,955	85,000	119,672	350
Benefactions.....	.....	.....	.....	42,688

*Training department.

†Normal department.

OF IOWA

NAME AND LOCATION OF INSTITUTION.										
Upper Iowa University, Fayette.	Drake University, Des Moines.	Iowa College, Grinnell.	Cornell College, Mt. Vernon.	Tabor College, Tabor.	Griswold College, Davenport.	Amity College, Collets Springs.	German English College, Charles City.	Penn College, Oskaloosa.	The Norwegian Lutheran College, Decorah.	
M. Epis.	Christ'n	Cong'l.	M. Epis.	Cong'l.	Epis'pal	Non-Seq.	M. Epis.	Friends.	Luther'n	
8	10	4	13	8	23	.....	1	1	.....
5	18	12	18	4	4	.....	3	9	.....
8	24	6	.....	2	4	.....	3	3	.....
21	52	22	31	13	36	16	7	13	11	
171	250	187	219	166	136	.....	78	118	125	
138	150	236	288	28	3	.....	3	104	163	
128	500	121	187	86	44	.....	70	168	.....
438	900	524	674	225	183	422	151	540	188	
21	60	38	42	3	.....	8	.....	9	12	
178	1,000	.....	546	122	.....	108	18	118	256	
5,500	6,000	17,500	11,000	5,500	10,000	2,500	1,000	3,000	6,045	
3,000	.....	3,500	10,000	1,500	2,000	1,000	150	500	.....
85,000	150,000	250,000	175,000	50,000	350,000	45,000	35,000	60,000	80,000	
7,000	250,000	175,000	100,000	90,000	.....	40,000	13,000	30,000	7,077	
500	.....	14,000	8,000	6,174	.....	3,300	900	2,000	420	
6,839	.....	11,000	22,000	3,234	.....	4,800	2,700	6,500	2,100	
7,530	.....	27,000	33,000	28,777	.....	8,000	700	8,500	.....
5,000	.....	40,000	17,000	15,000	.....	.....	600	.....	150	

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

A distinguished author has said, "If you will let me make the songs of the nation, I care not who makes the laws." Herein is a truth the power of which should be known to every parent, teacher and school board. The song has ever been a wonderful avenue for reaching the child's heart and affections, thus operating as a powerful means for moulding and keeping him in right thoughts and right actions. Is there any reason why words in prose and rhyme should not be as influential in character-making as words in song?

Every adult realizes that the stories of his childhood are still with him—they can not be forgotten. In how many instances have these stories furnished the key of action for future usefulness and energy.

As children are so readily influenced, and are so wonderfully receptive and retentive, why not utilize every agency possible to plant those thoughts that will afford them proper ideals of life? The child who does not have good intentions is an exception. High and pure aspirations come to every child. With these conditions a mistake is made if every opportunity possible is not given him to maintain his natural tendency to pure aspirations.

It requires far less effort to keep a child right than to reform him after he has gone wrong. He is most easily and effectually influenced and controlled by his reading and mental employments.

Reading matter may be classified as good, bad and indifferent. While the latter may mark the boundary line between the good and the bad, yet its very passiveness marks it as injurious. Reading which does not stimulate thought to delve into the realms of legitimate imagination, reason and reflection is merely a time server, and does not give material for weaving into a strong moral character. Pernicious reading matter is flooding every avenue of our social life.

The burning question of the hour is how shall we meet and successfully counteract the noxious influence of the great stream of baneful reading matter, constantly flowing out to every nook and corner of our civilization.

Meantime legislation aiming to repress the evil can accomplish a little. Positive legislation aiming to assist in putting good literature into the hands of the youth can accomplish more, largely in the proper guiding of the young as to what they shall read, and the application of the remedy lies mainly with our schools, and the powers directly controlling them.

Our common schools have a work to do beyond the daily exercises generally measured in the compass of six hours' daily confinement.

It is to lead the young away from reading vicious literature by placing that which is wholesome before him and implanting a desire for that only.

This has come to be a necessity, and all matter needed should be placed in the hands of pupils as property of the district in which they reside. In many instances this will be a compensation to the pupil, for we would give him reading matter to which he is entitled and which his home does not provide.

Kindergarten instruction and manual training have taken a permanent place in our school system for the reason that home does not afford these features, and they are necessary for the more thorough and practical development of the child.

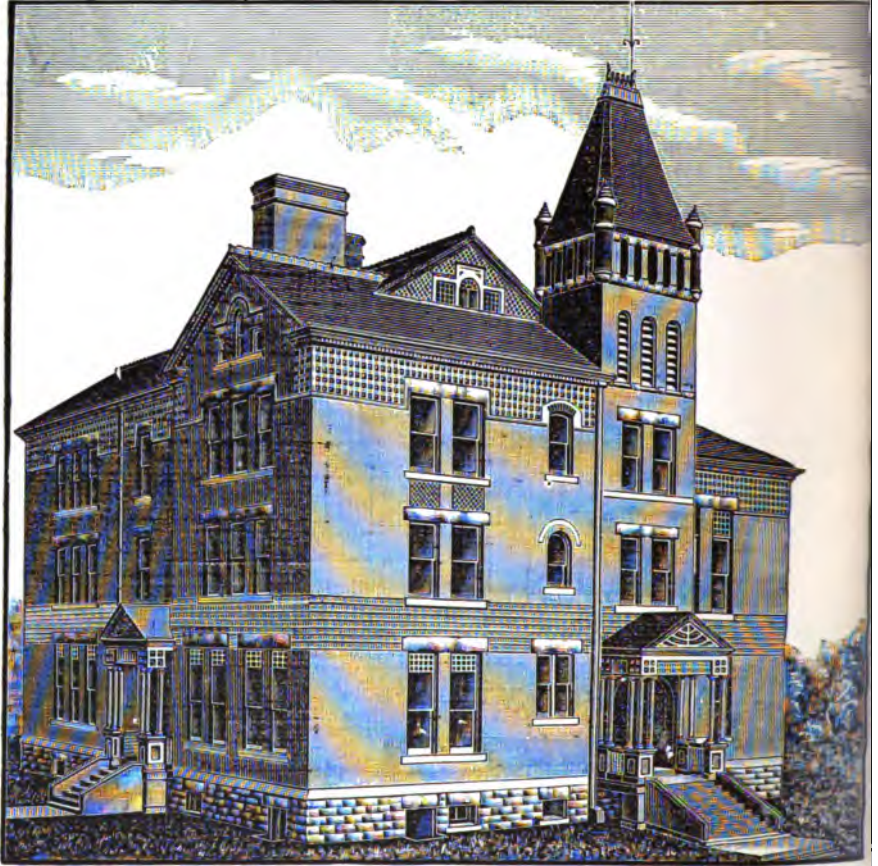
The complaint is not made that our young people do not read, nor that an abundance of good reading matter is not provided. The fact is, that our great army of children are omnivorous readers. The meat of the situation is, that the taste of school children in the matter of their reading is neither properly controlled nor guided, and that the quality, generally speaking, is responsible for perverting their taste.

This is a condition that in the nature of things our public schools are expected to remedy. Our earnest teachers and educators are alive to the situation and supported by a healthy public sentiment they are endeavoring to stem the tide of ruinous influences produced by the broadcast spreading of improper printed matter.

The range of books should be such that initiating the child with fairy tales and nursery legends, he will unconsciously step into the secrets of history which will open its doors so invitingly that a burning desire will be created to know something of science,

philosophy and politics. Therefore the powers now granted to provide school libraries should be exercised much more than they have been. The state could greatly assist and encourage the upbuilding of said libraries by providing that the fines and penalties for violation of some of the criminal laws should go into the school fund for library purposes.

There has been a steady, healthy growth in the value of school apparatus and the number of volumes in the libraries. In 1891, there were 98,701 volumes reported; in 1892, 106,130 volumes; for the present year, 1893, 122,728 volumes are reported. But some of these are reference works only, while a few schools, mostly in towns, own the reading volumes, and the great majority have none at all.



CRESTON HIGH SCHOOL.

PUPILS' READING CIRCLE.

Hardly less important is the work of the Iowa Pupils' Reading Circle. It is under the management of experienced and earnest teachers. Through them the influence of the school is carried into the home in the selection of choice and wholesome reading.

Any influence which serves to keep children from reading vicious literature, by interesting them in that which is good, is to be commended. It cultivates in the young a taste for the best reading as they grow up, besides increasing their store of information.

Its aim and work cannot be better explained than by giving the course selected and the accompanying circular by the secretary:

TO THE TEACHERS OF IOWA.

BOONE, IOWA, October 25, 1893.

Fellow-Workers:—To you, standing at the beginning of another year's duties, the Pupils' Reading Circle brings greeting.

Refreshed and invigorated by vacation, stimulated by attendance at institute or summer school, you are preparing to do better work than you have ever done before.

Back in your schoolroom, studying the children who have come to you for instruction, you resolve that your work with them this year shall be real education, the bringing out of the best that is in them.

To this end you are thinking and planning; you are reaching hither and thither for the things that will aid you in putting about them the best influences.

This is a noble ambition. The Pupils' Reading Circle asks to share with you in its realization. It, too, is ready for a new year of work. It has now some age and experience of which to boast, and comes to you with better organization, more members, a wider appreciation, and a richer offering of books, than at any time before.

The books first selected by the board and arranged for the nine years' reading have proven in every way acceptable. Their good style, range of subject, and cheapness commend them to all; and the thousands of our pupils who are reading them know that no mistake has been made.

But we have thought best to enlarge the course for the highgrades, and have added to the list two masterpieces of English prose. To the eighth year, selections from "The Sketch Book," by Washington Irving; to the ninth year, "Ivanhoe," by Sir Walter Scott.

The course does not require the reading of two books for one year; it gives a choice. The reader may read both or either, and so do the full year's work.

There is a place in this circle for all of you. The city and country schools alike offer a good field for effort. In cities where public libraries offer books of all classes to the selection of the reader, how important to arouse in the child a taste for that which is true and pure?

And in the country where books are fewer and not so easily obtained, it is even more important that their few be the best.

Superintendents and principals, are your schools well organized? Are most of the pupils reading the course and feeling that they are a part of the great band of readers?

Supply your circle with a good leader and set it to work. Cultivate enthusiasm; it is a power.

Read the books yourself. Let the children see that you care, and they will care. It will not take long to set a school ablaze with interest.

Do not merely tell the children about the circle and persuade them to read the books, and then say no more about it. Be thoroughly in earnest.

Make use of the accessories. Wear the badge yourself, and see that all the members wear it. See that the membership cards are given out. Display the completion certificates. Use all lawful means to make the work move. And "Be not weary in well doing."

For the benefit of new teachers, who may not be familiar with the plans of the circle, some repetition may be allowed.

This circle was organized in 1891, by a committee appointed by the State Teachers' Association. A board of directors was chosen, a course covering nine years was laid out, one book to be read each year.

Books were carefully examined, and the ones now in use were chosen, suiting best in all respects.

A card of membership is issued for each year; and when the course is completed a handsome certificate, signed by the county director, is given. A beautiful badge is given to each member.

Already forty-five thousand children of Iowa are enrolled as members of this circle. We want your pupils to join them. Will you help them?

Work now, while the year is new and the children are easily interested. For further information address the secretary.

GEO. I. MILLER,
Boone, Iowa.

COURSE OF READING.

GRADES.	BOOKS.
Second Year, or Second Reader Grade,	{ Friends in Feathers and Fur. Price, 30 cents.
Third Year, or Third Reader Grade,	{ Grandfather's Stories. Price, 27 cents.
Fourth Year, or first half of Fourth Reader Grade,	{ Familiar Animals and Their Wild Kindred. Price, 50 cents.
Fifth Year, or second half of Fourth Reader Grade,	{ Eggleston's First Book in American History. Price, 60 cents.
Sixth Year, or first half of Fifth Reader Grade,	{ Living Creatures of Water, Land and Air. Price, 50 cents.
Seventh Year, or second half of Fifth Reader Grade,	{ Stories of Other Lands. Price, 40 cents.
Eighth Year, or Advanced Grade,	{ Some Neighbors with Claws and Hoofs. Price, 54 cents. Irving's Sketch-book. Price, 20 cents.
Ninth Year, or Preparatory High School Grade,	{ Ten Great Events in History. Price, 54 cents. Scott's Ivanhoe. Price, 50 cents.
For Memorizing, Peaslee's Graded Selections, Price, 50 cents.	

CONCERNING THE INTERESTS OF TEACHERS.

LICENSING TEACHERS.
LOW WAGES.
INSTITUTES.
NORMAL SCHOOLS AND NORMAL TRAINING.
AUXILIARY AGENCIES.
STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

LICENSING OF TEACHERS.

Perhaps the most important duty of the county superintendent, if not the most important performed by any school officer, is the examination and licensing of teachers. Upon him depends whether fit persons only are authorized to teach, and by the word fit we mean scholarship, ability to instruct and manage wisely, sound character and correct habits, or at least not grossly incorrect. Generally speaking, candidates are examined only as to the first of the above qualifications. Those who have never taught cannot be satisfactorily examined as to the second. The examiner can assure himself that the applicant is of a ripe enough age to give assurance of proper maturity of judgment, and get a superficial knowledge of the same from the tone of his replies. If the candidate has taught, the examiner can have measured this part of his qualifications by inspection of his work and by general reports. As to what constitutes sound character and correct habits there is much difference of opinion. Things that one considers entirely consistent with good character and habits, find no tolerance in the eyes of another. To name some of these habits would be easy but would serve no good purposes. Few candidates are rejected who reach the required grade in the branches examined. Rarely is a certificate withheld for lack of ability to instruct and govern, or because of bad character and questionable habits, provided the markings on the examination would entitle to one. The reason is doubtless because of the impossibility of showing figures on these qualifications, or rather on their lack. The county superintendent cannot help feeling it is a delicate thing for him to reject an applicant because of habits or character, when the lines are so vaguely drawn and proof of unworthiness for these reasons so difficult to establish. It would be unfair and arbitrary to require every applicant to prove good character. This, like a person's innocence, must be accepted until the contrary is proven. But when the examiner has positive

knowledge of unfitness in any way beside that of scholarship he ought to withhold the certificate, and if he has uncertain information concerning a candidate's moral or professional fitness, he should make it certain by inquiry before issuing or refusing to issue. He should satisfy himself that the doubtful candidate is a fit person to stand before the young as an instructor and guide. A vicious, immoral person has no business to hold such a position, and no board should be misled to give him an opportunity to do so by his holding a certificate.

In the grading of examinations there is great difference in practice. This cannot be otherwise so long as papers are marked by so many different minds. Because of hasty and loose reading, or the greater latitude allowed, the 85 per cent grade given by one may, and often does represent no more than the 70 per cent by another. On this account teachers who would be rejected in one county, would have no difficulty to pass in another on the same papers. This inequality might be corrected by having a state board of examiners which should prepare all questions and grade all papers, the county superintendent conducting the examination in his county, transmitting the papers, and granting the certificate. This is done in some states.

In this state questions are prepared in this department for six of the monthly examinations and sent to each county. Most of the county superintendents make use of these lists, though it is optional with them. The superintendent of public instruction in fifteen other states prepares all examination questions, and in ten states the state examining board prepares them.

The law does not provide for different grades of certificates. It simply determines in what branches a teacher must be qualified to receive a certificate. Under our statute a certificate is a certificate, and is made neither more nor less by having first grade or second grade printed on its face. The grading of certificates is purely arbitrary with each county superintendent. Some issue two grades, others three, based on the per cent obtained on the same branches and same questions. There is nothing in the law to prevent granting a fifth grade certificate or only one grade. The number of grades should be prescribed and should not exceed three. The branches required should not be the same for all. The second grade should require all that is necessary for a third, and some additional branches, and for a first grade still other additional studies, with preference and calling for greater proficiency

in the lower branches than for a third grade. A knowledge of civil government should be required to entitle teachers to a certificate. This branch should be added whether the law is modified in other respects or not.

We renew the recommendations made by our predecessors, that a minimum age should be prescribed by the legislature for licensing teachers. This age should be eighteen or nineteen, allowing some difference between men and women. The superintendent of public instruction for the past fifteen years has instructed county superintendents not to issue certificates to men under nineteen nor to women under seventeen, but not being a statutory provision, some superintendents have ignored these instructions. In other cases, candidates under age, or their friends, have pressed the county superintendent and this department to relax the rule and make exceptions in their favor. A legal provision, fixing a minimum age, would relieve all concerned of this pressure, would be a protection to the superintendent in rejecting those too young and would be more easily and surely enforced. The reasons for making this recommendation are that persons are found to pass the technical examination who yet lack that maturity of mind and judgment necessary to the successful management of a school, and which comes with riper years. Fifteen states have fixed by statute a minimum age.

In 1892, there were three thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight teachers who had less than one year's experience. This is nearly twenty per cent of the number of different persons licensed and not quite one-fourth of the number necessary to fill all the schools once. Of this number, three thousand five hundred and sixty-two are reported as having no experience whatever. A number approximately equal to this doubtless quit teaching the same year. The men to enter more remunerative and more permanent work, the women to marry and establish new homes.

Since this large annual infusion of inexperienced teachers, the majority of whom have had no professional training, is likely to continue unless conditions arise which will induce more men to follow teaching as a life work, the aim must be to exclude the immature and incompetent. In spite of all precautions some unqualified persons will get into the teachers' ranks, but their number should be made as small as possible by refusing them certificates and by further care on the part of school boards when employing. There are few places where so much mischief can be done as in the school

room by improper or unqualified teachers. Teachers should have clear heads, clean hearts and broad sympathies.

A literal construction of the law requires that every person intending to teach in the public schools of the state and not having a legal credential from the state board of examiners, must be examined by the county superintendent of the county in which the applicant wishes to teach. This sometimes works a humiliation if not a hardship, when the superintendent acts strictly on this construction. Teachers whose qualifications and successful experience are well known ought not to be required to take examination every year.

It should be permissible for a county superintendent to reissue certificates, on payment of the legal fee, without examination, to the successful professional teachers, if he has reason to believe they have not retrograded. And with more uniformity in grading papers, it should be proper for a county superintendent to do the same at his discretion for teachers from other counties holding first-class certificates.

A specimen list of monthly examination questions prepared and sent to county superintendents is given below. It is the September list of 1893 in all branches but arithmetic, which is from the February list.

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS

DES MOINES, IOWA, September, 20, 1893.

(Every applicant is required to pay an examination fee of one dollar. See section 1769, S. L. 1892.)

(Any violation of the promises you make in answer to 7 will be sufficient to withhold your certificate.)

1. Give your name, age, postoffice address, and state the number of terms taught.

2. What professional training in normal schools or institutes have you received?

3. What higher schools have you attended and how long?

4. What professional books have you? Have you read them; and what others have you read?

5. What educational journal do you take?

6. What class of certificate, if any, do you now hold?

7. Will you promise neither to give nor to receive aid during this examination?

Inclose one dollar with this paper.

GRAMMAR.

We wish, that in those days of disaster, which, as they come on all nations, must be expected to come on us also, desponding patriotism may turn its eyes hitherward, and be assured that the foundations of our national power will stand strong.

Daniel Webster.

The first seven questions refer to the above selection.

1. Select the subordinate clauses.
2. Select three adverbial clauses.
3. State to what part of speech each of the following belongs:
(1) *that* (in the first line); (2) *which*; (3) *desponding*; (4) *hitherward*
(5) *strong*.
4. Select a verb (1) in the potential mode, (2) in the infinitive mode.
5. Parse *in*.
6. Give syntax of (1) *which*; (2) *its*.
7. Select two verbs in the passive voice.
8. Define a personal pronoun.
9. Name three nouns that have the same form for both numbers.
10. Write two sentences, one having the verb in the progressive form and the other in the passive form or voice.

HISTORY.

1. (1) What did Columbus expect to find by sailing west from Europe?
(2) Why were the inhabitants called Indians?
(3) Why was the country called America?
2. How was our country governed before the Revolution?
3. By what treaty was the Revolutionary war ended, and what were the most important points in that treaty?
4. What was the cause of the second war with England? How did this war terminate?
5. What two national questions were permanently settled by the war of the Rebellion?
6. Mention the leading motives which actuated the pioneers in the colonization of (1) Massachusetts, (2) Pennsylvania, (3) Rhode Island (4) Maryland, (5) Georgia.
7. Give a brief account of the acquisition of Alaska. In what important respects is this territory valuable to the United States?
8. What was done by Napoleon III, upon this continent, during our civil war? How did the United States government carry out the principles of the Monroe Doctrine?
9. What important events are suggested to you by the following dates: 1492, 1497, 1620, 1732, 1763, 1776, 1789, July 4, 1863; April 9, 1865; April 14, 1865?
10. Tell how Iowa came to be a part of the United States, and give the year of its admission as a state.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. State what is meant by the latitude and longitude of a place, and how each is reckoned.
2. (1) Define climate.
(2) What general law determines the climate of a place?
(3) State four conditions that may operate to modify the general law.
3. Is a rotation and a revolution of the earth identical? If not how are these motions distinguished?
4. Define the following geographical phrases: Confluence of rivers; contour of a country; diurnal motion; orbit of a planet; estuary of a river.

5. From what part of North America do the following peninsulas project, and by what waters are they surrounded? Labrador, Florida, Nova Scotia, Lower California, Yucatan.

6. Name the three lowlands of South America, and tell what river drains each.

7. Locate the following commercial centers: Amsterdam, Vienna, Halifax, Lisbon, Singapore, Liverpool, Manila, Mobile, Bombay, Capetown.

8. Name any trunk line of railway running whole length of Iowa. Name the terminal cities and any five cities or towns located between the terminal cities.

9. Starting from the source of the Missouri river and sailing toward its mouth name five cities that you will pass, the states through which you will pass, and the states by which you will pass on the right and left banks respectively.

10. What historical facts may be taught in connection with the geography of the following places: Philadelphia, St. Helena, Palestine, California, Charleston?

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. How many elementary sounds are there in the English language? How many characters are used to represent these sounds?

2. Give two rules for spelling that you have found useful.

3. What are compound words, and how may they be known?

4. What is phonic spelling. State some advantages to be derived from drill in phonic spelling.

5. How many sounds has *th*? Illustrate each sound by a word.

6. Write words in which you will make use of the following marks: macron, breve, tilde, dieresis, cedilla.

7. Give abbreviations for the following: attorney, doctor of divinity, the next month, the present month, take notice, justice of the peace, noon, junior, superintendent, manuscript.

8. Divide the following words into syllables and mark accent: lamentable, industry, museum, isolated, maintenance, interesting, fatiguing, preface, tiny.

9. What is a diphthong? a digraph? a trigraph? Write a word for each in the order given.

10. Write five words, each illustrating a different sound of *a*.

READING.

1. Mention some of the different uses of emphasis.

2. State what different exercises or methods may be used in teaching pupils to articulate distinctly.

3. What are the two chief characteristics of good oral reading?

4. What evils are to be chiefly guarded against in reading poetry?

5. Define modulation and give one illustration.

6. What is your test for a good lesson in reading?

7. What is your opinion of supplementary reading? What benefits should result from its use?

8. Define pitch, rate, quality.

9. Regarding a reading lesson as a study in literature, what things are to be considered?

10. Name five books that you would recommend to pupils between twelve and fifteen years of age to read.

PENMANSHIP.

1. What is meant by the finger movement? The arm movement?
2. In what way does good writing help the school?
3. How would you begin the teaching of writing with children who have just entered school?
4. Give the comparative heights of m, r, s, d, t, l, q.
5. Write the small letters in groups or classes according to the method by which you would teach them. Place each group on a separate line.
6. Write the capital letters in the same way.
7. What is the unit of measurement? What is the height of the extended or looped letters?
8. How do you secure legibility and rapidity?

9-10. Write the following stanza as a specimen of your penmanship :

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

—Longfellow.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Locate the following bones: tibia, clavicle, femur, metacarpal, Os Hyoides.
2. Name four principal secretions that are mixed with the food for its digestion. By what organ is each secreted?
3. By what means does the digestive system turn its blood making material into the circulating system? Give brief description.
4. Describe the formation and action of the heart.
5. Describe the brain. Name its divisions. What is its office? Its size?
6. Name the three classes of nerves, and tell in what part or parts of the body each class is chiefly found.
7. Name some hindrances to digestion caused by alcohol, and state what immediate effect alcohol has on the heart.
8. Tell about the structure and functions of the skin.
9. What conditions operate to poison the air of the school room when school is in session? How shall the schoolroom be ventilated? When is perfection of ventilation reached? How much fresh air per hour should be supplied to each pupil in a schoolroom?
10. Name the parts of the external and the internal ear. Tell how we hear.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Give the signs for the fundamental operations, and explicit directions for the use of each.
2. Write in the form of an equation, using the proper signs, what each of the three terms in subtraction, the three in multiplication, and the four in division equals.

3. Find the G. C. D. and the L. C. M. of 108,180 324, 396. A solution is not sufficient. Reasons for the steps in the process must be given.

4. Write the following decimals:

- (a) Nine hundred thousandths.
- (b) Nine hundred-thousandths.
- (c) Nine hundred hundred-thousandths.
- (d) Nine hundred nine hundred-thousandths.
- (e) Nine hundred and nine hundred-thousandths.
- (f) Nine hundred and nine hundred thousandths.
- (g) Nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine hundredths,

5. Find the number of feet of lumber required to make a water tank without cover, of two-inch plank, the inside dimensions to be 10 feet 2 inches length, 3 feet 4 inches width, and 2 feet depth.

6. Bought $5\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood at \$4.00 a cord, but found the wood had been cut 3 inches less than 4 feet in length. How much reduction should have been made from the bill?

7. A loaned B \$345 from January 17, 1892, to February 24, 1893, without interest, at a time when money was bringing 7%. If B shall loan A \$280 on May 9, 1893, without interest, rates being then 6%, up to what date should he let A keep it in order to equalize favors?

8. By selling an 8-ounce loaf for 10 cents, when flour is \$8 a barrel, a baker makes 20%. What per cent profit does he make selling the same loaf at the same price after flour has fallen to \$5 a barrel? What weight of loaf should he give for 10 cents to make the same profit as at first?

9. A note of \$625 was given June 20, 1885. Find the amount of this note December 15, 1892, at 8% annual interest.

10. Find the cube root of 283.328; 2,383.28; 23.8328; 238.328.

DIDACTICS.

1. State advantages of a good program.

2. What do you regard as the best methods of imparting and enforcing moral instruction?

3. Name six incentives that may be used in securing the proper study and preparation of lessons.

4. Discuss the influence of the school environments as an educational force.

5. What mental powers of the child are chiefly concerned in primary school work?

6. Are recitations necessary? Why? Should a teacher conduct the recitation with the text-book in hand? Why?

7. Mention at least four important elements of governing power in a teacher. Show the importance of each.

8. How can a teacher help the child develop his powers of observation outside of the schoolroom?

9. (1) What is the legal school age?

(2) For how long a term is a director chosen?

(3) Name the officials of a school board.

(4) Name the varieties of school districts in Iowa.

(5) Who takes the school census each year?

10. What powers have the electors of any district when assembled at their annual meeting?

LOW WAGES.

It is with no feeling of pride that we report that rural schools in some parts of the state remained closed for several weeks last spring after the usual time of opening because of the low wages offered. No teachers would apply for them. This is not a question for legislation. It is one demanding the sober thought of all interested in the education of their children. In one county fourteen schools remained closed for a time through inability to secure teachers. This simply means that persons competent to teach are competent to do other work, and that many have abandoned teaching to take up other callings more remunerative and more permanent in character. It means that if our schools are to be managed by teachers qualified by training and by nature, willing to bear the responsibility of this work, greater compensation must be offered. And more than this, the positions should be made more permanent.

The failure to have school in any given number of districts does not measure the whole mischief growing out of low wages. To obtain a sufficient number of teachers, superintendents in some counties lowered the standard of examination. Finding there were too few teachers to fill schools having passed the required average of 80 per cent, established by many superintendents, and feeling it incumbent upon themselves to provide some sort of a teacher for all their schools, some of them look through the list of those graded lower than their customary standard to find additional teachers. One reported that he had gone over the list three or four times, each time on a lower standard, before he could find teachers sufficient. Thus not only the schools without teachers, but many of those with teachers, because of their inferior qualifications, are made to suffer. In fact it would not be difficult to find advocates favoring no school at all rather than one in the hands of an incompetent and unqualified teacher, regarding the former as the lesser evil. If, when the grade is kept up to a good standard,

competent teachers do not apply for examination in adequate numbers, the fault is not the superintendent's, and he should neither regard it his duty nor be held responsible to supply every school with some sort of a teacher. The fault lies elsewhere. It lies in the conditions that induce the best teaching talent to seek other fields of employment. One of these conditions is the low wages. Low wages is one of the causes of *continual* change of teachers. Continual change results in crippled schools and little progress. Perhaps these conditions do not exist in less degree in other states than in Iowa, but this is little excuse for conditions that ought not to be found anywhere.

We give on the question of teachers' wages in Iowa a summary of statistics gathered and compiled by J. R. Sovereign, commissioner of labor statistics. They are from the report of the latter for the year 1893, and were obtained from county superintendents and teachers. We give also portions of the commissioner's comments.

According to the figures, the expenses of men teachers in rural districts is \$205.40 annually by the average found, and of women teachers \$198.70. The average income of the former, as computed from the reports of county superintendents for 1892, not separating rural from graded schools, is \$298.30, and of the latter \$243.16. This leaves the munificent sum of \$92.90 and \$44.46, respectively. But this covers only eight months. They must find other employment the remaining four months or be in debt at the close of the year, unless supported at home free, as some are.

Comment is unnecessary. These schools are doing fairly good work, as good as can be expected under the conditions. Until these are changed they are not likely to improve greatly. Like causes would produce like effects in other vocations.

EXPENSES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Iowa can justly boast of her 16,000 public schools and the exceptionally low per cent of illiteracy among her people. But, like other states, she cannot boast that her great army of teachers are adequately rewarded for the service they render. In fact, the average salary paid teachers in rural districts, the expense incumbent upon teaching considered, is below the wages paid unskilled labor, and nowhere are the teachers of city and town schools paid salaries commensurate with salaries paid for equal ability and training in other avocations. Of all the professions, that of a teacher in our public schools is the least remunerative, and hundreds of teachers in this state would be compelled by want of the necessary means of subsistence to seek other fields of employment, but for the support received from relatives or friends free of cost or at a nominal price. Evidence is not wanting to prove that the profession of teaching in public schools is not self-sustaining, which, in many counties of the state, has resulted in reducing the number of applicants for schools below the demand for teachers, and the deficiency supplied only by a scaling downward in the standard of efficiency.

The primary cause of this decrease in the number of experienced and efficient teachers, and the consequent reduction in the standard of efficiency is low salaries. Correspondence between this department and some of the older and more experienced educators in the state warrants the statement that not only are teachers embarrassed through want of necessary means to support themselves and meet the progressive demands of the times on the salaries they receive, but the efficiency of our free school system is thereby greatly impaired.

By request of this department Prof. Amos Hiatt, superintendent of the East Des Moines public schools, in conjunction with some of the principals under his jurisdiction, made a canvass of the assistant teachers of the ward schools of East Des Moines for the pur-

pose of collecting data showing the necessary living expenses of said teachers, and his report to this bureau shows that out of a total of sixty teachers, not including principals, employed in the East Des Moines ward schools, not one is paid a salary exceeding \$400 per year. In fact, all are paid less than \$400. Their necessary living expenses per year and salaries as furnished this department by Prof. Hiatt are as follows:

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of teachers.	Cost of attendance at Institute.	Teachers' Association.	Books, etc.	Clothing.	Board.	Incidentals.	Total expenses.	Salary.
Alcott.....	2	\$3.00	\$1.00	\$12.00	\$80.00	\$130.00	\$56.00	\$222.00	\$292.50
Benton.....	3	3.00	1.00	12.00	87.00	140.00	170.00	403.00	360.00
Bremer.....	3	3.00	1.00	13.00	134.00	219.00	74.00	444.00	360.00
Bryant.....	11	4.00	3.00	19.00	105.00	139.00	104.00	374.00	364.50
Cary.....	2	4.00	6.00	10.00	100.00	160.00	65.00	345.00	360.00
Curtis.....	5	8.00	3.00	20.00	85.00	145.00	85.00	346.00	366.00
Emerson.....	8	2.00	1.00	8.00	52.00	163.00	123.00	349.00	371.60
Longfellow.....	11	4.00	2.00	14.00	116.00	176.00	42.00	354.00	384.50
Lucas.....	5	3.00	1.00	19.00	84.00	208.00	75.00	390.00	342.42
Webster.....	10	8.00	6.00	19.00	101.00	195.00	41.00	380.00	360.00
Total average.....		\$4.20	\$2.50	\$15.60	\$94.50	\$167.50	\$83.50	\$367.30	\$366.11

The following tables show the necessary annual expenses of teachers as shown by reports made to this department by county superintendents and teachers. The cost of living increases and decreases according to the grade of living, and the living expenses of teachers is no exception to the rule. But other influences tend to make a wider difference in the cost of living of teachers as shown by their reports, viz.: One teacher lives at home during vacation, and pays nothing for living expenses during that time. Another not only lives at home during vacation, but receives other aid. Some teachers board at home while teaching, and others board at home from Friday night until Monday morning of each week while teaching, for which they pay little or nothing. Some lady teachers hire their dresses made, others make their own dresses and save the expense. In some cases teachers have to pay laundry bills, in other cases their laundering is done at home and no charge is made. Others do their own laundry work. Some pay car fare to and from their schools, others pay livery hire, and others are furnished conveyance to and from school by parents or friends. One teacher is employed in a large city where the demands of society make the incidental and other expenses high, while another is employed in a small town where necessary

expenses are much lower. The established customs of one school district may greatly increase the expenses of a teacher, and the prevailing customs of another reduce them. In some localities teachers' meetings are held frequently and are quite expensive to teachers attending them; in others they are less frequent and quite inexpensive. The cost of books, journals, stationery, etc., varies with the desire of teachers to advance in the profession and the demands of the schools in which they teach.

In some counties, normal institutes are in session two weeks, in others three weeks, and in a few four weeks; and in some cases teachers reporting to this Bureau charged the cost of board while attending the normal institute to the general board account, and others charged the expense of the books, stationery, etc., incurred while in attendance at the normal institute, to the general expense under that head. Many reported the cost of board and other living expenses for the school year, which also varies in length from less than six months in some localities, to more than nine months in others, while other teachers reported the cost of living for an entire calendar year. These and scores of other causes not mentioned conduce to make the wide difference in cost of living to school teachers shown by their reports given in the following tables.

No special effort was made by this department to collect data concerning the salaries of teachers, such statistical information being given in the advance sheets of the biennial report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, extracts from which will be found at the conclusion of the tables giving cost of living, and will be found of great value in this connection for comparative purposes. The reports from teachers to this department show the average annual expense of male teachers in cities and towns to be \$316.59, and the expense of male teachers in rural districts, \$205.40. The average annual expense of female teachers in cities and towns is \$309.15, and expense of female teachers in rural districts, \$198.70.

In compiling tables from the individual reports of teachers, all items of expense not properly belonging to any of the accounts given in the tables were excluded, for the purpose of making the report conservative, and if possible show a margin of profit to teachers in our public schools. None of the extraordinary expenses of living, such as medicine and doctor bills during illness, contributions for church, for charitable and social purposes, cost of attendance at lectures on educational and scientific subjects, etc., are

included in the cost given. Many teachers reporting gave the cost of attendance at teachers' state meetings as a part of necessary expenses, and many female teachers in rural districts stated that they were compelled to pay certain sums of money out of their salaries for janitor service during winter months. Others stated that they were at expense for conveyance to collect their salaries at the end of each month. But all such items of expense were deducted from the reports for the reasons above stated. In nearly every case where the teachers gave the cost of board by the week, without stating whether intended to cover a school year or a calendar year, the cost of board for the school year only was entered in the account.

In all cases where teachers reporting to this department neglected to make any charge for attendance at teachers' meetings, county meetings, books, stationery, journals, incidentals, etc., it was taken for granted that such teachers were under no such expense, and, therefore, in striking the average expense, the aggregate sum shown by all reports was divided by the total number reporting, without regard as to whether their reports contained any charge for such items. To what extent this method may show a lower average expense than warranted by facts, depends on the number reporting who were subject to such expenditures, but who did not report the sums so expended.

EXPENSES OF TEACHERS.

MEN.

COUNTIES.	ANNUAL EXPENSES OF TEACHERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.										ANNUAL EXPENSES OF TEACHERS IN RURAL DISTRICTS.									
	Number report.	Attendance at meetings.	Attendance at county meet-ings.	Attendance at normal instl-tute.	Books, station-ery, and jour-nals.	Wear-ing ap-parel.	Board.	Incidentals.	Total.	Number report.	Attendance at meetings.	Attendance at county meet-ings.	Attendance at normal instl-tute.	Books, station-ery, and jour-nals.	Wear-ing ap-parel.	Board.	Incidentals.	Total.		
Adair.....	3	1.00	5.67	16.67	12.33	91.67	177.33	65.00	339.67	3	2.33	5.07	18.67	9.33	71.67	112.33	45.00	283.00		
Adams.....	1	1.00	2.67	7.00	11.67	110.00	175.00	11.67	319.00	1	2.50	2.40	12.00	6.80	67.00	88.00	11.00	189.00		
Allamore.....	6	6.67	1.67	13.00	5.33	43.33	186.00	11.67	236.67	6	2.50	2.40	12.00	6.80	42.00	85.00	11.60	190.20		
Appanoose.....	12	12.33	4.67	15.00	13.33	80.00	186.00	22.50	330.00	12	13.33	6.67	14.00	7.33	61.67	78.00	13.33	176.33		
Andubon.....	12	12.33	4.67	15.00	13.33	76.33	131.33	10.67	265.67	12	13.33	6.67	15.00	8.33	55.00	112.33	6.47	216.33		
Benton.....	12	12.50	4.25	14.00	4.50	81.25	190.50	37.50	333.50	12	1.50	2.30	12.00	8.33	60.00	111.00	19.00	214.00		
Black Hawk.....	12	12.50	4.25	14.00	4.50	81.25	190.50	37.50	333.50	12	1.50	2.30	12.00	8.33	60.00	111.00	19.00	214.00		
Boone.....	9	9.33	3.33	23.00	14.67	71.17	167.33	40.00	331.83	9	1.29	2.71	19.46	6.63	73.00	107.00	16.67	211.00		
Bremer.....	3	3.50	5.00	17.50	5.00	50.00	200.00	12.50	263.50	3	4.00	1.00	18.40	10.00	53.00	125.00	13.00	229.20		
Buchanan.....	2	2.50	15.50	15.50	21.50	63.50	163.00	11.40	256.50	2	3.33	5.00	16.67	6.00	49.50	87.50	3.50	193.50		
Buena Vista.....	6	6.25	11.75	12.50	21.50	121.25	165.00	31.25	369.50	6	8.33	5.00	13.67	4.25	83.33	108.33	8.33	237.00		
Rutler.....	5	5.00	5.00	12.50	20.00	105.00	231.67	22.33	363.50	5	4.50	2.00	13.50	7.50	97.50	150.00	17.50	263.50		
Calhoun.....	4	4.67	6.67	14.67	10.00	105.00	221.67	22.33	363.50	4	4.50	2.00	13.50	7.50	97.50	150.00	17.50	263.50		
Carroll.....	4	7.50	1.75	16.62	12.62	70.41	173.50	12.98	292.62	4	3.55	1.75	12.75	8.75	56.25	84.00	6.25	170.50		
Cass.....	5	4.75	2.62	16.62	12.62	70.41	173.50	12.98	292.62	5	3.55	1.75	12.75	8.75	56.25	84.00	6.25	170.50		
Cedar.....	5	5.00	1.90	10.60	11.00	56.00	112.00	27.50	231.50	5	2.50	1.00	10.00	5.50	57.50	117.50	8.50	214.67		
Cerro Gordo.....	20	20.00	9.50	15.00	17.50	77.50	185.00	45.00	362.50	20	2.00	1.17	11.33	7.50	42.50	113.75	18.75	197.25		
Cherokee.....	5	5.67	9.67	13.33	9.33	66.67	141.00	21.67	297.33	5	2.00	2.00	12.00	6.75	53.00	81.75	8.75	169.25		
Chickasaw.....	3	3.67	13.33	15.33	15.33	71.67	175.00	35.00	301.00	3	4.00	3.75	11.00	9.50	47.50	103.75	17.75	189.50		
Clarke (no report)	4	4.00	9.50	14.75	12.50	102.75	179.00	32.50	350.00	4	5.00	3.75	16.75	7.50	80.00	119.25	30.00	252.25		
Clay.....	2	2.50	7.50	16.50	16.50	120.00	181.00	45.00	358.00	2	4.50	2.50	10.50	11.00	65.00	140.00	20.00	240.50		
Clayton.....	2	2.50	7.50	16.50	16.50	120.00	181.00	45.00	358.00	2	4.50	2.50	10.50	11.00	65.00	140.00	20.00	240.50		
Clinch.....	2	2.50	7.50	16.50	16.50	120.00	181.00	45.00	358.00	2	4.50	2.50	10.50	11.00	65.00	140.00	20.00	240.50		
Crawford.....	1	6.60	2.30	17.40	22.80	116.00	178.60	44.40	400.00	3	4.33	2.00	15.00	18.33	60.00	112.00	16.33	228.00		
Dallas.....	9	6.14	7.00	17.14	10.71	83.57	154.43	36.43	317.43	9	4.75	5.22	16.33	7.11	57.78	100.56	18.67	210.44		
Davis (no report)	1	1.00	12.50	20.00	20.00	65.00	147.00	15.00	265.00	9	4.00	3.50	13.50	9.00	80.00	101.00	15.00	209.50		
DeCATUR.....	3	3.33	4.00	15.00	14.67	91.67	161.67	21.67	320.00	2	4.00	4.00	13.50	11.50	66.00	100.00	13.75	214.25		
Delaware.....	3	3.33	4.00	15.00	14.67	91.67	161.67	21.67	320.00	2	4.00	4.00	13.50	11.50	66.00	100.00	13.75	214.25		
Des Moines.....	3	3.00	8.50	13.50	17.50	92.50	217.50	75.00	409.00	3	7.67	3.50	13.50	9.00	66.00	83.00	6.00	180.00		
Dickinson.....	3	3.00	8.50	13.50	17.50	90.00	186.00	27.50	340.00	3	7.67	3.50	13.50	9.00	66.00	83.00	6.00	180.00		
Dubuque.....	2	2.50	9.33	19.00	28.33	86.67	163.33	26.67	320.00	2	1.50	10.33	20.00	20.00	51.67	85.00	14.33	200.00		
Dummett.....	2	2.50	9.33	19.00	28.33	86.67	163.33	26.67	320.00	2	1.50	10.33	20.00	20.00	51.67	85.00	14.33	200.00		
Emmett.....	2	2.50	9.33	19.00	28.33	86.67	163.33	26.67	320.00	2	1.50	10.33	20.00	20.00	51.67	85.00	14.33	200.00		

EXPENSES OF TEACHERS—CONTINUED.

MEN.

COUNTIES.	ANNUAL EXPENSES OF TEACHERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.										ANNUAL EXPENSES OF TEACHERS IN RURAL DISTRICTS.									
	Number report- ing.	Attendance at teachers meetings.	Attendance at county meet- ings.	Attendance at normal insti- tute.	Books, station- ery, and jour- nals.	Wearing ap- parel.	Board.	Incidentals.	Total.	Number report- ing.	Attendance at teachers meetings.	Attendance at county meet- ings.	Attendance at normal insti- tute.	Books, station- ery, and jour- nals.	Wearing ap- parel.	Board.	Incidentals.	Total.		
Fayette	3	13.33	66.67	21.67	20.33	90.00	207.33	66.67	345.00	3	3.33	2.33	18.33	3.33	56.67	135.00	31.67	250.67		
Floyd	10	10.00	5.33	16.67	16.33	93.33	162.33	30.67	334.67	10	9.00	5.50	17.50	13.50	67.50	105.00	25.00	243.00		
Franklin	3	3.00	2.50	14.50	12.50	65.00	200.00	30.50	318.00	3	3.00	2.00	12.00	7.50	37.50	105.00	9.50	174.00		
Fremont	13	13.40	8.40	13.00	17.80	86.00	121.67	35.00	295.20	13	9.75	5.00	15.20	18.35	62.00	93.20	24.80	213.60		
Greene	10	10.00	10.00	25.00	13.50	92.50	164.00	10.00	325.00	10	9.75	3.33	21.67	7.33	63.33	100.00	6.67	205.33		
Grundy	4	8.25	3.50	11.00	8.25	72.50	131.75	14.50	244.75	4	4.50	4.00	13.00	7.25	58.75	105.00	11.75	204.25		
Guhrle	7	7.50	2.00	15.00	6.50	57.50	172.00	17.50	278.00	7	6.50	1.00	13.50	2.50	40.00	107.50	8.50	179.50		
Hamilton	2			8.00	8.67	100.00	186.00	20.00	322.67	2	6.67	2.00	10.67	5.67	39.67	108.33	10.67	177.67		
Hancock (no report)																				
Hardin	2	5.00	6.50	17.50	25.00	135.00	210.50	70.00	460.50	2		5.50	12.50	9.00	45.00	70.00	22.50	174.50		
Harrison	2	2.50	15.00	60.00	22.50	88.33	175.00	30.00	305.00	2	5.40	1.60	14.20	6.80	56.00	107.20	8.00	190.20		
Henry	3	12.67	3.33	13.67	18.00	86.33	186.00	35.00	307.00	3	3.20	3.80	13.80	7.00	64.00	115.00	11.80	218.60		
Howard	4	3.00	6.50	13.00	14.50	81.00	130.00	15.75	293.75	4	5.66	5.00	12.33	7.00	63.33	73.33	11.67	178.33		
Humboldt	2	8.25	2.25	7.50	20.00	55.00	156.00	2.50	251.50	2	8.00	2.50	10.50	7.00	45.00	87.50	3.50	164.00		
Ida	5	14.00	3.33	18.33	18.33	75.00	186.00	36.67	317.67	5	2.00	4.00	18.33	7.67	48.33	113.33	21.67	215.33		
Iowa	2	5.33	15.67	11.33	16.67	61.67	111.33	13.67	222.33	2	5.33	6.67	15.67	11.67	53.33	77.33	10.67	174.67		
Jackson	2	2.00	1.00	11.50	17.50	62.50	125.00	12.50	232.00	2	2.00	3.33	10.67	6.00	35.33	77.33	8.33	136.00		
Jasper (no report)																				
Jefferson	2	15.00	1.00	12.50	20.00	95.00	190.00	25.00	358.50	2	3.50	1.25	10.50	6.50	55.00	70.00	7.50	162.00		
Johnson	2	3.50	4.00	13.50	12.00	77.50	191.00	20.00	323.50	2	1.50	4.25	13.75	9.00	48.75	107.50	17.50	190.25		
Jones	2									2		4.00	13.50	10.00	72.50	84.00	15.00	203.50		
Keokuk (no report)																				
Kossuth	2	1.00	6.50	6.50	3.50	50.00	150.00	30.00	240.00	2	1.00	3.33	11.00	4.00	55.00	120.00	8.50	196.50		
Lee	6	5.00	15.00	17.60	24.60	82.50	155.00	32.50	307.50	6	1.67	3.33	14.67	8.67	53.67	97.00	12.00	190.33		
Linn	5	5.20	5.20	17.00	24.60	81.00	178.60	30.00	346.60	5	1.67	5.33	14.67	7.33	58.33	103.67	23.33	213.33		
Louisa	2	6.50	3.50	12.00	10.75	75.00	171.50	3.50	295.50	2	4.33	4.12	18.33	6.67	58.33	94.50	8.00	196.00		
Lucas	4	6.50	3.50	12.00	10.75	75.00	171.50	3.50	295.50	4	4.33	4.12	18.33	6.67	58.33	94.50	8.00	196.00		
Lyons	2	12.33	11.00	21.67	18.33	126.60	178.33	26.00	428.33	2	11.67	8.25	20.00	10.25	106.67	178.33	36.67	291.67		
Madison	8	1.50	16.50	16.50	62.50	173.00	311.50	40.00	511.50	8	1.67	8.25	14.25	10.25	51.25	79.25	17.50	173.00		
Mahaska	1	20.00	6.00	15.40	20.40	100.00	200.00	10.00	270.00	1	4.38	2.62	15.00	8.00	60.00	98.00	20.00	206.00		
Marion	6	11.00	1.75	15.50	20.75	81.25	198.00	8.00	389.00	6	4.38	2.62	14.25	14.34	58.13	90.75	8.63	183.13		
Marshall	4	13.75	1.75	15.50	20.75	81.25	198.00	30.00	331.00	4	3.50	3.50	12.50	15.00	49.00	107.50	17.50	206.50		
Mills	2	2.50	6.50	6.50	10.50	62.50	186.00	12.50	281.00	2	2.50	2.50	13.50	5.00	55.00	107.50	12.50	196.00		

Mitchell	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Monroe	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Montrose	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Montgomery	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Muskegon	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
O'Brien	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Oscoda	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Page	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Palo Alto	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Plymouth	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Ponchartraine	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Polk	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Pottawattamie	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Pottawatomie	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Ringgold	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Sac (no report)	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Scott	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Shelby	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Shioux	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Story	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Tama	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Taylor	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Union	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Van Buren	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Warren	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Washington	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Wayne	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Webster	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Winnebago	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Winnechek	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Woodbury	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Worth (no report)	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Wright	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Other reports	4.00	2.50	12.50	0.50	75.00	110.00	6.00	210.00	1	4.50	3.75	12.00	7.75	57.50	107.50	12.75	207.75
Total reports	280	176.00	700.00	140.00	1120.00	1680.00	280.00	8400.00	280	1260.00	1050.00	4200.00	2800.00	16800.00	16800.00	16800.00	16800.00
Total average expense	280	176.00	700.00	140.00	1120.00	1680.00	280.00	8400.00	280	1260.00	1050.00	4200.00	2800.00	16800.00	16800.00	16800.00	16800.00

* Received after tables by counties were compiled.

EXPENSES OF TEACHERS—CONTINUED.

WOMEN.

COUNTIES.	ANNUAL EXPENSES OF TEACHERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.										ANNUAL EXPENSES OF TEACHERS IN RURAL DISTRICTS.									
	Number report- ing.	Attendance at teachers' meetings.	Attendance at county meet- ings.	Attendance at normal insti- tute.	Books, station- ery, and jour- nals.	Wearing ap- parel.	Board.	Incidentals.	Total.	Number report- ing.	Attendance at teachers' meetings.	Attendance at county meet- ings.	Attendance at normal insti- tute.	Books, station- ery, and jour- nals.	Wearing ap- parel.	Board.	Incidentals.	Total.		
Adair.....	3	1.00	5.00	15.67	8.33	72.33	166.67	55.00	325.00	3	1.67	5.00	15.67	8.33	56.67	100.00	36.00	223.00		
Adams.....	2	16.50	7.25	13.50	15.00	67.50	187.50	9.00	308.00	5	1.40	1.10	13.00	6.00	61.00	101.00	37.00	196.40		
Alamakee.....	4	5.25	5.00	10.75	6.75	57.50	102.25	8.50	191.50	7	3.00	1.57	10.71	6.29	62.14	72.43	8.29	154.43		
Appanoose.....	3	3.33	3.33	14.33	12.33	121.67	141.33	23.33	313.67	3	3.33	3.33	12.33	6.29	75.00	82.67	10.67	169.33		
Audubon.....	3	9.67	5.00	14.00	13.33	84.67	118.67	8.33	255.67	4	8.00	5.50	13.75	7.00	60.00	104.75	7.50	206.00		
Benton.....	5	1.00	8.40	15.20	8.60	85.00	160.60	26.00	304.80	6	2.07	2.83	11.00	6.08	64.17	94.83	7.16	188.17		
Black Hawk.....	11	5.64	1.73	11.65	16.27	104.14	162.91	33.75	323.00	7	1.14	2.43	12.50	10.29	62.50	91.75	9.23	185.00		
Boone.....	8	6.12	3.37	16.25	12.12	82.50	156.87	18.75	308.25	4	3.33	2.00	10.67	6.50	53.40	80.00	13.50	203.33		
Bremer.....	4	2.31	3.19	17.75	13.63	109.37	143.25	13.25	265.75	5	2.00	2.00	13.00	6.35	50.00	99.00	6.75	203.33		
Buchanan.....	4	3.00	3.00	14.25	18.20	87.50	142.40	21.00	305.20	4	2.50	2.75	13.00	7.00	65.00	73.00	13.75	231.25		
Buena Vista.....	7	8.00	3.86	13.86	12.71	92.71	140.29	18.50	288.43	4	4.50	2.00	12.25	6.75	106.25	130.00	15.50	262.50		
Butler.....	2	3.43	4.33	13.00	9.33	107.33	205.00	16.67	360.33	4	4.50	2.00	12.25	6.75	106.25	130.00	15.50	262.50		
Calhoun.....	3	4.67	4.33	13.00	11.00	82.00	144.00	11.00	288.80	4	4.50	2.00	12.25	6.75	106.25	130.00	15.50	262.50		
Carroll.....	5	5.00	1.00	14.40	11.00	82.00	144.00	11.00	288.80	4	2.80	1.30	11.90	8.50	50.70	119.30	6.00	197.60		
Cass.....	11	4.91	1.91	14.09	11.82	79.55	175.73	8.73	296.73	10	2.80	1.30	11.90	8.50	50.70	119.30	6.00	197.60		
Cedar.....	3	3.33	2.33	11.67	13.33	100.00	162.00	25.00	307.67	2	2.57	1.43	11.14	9.43	63.57	105.29	14.14	297.57		
Cerro Gordo.....	7	7.43	2.17	10.86	12.67	74.29	161.71	22.29	288.29	5	5.00	1.80	11.40	12.00	82.00	130.00	10.00	252.60		
Cherokee.....	4	7.67	1.87	9.33	10.00	86.00	176.67	10.00	310.33	5	5.00	1.80	11.40	12.00	82.00	130.00	10.00	252.60		
Chickasaw.....	3	5.33	8.33	12.33	9.67	96.67	123.33	16.67	242.33	3	1.23	2.60	9.25	7.13	67.75	84.00	9.34	181.25		
Clarke.....	5	1.40	4.40	14.00	6.80	118.00	200.00	14.00	354.60	2	1.00	1.00	11.00	9.00	67.50	97.50	12.50	199.00		
Clay.....	3	3.62	2.75	11.67	12.00	71.67	168.00	18.33	272.67	4	1.25	1.25	14.63	7.25	73.12	82.50	13.13	185.00		
Clayton.....	8	3.62	2.75	14.25	10.63	96.67	154.00	23.12	305.25	8	1.75	2.45	14.63	7.25	73.12	82.50	13.13	185.00		
Cottonwood.....	7	7.67	1.86	10.29	12.64	107.14	181.43	25.71	346.71	4	5.25	4.50	11.25	8.25	90.00	110.00	13.75	233.00		
Crawford.....	6	6.00	2.17	14.17	17.33	124.17	184.33	23.83	361.00	5	6.25	4.00	12.40	8.25	90.00	110.00	13.75	233.00		
Dallas.....	17	4.00	6.06	16.94	10.71	93.77	162.29	22.94	306.71	14	3.73	3.71	15.86	7.64	63.21	100.36	12.29	296.79		
Davis (no report).																				
Decatur.....	2	1.25	4.50	11.00	8.75	17.50	157.50	27.50	286.00	3	1.23	1.67	14.00	8.33	68.33	82.00	10.67	196.33		
Delaware.....	5	6.00	3.80	11.20	11.00	113.00	155.20	27.00	327.20	3	4.00	3.83	14.50	9.00	65.00	96.50	10.83	196.33		
Des Moines.....	4	5.25	2.25	6.25	15.50	100.00	206.25	41.25	426.75	3	5.25	2.33	12.88	7.67	61.66	81.33	12.00	179.33		
Dickinson.....	2	2.50	11.00	15.00	12.50	135.00	125.50	47.50	332.50	3	6.00	5.67	14.00	7.67	61.66	80.67	11.97	179.67		
Dubuque.....	3	6.31	7.00	15.00	26.67	84.67	141.67	26.00	309.33	4	6.00	5.75	15.00	15.50	62.50	94.00	12.50	301.25		
Emmet.....	3	9.67	9.67	9.67	11.00	108.33	137.33	19.00	286.00	3	2.33	3.71	12.67	8.33	68.33	79.67	11.67	183.00		

EXPENSES OF TEACHERS—CONTINUED.

WOMEN.

COUNTIES.	ANNUAL EXPENSES OF TEACHERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.									ANNUAL EXPENSES OF TEACHERS IN RURAL DISTRICTS.								
	Number report- ing.	Attendance at teachers' meetings.	Attendance at county meet- ings.	Attendance at normal insti- tute.	Books, station- ery, and jour- nals.	Wearing ap- parel.	Board.	Incidentals.	Total.	Number report- ing.	Attendance at teachers' meetings.	Attendance at county meet- ings.	Attendance at normal insti- tute.	Books, station- ery, and jour- nals.	Wearing ap- parel.	Board.	Incidentals.	Total
Shelby.....	2			22.50	10.00	90.00	215.00	22.50	360.00	3	2.00	3.33	19.33	11.67	80.00	113.33	10.00	230.67
Sioux.....	8	5.87	4.87	14.25	11.62	75.00	153.50	18.75	283.88	10	1.80	3.20	12.60	8.70	64.30	102.00	15.70	218.30
Story.....	3	4.33	4.00	15.67	7.67	61.67	144.33	14.00	255.67	10	2.50	2.20	15.20	8.50	57.50	76.67	8.10	170.60
Tama.....	6	4.33	3.17	14.50	11.83	77.50	163.83	33.50	311.17	7	5.33	2.67	14.00	5.67	51.67	73.33	8.33	161.00
Taylor.....	4	5.00	4.75	15.50	15.00	68.75	176.50	31.25	316.75	7	1.86	3.06	15.00	11.00	66.29	112.57	15.00	224.71
Union.....	6	17	3.25	15.33	16.67	128.33	162.17	40.83	365.50	5	1.50	2.00	15.80	10.00	84.00	84.00	14.00	209.00
Van Buren.....	4	9.50	3.25	10.50	6.00	64.00	143.75	22.50	259.50	4	1.50	2.00	12.75	5.25	61.25	93.00	10.50	187.00
Wapello.....	2	1.00	2.50	19.00	10.00	125.00	203.00	15.00	377.50	4	2.25	.....	14.25	5.25	71.25	87.00	10.50	190.50
Warren.....	3	8.33	4.00	11.00	13.33	90.00	142.00	26.33	297.00	3	2.33	4.00	10.67	7.00	56.67	90.00	13.33	184.00
Washington.....	3	9.33	2.67	16.33	14.00	62.00	141.00	23.33	298.67	4	3.75	4.00	15.50	8.00	77.50	73.75	2.50	180.00
Wayne.....	5	6.00	5.20	11.40	8.40	69.00	135.20	11.60	247.40	6	2.71	4.21	11.58	7.25	50.42	84.83	8.67	169.67
Webster.....	5	4.20	3.20	8.80	10.20	130.00	173.00	20.00	359.00	2	2.50	5.00	14.50	6.50	95.00	90.00	20.00	233.50
Winnebago.....	3	3.67	3.33	9.00	12.33	60.00	171.33	12.33	272.00	4	2.50	2.25	8.25	6.25	60.00	107.00	9.00	196.25
Winneshek.....	6	1.67	3.33	8.50	17.50	104.17	156.50	22.83	311.50	6	4.00	1.00	11.50	10.33	73.33	105.33	13.83	230.33
Woodbury.....	5	4.80	40	15.20	11.50	135.00	215.20	20.50	402.60	3	4.67	.67	19.67	8.00	68.33	109.33	6.67	217.33
Worth (no report).....																		
Wright.....	3	2.00	4.17	10.33	14.83	70.00	134.00	19.67	255.00	4	1.50	1.37	14.25	10.62	56.25	91.25	7.00	182.25
*Other reports.....	7	4.43	6.00	13.00	12.57	86.43	159.43	17.29	299.13	9	3.11	5.78	13.89	9.89	63.89	94.79	11.11	202.44
Total reports.....	443									469								
Total average expense.....		\$ 4.86	\$ 3.13	\$ 13.33	\$ 13.00	\$ 93.41	\$ 157.58	\$ 23.92	\$ 309.15		\$ 2.45	\$ 2.58	\$ 13.35	\$ 8.49	\$ 64.96	\$ 94.88	\$ 12.00	\$ 198.70

*Received after tables by counties were compiled.

INSTITUTES.

The number of teachers enrolled in normal institutes in 1892, was 18,975. The total expenditure for institutes was \$529,355, of which sum the teachers contributed \$48,729 in the form of enrollment and examination fees. To this must be added not less than \$90,000 more, expended by these teachers for board while attending, and we get in round numbers \$138,000 paid out by these teachers in one year for institute purposes. This is a large sum to be taken from the earnings of the teachers every year. What other profession gives as much towards keeping itself up? What other profession is asked to convene annually in a school of instruction? The answer will be that no other calling replenishes its ranks with so many untrained recruits, and that therefore the institute training is necessary. This is true, but it might be expected that the state would bear a larger part of the expense of their training. The state contributes only \$4,950 a year. The institute enrollment fee should be abolished and the state be permitted to give to each county a sum equal to its enrollment, in addition to the sum now paid.

There has been a steady increase in the institute attendance, showing that it has not lost its popularity as a training school for the large numbers who get no other training. Like any other school, its success depends not altogether on the ability of the instructors, but on the frame of mind of those who attend.

The educator regards the institute as a place for studying and presenting methods of teaching and of school management. Most of the attendants regard it as an opportunity to review, or acquire sufficient knowledge of the branches to enable them to pass the examination. In practice the institute reaches an average between these views, doing some method work and giving some instruction in the academic branches. The most valuable part of a successful institute is the inspiration which the young teacher gets from it—the enthusiasm and more exalted notion of the calling. And if

this does not impress itself upon the young, susceptible teachers, then the institute is not a success in the best sense of the word.

Unfortunately, to accomplish all its friends wish for it, the sessions are too short—a little over two weeks. The expense of employing instructors for longer terms, and especially the expense of attendance to the individual teacher, is likely to prevent any large increase in the length of institutes. Many refuse to attend longer than two or three weeks, even though the session is from four to six weeks.

The weakest place in the institute is the attempt to cover so much ground. It is a mistake. It makes superficial teachers. Less ground carefully gone over would give better results in what is done and would better fit the mind for other work. Again, many teachers recite in seven, eight or nine classes daily at the institute, the entire time of the daily session being thus spent. It costs no small effort simply to sit through so many recitations. Much less can a teacher prepare himself on all these lessons. When instructors, already well equipped, find it necessary to spend all their spare hours preparing four or five class exercises for each day, it must be a physical impossibility for the less qualified teachers to prepare eight lessons, usually much longer than school lessons. The point, then, is this: The attendants at institutes should be limited to about five classes, these to be partly determined by the county superintendent. We believe this would conduce towards better results. Half-day sessions are preferable in the heated season to whole day sessions.

Institutes should be held to a strict account as to absence and tardiness, since no teacher can be a good model for his school who gives occasion for criticism in these respects. A superintendent might not improperly withhold a certificate from one whose record for tardiness at the institute was bad. There is need, also, of more system in moving classes and dismissing institutes, to give beginners a correct idea of handling schools.

Complaints are made by superintendents that many teachers refuse to attend, some times those who are themselves the most uncharitable with the delinquencies of their own pupils. There is no law to compel their attendance. We should not favor such a law. In some states the law allows the teacher's salary while in attendance at institutes or teachers' meetings, and withholds it for non-attendance. Such a plan is not without merit. There are times and considerations which should excuse a successful, progressive teacher from attendance, for recreation from the year's

labors; but the mere possession of a state certificate or state diploma *is not one of these conditions*. The unprogressive, stay-at-homes can be reached in other ways, not necessary to mention here.

INSTITUTE CIRCULARS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

To County Superintendents and those who are to instruct in the Normal Institutes of Iowa, 1892:

Of the many agencies tending to increase the proficiency of our teachers and the consequent efficiency of our schools, the normal institutes, when properly conducted, are among the most potent.

The objects of our county normals are numerous, but their general utility is quite fully expressed when we say their great purpose is the indirect improvement of the schools by the direct improvement of the teachers.

The normal institutes are short training schools, and largely should be made the means of reaching and correcting the various defects known to exist in the general administration of school duties.

The county superintendent, in the performance of his duties, has learned the defective points in the schools under his immediate supervision. Perhaps the most glaring defect found in many of our schools, and one calling for serious attention, is the partial or entire lack of *methods* of instruction. To instruct teachers *how* to teach children ought to be one great purpose of our normal institutes.

Each year we have a large number who assume the duties and responsibilities incident to teaching, with insufficient knowledge of the fundamental principles of the teacher's work, and too frequently with but a meagre knowledge of the subjects to be taught. The majority of these beginners have no opportunity offered them for acquiring ideas and information concerning the teacher's work, other than is afforded them by the county normals. Young teachers get their experience and are educated as instructors at the expense, it may be, of the proper development of young minds.

The teaching profession, like others, must be recruited from inexperienced workers. We cannot, we would not bar them out, but we would give them such preparation as will obviate to the greatest possible extent the experimenting on young minds. To this end, we would suggest that the first and second year classes particularly, receive special attention in school organization, school management, and methods of instruction.

Our rural ungraded schools are subject to many disadvantages unknown in a great degree to town or graded schools. This leads to the consideration of one of the burning questions of the day, viz: How to increase the effectiveness of the rural schools?

Efficient teachers, more than any other factor, will help to eradicate many of the ills to which our rural schools seem subject. The membership of our county normals being chiefly the teachers of the rural schools, the fact is patent that county superintendents and instructors have it in their power to contribute greatly to the efficiency of the district schools, and in the matter of the organization of the ungraded school, special efforts should

be made to fortify the vast number of raw recruits annually entering the teacher's work. County superintendents and instructors thus find a broad field for the exercise of their every faculty to its utmost in guiding those who in turn must guide the children in the practical work of the school room.

While we understand the fact that much of our institute instruction must necessarily be greatly academic, yet we must insist that in practical importance, this is secondary. Our normal institutes will never accomplish their true ends until teachers are disabused of the idea that institutes are solely for the purpose of preparing for examination. The latter idea comes very naturally from the fact that the last two days of an institute are devoted to examination for certificates. The holding of an examination at this time is simply a matter of convenience.

No time should be wasted in valueless discussions. In a discussion proper, valuable instruction may be given, excellent hints thrown out, and well taken points thoroughly clinched, but instructors should not under any circumstances allow themselves, or members of the institute, to be drawn into useless and meaningless disputes which, when settled, are of no practical benefit to teachers. An institute is a matter of expense to teachers, and the latter should get the most possible for their money.

Believing that our normal institutes should, to the greatest extent consistent with circumstances, be made a school of methods, we are in hearty sympathy with all proper means by which this may be accomplished. To this end, we think practical recitations—model recitations they should be—afford the greatest help to inexperienced and inefficient teachers. In these models let the superintendents, conductors or best teachers assume charge of the class, and do as they actually do in their own class rooms. Many of our rural teachers do not have, at least do not take, opportunities for comparison. To see and know how the *best* teachers conduct recitations gives encouragement and inspiration to ambitious young teachers.

More time and thought should be given to the general educational questions of the day. The following topics should receive much consideration at the hands of county superintendents, and they in turn should see that these topics are thoroughly discussed on any occasion that offers—particularly in teachers' associations. While the topics are trite to older educators, yet to the younger teachers they are new, and they are the basis of discussion of much that vitally concerns the interests of our schools. It is suggested that an informal Round Table meeting of the institute be held several times during the session to discuss such of these topics and others as may seem desirable.

1. Aims and ends to be reached by county superintendents in their official relations and visits to the schools.
2. The relations of superintendents to their teachers.
3. County normals: Advantages of: Defects of: How should they be conducted?
4. Course of study and grade in country schools.
5. How can teachers economize time in ungraded schools?
6. Apparatus: What is needed: Use and abuse of.
7. School directors: Their duties and powers.
8. How may we secure coöperation of parents in school work?

9. Care of school property and neatness in school room.
10. Difficulties in ungraded schools.
11. How can we cultivate a taste for reading standard and current literature among the pupils of the district and town schools?
- 12. School exhibits at county fairs.
13. How may we secure regularity and punctuality of attendance?
14. Advantages of normal school training.
15. Opening exercises for schools.
16. What must be done to raise the standard of instruction in district schools?
17. Why are so many of our teachers and pupils such poor writers?
18. Spelling matches: Dictation exercises: Their value, and why they should receive more attention.

These, and many more, have been, and always may be, discussed with profit.

A few changes may be noticed in the graded course of study. At the several district conventions of county superintendents, the consensus of opinion was that more time and special efforts should be given in all schools to reading, language work, and penmanship. Certainly, the teacher's work in these branches should be strong.

We have every reason to anticipate excellent results from the institute work of the summer.

Yours sincerely,

J. B. KNOEPFLER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

JUNE 14, 1892.

To County Superintendents and those who are to instruct in the Normal Institutes of Iowa, 1893:

One of the essentials to a successful school is a successful teacher. The normal institutes contribute to the welfare, progress and usefulness of our schools, only as they give teachers better preparation; hence, the appropriate work of the institute is to consider the most urgent needs of teachers with special reference to a proper and effective discharge of their duties in the school room. When teachers' needs are known the all important question to the institute is, How may it best meet them?

This question at once asserts its great importance from the fact that the normal institute affords to many teachers their only means of professional instruction and culture, and may be partially answered by asking another question: Shall the work of the institute be principally along the line of academic instruction, or pedagogical work?

Circumstances will determine the practical answer. In counties strongly organized in school matters and offering the best of educational facilities, the work of the institute should be conducted principally along the lines of methods of instruction. In counties offering less favorable advantages to teachers for text-book preparation, it may be necessary, even if not desirable, that the work should be mainly in the line of academic instruction. It is certain that much time and energy will be wasted in giving instructions in *methods* of teaching before the branches to be taught are sufficiently

understood. In all instances academic instruction should be conducted in a manner illustrative of the best methods of teaching, and while imparting academic instruction and exemplifying as most advanced methods of teaching, the institute will incidentally render most valuable aid by inspiring a greater desire on the part of the teachers for higher qualifications.

The discipline of the institute should be such as will convey most practical lessons to teachers. This is specially important from the fact that many teachers, otherwise qualified, utterly fail in the general work of the school room through inability to govern. Let the principle that he who can keep his pupils well and intelligently employed will have a self-governed school, be thoroughly exemplified in the institute.

The institute should be opened and dismissed in order, not in confusion. It should exemplify a well conducted school in these as well as in other matters.

The actual affairs of life demand great proficiency in the ability to apply reading, language construction, practical arithmetic and penmanship. In our commercial and social activities these constitute the corner stones of intellectual preparations; hence, they emphatically suggest the essential text-book work of the school room. Character building in our schools will succeed only as our teachers are exemplary in their personal lives and the work of the institute should enforce the thought that proper moral training in school must be built upon proper intellectual training.

The permanent value of an institute depends very greatly upon the force and intelligence with which the county superintendent supplements it in supervision. The detail work should be had well in hand. There should be a thorough understanding between conductor, instructors, and teachers, to the end that all the forces may co-operate heartily.

We suggest—

1. That Round Table Meetings be held at the institute as often as practicable.
2. That instruction be given in the proper keeping of the daily register.
3. That instruction be given for making out a correct term report to the secretaries.
4. That instruction be given explaining the teacher's legal relation to the board or district, and to the county superintendent.

Yours cordially,

J. B. KNOEPFLER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

June 10, 1898.

GRADED COURSE OF STUDY FOR NORMAL INSTITUTES.

	FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.	FOURTH YEAR.
MATHEMATICS.	Primary Methods. A review of essential principles to Percentage. Special stress on Factoring. Fractions and Compound Numbers.	Percentage and Applications. Business forms given special attention. Drill in practical Mensuration.	Ratio and Proportion, and Arithmetical Analysis. Involution and Evolution.	Oral and written Test Reviews. Explanation and Application of leading principles in Men- suration. The Metric System.
		Grammar. Including Defini- tions, parts of speech and Synthesis and Analysis. Methods of Teaching Reading and Orthography.	Grammar, with special refer- ence to correction of False Syntax as heard in daily con- versation. Analysis, and a thorough ex- planation of the Elements of the sentence. Diagramming as a means to an end. Reading and Orthogra- phy.	Practical methods and illus- tration of same in teaching the elements of Composition. How to write a composition. Means to induce pupils to write. Elements of Rhetoric with special reference to Figures of Speech and application of same in teaching reading.
LANGUAGE.	Methods in Language Lessons. Dictation and Orthography. Primary Reading.			
SCIENCE.	Physiology and Hygiene, in- cluding the effects of Stimu- lants and Narcotics. Geography.	Physiology and Hygiene, in- cluding the effects of Stimu- lants and Narcotics. Geography with Map Drawing.	Physiology and Hygiene with reference to laws of Sanita- tion.*	Elements of Science, particu- larly those that will admit of actual demonstration.† Physical Geography.
DIDACTICS.	Organization and Study. Recitation and Government. School Law affecting Teachers.	Principles and Methods of Teaching with reference to special duties. School Law affecting Teachers.	Principles and methods of Teaching with reference to special duties. School Law affecting Teachers.	History of Education.
GENERAL.	Penmanship and Drawing. U. S. History.	Penmanship and Drawing. U. S. History.	Penmanship and Drawing. U. S. History. County. State, National.	Civil Government. County. State, National.

*Circulars on lighting, heating and ventilating of school houses may be obtained by addressing the secretary of the state board of health, Dr. J. F. Kennedy, Des Moines.

†Shaw's "Physics by Experiment," offers many most excellent hints; also easy experiments.

NORMAL SCHOOLS AND NORMAL TRAINING FOR TEACHERS.

That the state has not made adequate provision for the training of its teachers becomes more apparent with each year. This fact becomes painfully patent when our state is compared, in this respect with neighboring states, some of them younger in years and feebler in wealth. At present Iowa has but one State Normal School consisting of the buildings used for school purposes, while our neighbors on the east will soon have seven such schools, and still other neighbors have expended far more than Iowa for this purpose.

The teachers from our Normal School come out with clearer ideas of the work of teaching and of the laws of mind, as applied to education. This added power they carry into the schools they teach. Thus the state gets a direct return for its outlay in the improved instruction offered to the youth. In fact we believe the state thus receives a full equivalent for every dollar expended on the institution at Cedar Falls. We are able to make the above statement and to speak of the excellent character of the work being done, as well as of the wholesome influence exerted, from direct personal inspection.

The report of the board of directors of this school, embodying that of the president, will be found elsewhere in this volume. This report shows the growth and crowded condition of the school and its needs for the future. From that report it is evident that there is not proper accommodation for all who desire to attend and that the State owes an obligation to the children to provide more ample facilities for the normal training of its teachers. This may be done by increasing the accommodations of the school already established; or by providing for additional state normal schools; or by adopting the New York plan of providing for teachers' training classes in a considerable number of high schools and academies already established. The first of the above remedies

has the advantage of economy to the state, since it would not be necessary to duplicate libraries and apparatus and buildings ; the second would reduce the expense of attendance to students by lessening their distance of travel, and the third would doubtless reach a much larger number of teachers than is now reached, as far as it would go, as well as reduce their expenses. By the latter method the work could not be equal to that of a regular normal school, nor would the results be uniform ; and yet we offer it for consideration because so many more teachers would get some normal training who now get none, and because it appears to have given good satisfaction where tried. It contemplates a specified appropriation by the state to a limited number of schools, complying with certain conditions and requirements, said schools to be appointed by an appropriate state official or board, who shall determine whether the conditions have been complied with.

But it must not for a moment be supposed that such schools can take the place of a good normal school. They can not. If the state can not have or can not support two or more strong normal schools, then it is far better, it is more economical to the state to support one strong school, with the prestige it will give its graduates, than to support any number of weak ones.

We publish in this connection a table giving, as far as we were able to gather, the higher institutions in which Iowa teachers were schooled. This table is compiled from information obtained in April, 1893.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

WHERE IOWA TEACHERS WERE EDUCATED.

[illegible]



LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.
IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS THAT ARE GRADUATES OF—					NUMBER OF TEACHERS WHO HAVE ATTENDED WITHOUT GRADUATING.				
	Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls.	Iowa State University, Iowa City.	Agricultural College, Ames.	Private normals or denominational schools of Iowa.	Any higher institution outside of the State.	Iowa State Normal School.	Iowa State University.	Agricultural College.	Private normals or denominational schools of Iowa.	Any institution not within the State.
Humboldt.....			1	25	6	15	3	4	40	8
Ida.....			1	2	5	4	3	4	32	23
Iowa.....		1			5	7	5	6	19	16
Jackson.....	11			4	6	6	4		11	5
Jasper.....					2	4		7	22	11
Jefferson.....	1			10	1	10	1		80	10
Johnson.....	1	24	2	6	8	1	13	1	5	8
Jones.....	3			4	1	41		5	51	16
Keokuk.....	12	5	6	25	20	15	4	5	14	7
Kossuth.....	3	2	1	18	6	10	4	6	15	6
Lee.....				15	11	12			40	26
Linn.....										
Louisa.....			1	6	5	16	2	2	85	9
Lucas.....				3	2	6		2	30	4
Lyon.....		1	1	24	17	13	5	3	67	47
Madison.....	2	1		2		6		12	20	
Mahaska.....										
Marion.....		1		6	4	4		3	57	2
Marshall.....	4	1	1	6	9	20	1	2	25	21
Mills.....										
Mitchell.....	2			2	16	11	2	6	44	5
Monona.....	10	2		3	3	15			25	8
Mourne.....				3	2	3	1		7	2
Montgomery.....	1		2	6	1	4		3	15	8
Muscataine.....	4	3		4	8		2	4	57	24
O'Brien.....	1			4	11	18	1	4	34	16
Osceola.....	5		2	6	4	3		3	11	3
Pace.....	3	1	1	31	22	4			22	7
Palo Alto.....				6	5	6		2	25	20
Plymouth.....			1	16	7	6	3	1	4	2
Pocahontas.....	7	6				10		2	44	10
Polk.....										
Pottawattamie.....	5		1	3	7	5	2	2	115	41
Poweshiek.....	5			4	1	20	10	10	30	10
Ringgold.....	1			3		2			57	6
Sac.....	1			2	3	6	1	1	75	14
Scott.....										
Shelby.....	2		2	5	5	8	2	5	60	20
Sioux.....	1		3	1	6	7		2	134	30
Story.....	7		2	7	8	18		16	21	16
Tama.....	3	1		6	5	8	1		68	8
Taylor.....	1		2	4		2		3	30	
Union.....	1			13	11	2		2	55	20
Van Buren.....	1	1			2	9	2	4	29	8
Wapello.....										
Warren.....			1	25	4	5	2	6	15	5
Washington.....	1	1	1	2	3	7	1		23	16
Wayne.....		4	1	30	2	1	4	5	40	
Webster.....	4			7	1	14	3	2	27	7
Winnebago.....	2	1			2	6	1	2	25	10
Winneblesh.....	1			7	6	4	3		127	2
Woodbury.....										
Worth.....				1	2	4	1	4	99	14
Wright.....	2			1	1	16		8	18	14
Totals.....	277	71	60	713	399	917	114	224	3,247	1,085

AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

The common schools of our state are the foundations upon which the entire educational superstructure must be built. The colleges, universities and normal schools depend largely upon these for their very existence. The normal schools and universities are the agencies for training teachers for their work. Among the less conspicuous, but not less important, agencies to the same end, are the teachers' meetings in graded schools, township, district and county associations of teachers, the round table meetings, and state associations. All of these act as leveling and equalizing forces. They give new inspiration for the work. They serve to adjust, to weave together for practice the theories learned at school.

The graded school that does not have its teachers' meetings to compare notes, unify the work, consult with each other as to methods and the solution of administrative problems, as well as to broaden their own horizon, falls short of its full duty.

The various teachers' associations serve similar purposes. The less formal these are made, the fewer essays read and the more free discussions had, the more profitable the meetings. An unfortunate difficulty experienced at such meetings is to get teachers of rural schools, especially women teachers, to take part, give their experience and express their views. The views of these teachers are often the very ones most wanted and most needed. The teachers in graded schools are much more mutually helpful. Let those in the country schools do for each other what those in the towns do, and not only must the work be improved, but some of the burden and monotony will be lifted.

The round table meetings throughout the state are potent factors in strengthening the teaching force of the state, representing and forming the drift of educational thought of the day. In them a greater freedom of discussion exists than in most other educational gatherings. A very common fault of such gatherings, however, is a tendency to drift away from the question at hand into irrelevant

discussions, and to omit formulating conclusions reached for the education of public sentiment. The Woman's Round Table has taken a prominent place in educational work. Besides the annual meeting which is one of the features of the State Teachers' Association, additional meetings have been held in each congressional district, where problems from woman's standpoint have been discussed.

At the head of this line of educational meetings comes the gathering of the State Teachers' Association, once a year. All educators are welcome. Its membership embraces teachers in every department of school work, both public and private.

The general association discusses the broader and higher questions of education and educational policy, without dealing with the details of school room management. It is divided into sections which hold meetings and round tables of their own at hours when the general association is not in session, for the discussion of questions most interesting the respective classes of teachers. The Educational Council, composed of members elected by the different sections, formulates the conclusions on educational questions to be promulgated as the consensus of opinion of Iowa schoolmen.

Aside from the value of the formal discussions, these gatherings are beneficial in that they beget a feeling of fraternity, a spirit of broader mutual charity, and lift the participants into a different atmosphere, out of the narrow channel into which the disciples of any calling are prone to fall.

The program for 1893 is given below :

IOWA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

President—SUPT. FRANK B. COOPER.

Vice-Presidents—B. P. HOLST, Boone; GEORGE E. MARSHALL, Keokuk; PROF. J. E. HARLAN, Mt. Vernon.

Secretary—C. F. WOODWARD, Eldora.

Treasurer—D. W. LEWIS, Washington.

Executive Committee—GEO. I. MILLER, Boone, Chairman; PROF. D. S. WRIGHT, Cedar Falls; SUPT. CARRIE BYRNE, Le Mars.

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27—Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

President—STATE SUPT. J. B. KNOEPFLER, Des Moines.

Secretary—PROF. M. F. AREY, Cedar Falls.

REPORTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

9:00 A. M. Needed School Legislation. Opening discussion. Report by W. O. Riddell, Chairman Committee.

10:30 A. M. System of Issuing County Certificates. Second discussion. Report by J. L. Buechele, Chairman Committee.

2:00 P. M. How shall we diminish the waste in our present school system in Graded and High School Work. Final consideration. Report by E. N. Coleman, Chairman Committee.

No more than twenty minutes for each paper. Remainder of the time for discussion.

GENERAL PROGRAM.

Plymouth Congregational Church.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27.

7:30 P. M. Music. Invocation. Music.

Address of Welcome—Hon. Lafayette Young.

Response—President W. M. Beardshear, Ames.

Music.

President's Address—Superintendent Frank B. Cooper.

Music.

Announcements.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28.

9:00 A. M. Music. Devotion. Business.

9:30

THE TEACHER PROBLEM.

1. Paper. (a) The Institutes—J. H. Garber, Pella. Discussion, J. A. Kleinsorge, Des Moines; I. N. Beard, Osceola.

Paper. (b) State Normal Schools, J. M. DeArmend, Davenport. Discussion, O. P. Bostwick, Clinton; Eva L. Gregg, Cherokee.

Paper. (c) Other Means and Agencies—A. B. Warner, Harlan. Discussion, L. W. Parish, Cedar Falls; W. D. Wells, Grundy Center.

11:15 2. Paper. The Reaction against Special Teachers—Emma J. For-dyce, Cedar Rapids. Discussion, O. W. Weyer, Keokuk; L. B. Carlisle, Chariton; W. X. Crider, Dunlap.

7:30 Lecture. Contemporary Education Reforms—G. Stanley Hall, Worcester, Mass.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29.

9:00 A. M. Music. Devotion. Business.

9:30 1. Paper. Value of Expert Criticism—H. C. Hollingsworth, Albia. Discussion, G. W. Cowden, Grinnell; W. F. Cramer, Iowa City; H. E. Robbins, Lyons.

10:30 2. Paper. That Alleged New Education and Why We Educate—Hugh W. Sawyer, Council Bluffs. Discussion, Philo E. Hoadley, Sabula; O. W. Jack, Villisca; P. C. Holdoegel, Rockwell.

1:30 P. M. Business.

2:00 Brick Bat Department. "The Kicker"—Louis Begeman, Corydon; S. S. Townsley, Decorah; J. S. Shoup, Sioux City; G. H. Mullin, Washington; J. F. Riggs, Mt. Pleasant; L. T. Weld, Nevada; H. B. Larrabee, Creston; W. I. Simpson, Sheldon.

3:30 1. Report of the committee, appointed at the last meeting, on "Needed School Legislation."

2. What further work is there for the Association?

Papers limited to twenty minutes. Discussions oral and limited to ten minutes. Sit down when your time has expired and give some other member of the Association a chance to talk.

ROUND TABLES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

WOMEN'S ROUND TABLE—AUDITORIUM PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

9:30 A. M. 1. The Teacher's Duty in regard to the Health of (a) Her Pupils; (b) of Herself—Miss Emma Fordyce, Cedar Rapids; Miss Ida Schell, Ft. Dodge; Miss Amy Boggs, Manchester.

2. What can the teacher do toward pringing the Public to estimate rightly Educational Values?—Miss Lucy Curtis, State Center; Miss E. J. Hindman, Mt. Vernon; Miss Lydia Styles, Marshalltown.

3. Business.

SUPERINTENDENTS' ROUND TABLE—SHORTHAND ROOM IOWA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Leader—W. A. DORAN, Monticello.

2:00 P. M. 1. Where place the weak teacher?

2. School books on contract plan.

3. Normal Schools.

HIGH SCHOOL ROUND TABLE—PARLOR C, SAVERY.

Leader—PRIN. E. H. WHITE, East Des Moines.

2:00 P. M. 1. Plans for making high school rhetorical more effective. Discussion opened by Prin. E. H. Eastman, Council Bluffs.

3:00 2. Why not more English in our Course of Study? Discussion opened by Miss Sadie Rice, Boone.

4:00 3. How can our high schools be made more popular with the masses? Discussion opened by C. D. Slinker, West Des Moines.

Each topic will be open for general discussion.

PRINCIPALS' ROUND TABLE—EXCHANGE ROOM, IOWA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Leader—MINNIE BEACH, Marshalltown.

2:00 P. M. 1. Personal culture of the teacher.

2. Teachers' Meetings.

GRAMMAR TEACHERS' ROUND TABLE—SHORTHAND ROOM, CAPITAL CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Leader—ELLA STEARNS, Audubon.

2:00 P. M. 1. Interior of the school room.

2. The Parent in the school room.

3. Work of the Teacher.

INTERMEDIATE TEACHERS' ROUND TABLE—RECITATION ROOM, CAPITAL CITY
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Leader—ELLA HAWKINS, Sioux City.

- 2:00 P. M. 1. What is your method of calling and dismissing your classes?
2. What is your plan for regulating the work of each pupil at his desk?
3. Vocal Music, what do you do with in your school?

PRIMARY TEACHERS' ROUND TABLE—LECTURE ROOM, PLYMOUTH CONGREGA-
TIONAL CHURCH.

Leader—KATE PALMER, Oskaloosa.

- 2:00 P. M. 1. What are some of the common causes and what the best preventives of illness of pupils?
2. Form and Color in Education,
3. (a) Waste. (b) Concentration.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' ROUND TABLE—COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

Leader—J. B. KNOEPFLER.

- 2:00 P. M. 1. Needed School Legislation.
2. How can we improve our Institutes?

COUNTRY SCHOOLS' ROUND TABLE—IOWA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Leader—J. M. GRAHAM, Audubon.

- 3:00 P. M. 1. What should be the opening and closing of schools?
2. What is your plan for teaching writing?
3. What direction can you give respecting the assigning of lessons?
4. How do you manage the "tough element" in your community?

DEPARTMENTS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT—PARLOR C, SAVERY.

President—L. W. BISSELL, Fayette.

Secretary—H. W. WARD, Toledo.

2:00 P. M. President's Address.

2:30 1. Paper. Special statistics of Iowa Colleges.

3:00 2. Paper. College Comity.

3:30 3. Paper. The Practical Idea in Education.

4:00 4. Paper. The Relation of Athletics to College Work.

SECONDARY DEPARTMENT—THEORY HALL, C. C. C. C.

President—E. E. WHITE, Des Moines.

Secretary—MISS MINNIE MCFARLAND, Cedar Falls.

- 4:00 P. M. 1. Paper. English in the High School—Prin. Geo. Edward Marshall, Keokuk. Discussion led by Prin. C. A. Miller, Sioux City; Miss Lydia Hinman, East Waterloo.

3:00 P. M. 2. Paper. What studies are best worth while?—Prin. Wm. Wilcox, West Des Moines. Discussion led by Prin. H. B. Hayden, Marshalltown; Miss Estella Patterson, East Des Moines; Miss Mae J. Evans, Oskaloosa.

4:00 P. M. 3. Paper. Overcrowding the Curriculum—Prof. Colgrove, Nora Junction. Discussion led by Prof. D. S. Wright, Cedar Falls; Prof. A. W. Rich, Le Mars; Prof. H. A. Kinney, Woodbine.

ELEMENTARY AND GRADED DEPARTMENT—AUDITORIUM PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

President—F. J. SESSIONS, Waterloo.

Secretary—WM. WILCOX, Des Moines.

2:00 P. M. 1. Dullards and Incurables. Discussion opened by C. P. Rogers, Marshalltown.

3:00 P. M. 2. Are the Public Schools accomplishing the work the people have a right to expect? Discussion, O. C. Scott, Oskaloosa.

4:00 P. M. 3. What School Records are necessary? Discussion, H. E. Kratz, Sioux City.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' DEPARTMENT—COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

President—E. R. MOORE, Anamosa.

Secretary—MARY A. TANNER, Eldora.

2:00 P. M. 1. Paper. How may the wages in rural schools be raised?—C. L. Suksdorf, Scott Co. Discussion, C. O. McClain, Jasper Co.; W. L. Etter, Cedar Co.; G. L. Bartow, Keokuk Co.; J. N. Stahl, Iowa Co.

3:00 P. M. 2. Paper. What constitutes a good institute?—J. L. Buechele, Black Hawk Co. Discussion, W. L. Bywater, Tama Co.; J. Q. Jeffries, Clinton Co.; W. J. Hadley, Dallas Co.; A. O. Stanger, Delaware Co.

4:00 P. M. 3. Demands of the County Superintendency.—J. S. Shoup, Woodbury Co.; B. P. Holst, Boone Co. Discussion, H. L. Coffeen, Winneshiek Co.; J. K. Cooper, Pottawattamie Co.; W. A. McCord, Polk Co.; W. W. Montgomery, Montgomery Co.

SECTIONS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28.

PROGRAM OF PRIMARY SECTION—Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM.

President—MISS NELLIE SANBORN, Des Moines.

Secretary—MISS ALICE WILSON, Des Moines.

2:00 P. M. Paper. The influence of the teacher over the child. By Miss Bertha Cadwell, Le Mars. Discussion, Mrs. A. L. Shattuck, What Cheer.

2:30 P. M. Paper. Child's play in relation to Psychology and Pedagogy. Mrs. W. Riddell, Woodbine. Discussion, Miss Eva Kendall, Sioux City.

3:30 P. M. Paper. How gain more of the spirit of the work?—Miss Josie Sengewald, Madrid, Iowa. General Discussion.

4:30 P. M. Paper. The use of pictures and stories in the primary.—
Miss Gertrude Burt, Des Moines. General Discussion.
Election of Officers.

**SUPERINTENDENTS' AND PRINCIPALS' SECTION—LECTURE ROOM, PLYMOUTH
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**

President—S. H. SHEAKLEY, Waverly.

Secretary—C. K. DUKES, West Union.

- 4:00 P. M. 1. Paper. "Fads."—Prin. Thos. M. Irish, Dubuque. Discussion, Supt. O. J. Laylander, Cedar Falls; Supt. N. Spencer, Denison; Supt. W. A. Doran, Monticello.
- 3:00 2. Paper. The High School Commencement, its use and abuse.—Supt. S. T. Burkhead, Independence. Discussion, Supt. J. C. Yocum, Cherokee; Supt. W. H. Dixon, Algona; Prin. W. D. Wells, Grundy Center.

**PENMANSHIP AND DRAWING SECTION—SHORTHAND ROOM, IOWA BUSINESS
COLLEGE.**

Chairman—A. E. PARSONS, Creston.

Secretary—CLAY D. SLINKER, Des Moines.

- 1:30 P. M. Penmanship and Drawing Statistics. General Discussion.
- 2:00 1. Paper. Writing in County Normal Institutes.—Opened by Prin. J. H. Ellison, Redfield. Discussion, J. H. Richard, County Superintendent, Hamilton County.
- 2:30 2. Paper. Drawing as an aid to other branches.—Miss Harriet Blood, Supervisor writing and drawing, Council Bluffs. Discussion.
- 3:00 3. Paper. Practical suggestions on teaching penmanship.—S. S. Purdy, Supervisor writing, West Des Moines. Discussion opened by Carl W. Stanley, special teacher writing, Corning.
- 3:30 Paper. Art in Public Schools.—Miss Eva Benham, teacher drawing and writing, Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls. Discussion.

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—HEADQUARTERS, PARLOR D, SAVERY.

George I. Miller, Chairman, Boone; D. S. Wright, Cedar Falls; Carrie Byrne, Le Mars; Frank B. Cooper, Des Moines.

RAILROAD COMMITTEE—HEADQUARTERS, PARLOR I.

O. C. Scott, Oskaloosa; C. P. Rogers, Marshalltown; O. J. Laylander, Cedar Falls.

ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE—HEADQUARTERS, PARLOR I.

W. A. McCord, Chairman, Des Moines; Sadie Rice, Boone; Ella D. Graves, Iowa Falls; Lillian Hedrick, Marengo; Lily Thomas, Osceola; G. H. Mullin, Washington; E. H. Eastman, Council Bluffs; C. A. Miller, Sioux City; Olive McHenry, Des Moines; Abbie S. Abbott, Cedar Rapids; Adelia Bellings, Clinton.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

W. H. Stoner, Chairman, Des Moines; Wm. Wilcox, Georgia Warrick, Ella Johnson, Elmer White, Des Moines; Phœbe Sherman, Boone; Lizzie Wright, Jefferson; H. E. Kratz, Sioux City; G. E. Marshall, Keokuk; Charles E. Shelton, Burlington; Alice Baltzell, Red Oak; Laura E. Putnam, Waterloo; Mary Butterfield, Eldora.

TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

As an agency in preparing teachers for their work, the Teachers' Reading Circle deserves mention. By the conditions of its organization, each county superintendent is made an agent and manager for his county. Its board at present is composed of six county superintendents, with the superintendent of public instruction as president. It is under the exclusive management of the county superintendents.

The plan provides for the reading of two books a year by the teachers who become members. These books are selected by the board, one to be a professional book, the other, on general culture. The books have been furnished to teachers, through county superintendents, at reduced rates. The board can neither accumulate a dollar in its treasury or become involved in debt to that extent. The plan provides that the publishers receiving the contract to furnish the books for any year, shall pay all expenses of the board, pay all freight or express charges on books shipped, and take back unsold books. The board does not buy the books to sell again, and so at the end of the year comes out with neither gain nor loss.

There is no enrollment fee or other charge than for the books. An outline of each book is supplied free to teachers.

So satisfactory has this proven, that several other states have adopted the same plan, and some of them the same books.

The board's last circular here given, will furnish additional information:

IOWA STATE TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

COURSE FOR FOURTH YEAR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. SHOUP, Co. Supt. Sioux City,
Term expires January 1, 1894.

J. H. LANDES, Co. Supt. Keosauqua.
Term expires January 1, 1894.

A. R. SALE, Co. Supt.....	Mason City,
Term expires January 1, 1895.	
J. Q. JEFFERIES, Co. Supt.....	Clinton.
Term expires January 1, 1895.	
W. A. McCORD, Co. Supt.....	Des Moines.
Term expires January 1, 1896.	
FANNIE RUTLEDGE, Co. Supt.....	Bedford.
Term expires January 1, 1896.	
W. A. McCORD,	SUPT. J. B. KNOEFFLER,
Secretary and Manager.	President.
1893-1894.	

IOWA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

To the many Teachers of Iowa, Greeting:

For the fourth time the directors of the Iowa State Teachers' Reading Circle extend to you fraternal and cordial greeting. The Teachers' Reading Circle is now so well known, and its plans are so clearly understood by the great mass of Iowa's teachers and superintendents, that a full and extended explanation of its aims and designs is unnecessary. It has been so well received and so generally approved, that no doubt of its permanency now exists. This is attested by the statements of superintendents and by letters from thousands of teachers throughout the state.

The management and direction of this circle are controlled by a board of six county superintendents, selected by the superintendents of the state, with the state superintendent as president *ex-officio*. One-third of these directors are selected every year; and if from any cause a director ceases to be a superintendent, the place, under the present regulations, becomes vacant, and a county superintendent is selected to fill his place. Thus it will be seen that no one but a superintendent can serve upon the board. This is an actual necessity, owing to the close relation between the reading circle and the normal institute.

At the first meeting of the board it was determined to establish a four years' course of progressive work. The original plan of requiring members to read but two books each year has proved so uniformly satisfactory that it is still followed, as the teacher who completes the course receives a wide range of general and professional literature, at a very small cost. The books selected for the course are as follows:

FOR THE FIRST YEAR—

Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching..	\$1.00
Hale's Lights of Two Centuries	1.35

FOR THE SECOND YEAR—

Shoup's History and Science of Education.....	.90
Barnes' General History, or Steele's Popular Zoology.....	1.10

FOR THE THIRD YEAR—

Hewett's Psychology.....	.75
The Schoolmaster in Literature.....	1.35

FOR THE FOURTH YEAR—

White's Elements of Pedagogy.....	.90
Shepherd's Historical Readings .....	.90

While those who have followed the course through thus far will see at a glance, upon examining the books for the present year, why they were selected, the board deem it proper, owing to the large number of new members that will be added to the circle, to refer, briefly, to the causes which led to this selection.

First.—The Elements of Pedagogy is a book prepared by one who is justly ranked amongst the great American educators of the present time; one who has not only studied the *theory* of education philosophically and psychologically, but who has also had the opportunity of submitting the theory and principles to a practical test under his own supervision in the American public school.

Second.—The examination of many teachers has shown that many persons appear to have a reasonably fair understanding of the general principles of psychology, without being able to apply these principles to pedagogical work in a practical manner. One of the strong features of this book is, that it shows how this may be done by any teacher.

Third.—It is well known to all progressive teachers, that at no time has there been manifested a stronger disposition for historical investigation than at present, not only so far as historical facts *per se* and in their general correlation are concerned, but also as to the comparative merits of historical writers.

In the book selected we have extracts from thirty or more great writers, embracing in the list Irving, Macauley, Froude, Bayne, Guizot, Arnold, Carlyle, Hume, Gibbon, Prescott, Grote, etc.,—all selected so systematically and philosophically that the teacher who reads this book will not only be pleasingly entertained, but will also have acquired the key to the philosophy of historical reading.

At the close of the book is given a short biographical sketch of each of the writers.

The reading circle year begins and ends with the normal institute, at which time each county superintendent will determine, by examination or otherwise, what teachers have performed the work and are entitled to certificates. The certificates, as well as cards for enrollment or membership, will be furnished by the board.

Superintendents desiring information concerning reading circle work should write at once to W. A. McCord, secretary, Des Moines, Iowa, and their inquiries will receive prompt attention.

Mr. McCord will attend promptly to any and all requests for assistance at normal institutes or at other meetings where superintendents may be desirous of securing aid (at no expense to themselves) in presenting reading circle work. Make your wants known.

It is the intention and determination of the board that Iowa shall be kept in the foremost rank of reading circle work, as well as in other educational matters.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Elsewhere will be found, in tabulated form, the number of applicants examined for each of the two forms of state teachers' license and the number of such licenses granted and refused. There is also given an account of the receipts and expenditures of the board for the biennial period, together with the names of those receiving certificates and diplomas, as required by statute.

It becomes again necessary to call attention of the legislature to the fact that the regular appropriation, \$300 annually, for the expenses of the board and the per diem of two of its members, is insufficient. The board is required by law to hold at least two examinations each year. For the first year of the period the board appointed special examinations to accommodate intending applicants in different portions of the state, and to spare them the expense of long distance of travel. The expense to the board was necessarily greater, although but one member was sent to take charge of the special examination. The appropriation was exhausted and some of the members were compelled to carry their account until the appropriation for the second year became available. Under these circumstances the board was forced to limit the number of examinations in the second year of this period to the two required by the statute, though numerous requests were made for a special examination in different localities. These requests would have been granted had the funds at the disposal of the board permitted. Applicants living at a long distance from Des Moines are at a disadvantage in time and expense to attend the regular examinations, and it is but a reasonable request on their part that examinations be appointed in different sections of the state. But this cannot be done unless the allowance for the expenses of the board is increased.

Unless this allowance is so increased as to enable the board to extend the circuit of its examinations and reduce the expense of attendance for applicants, it may be advisable to amend the law so as to allow county superintendents to conduct examinations for the board, under the latter's direction.

The amount turned into the State treasury from teachers' examination fees ranges from \$400 to \$600 a year, while the board is allowed only \$300 for the same period with which to conduct examinations. For the biennial period 1892-1894, the board turned fees into the treasury to the amount of \$1,023.50. In other words the state is making a clear cash profit of \$100 to \$300 a year off those of its teachers who apply for state certificates and diplomas. We think such was not the intent of the law.

The appropriation should be increased to \$600 and thus give teachers the benefit of their own contributions.

It should be remembered that three members of the board, being such by virtue of other positions held, receive no compensation for any work done on this board. They are allowed actual expenses only, while the remaining two members receive their expenses and the not extravagant compensation of \$3.00 per day, considering the qualifications possessed. The large correspondence is conducted by the president of the board, so that a great portion of the time of one clerk in the office of the superintendent of public instruction is required to perform the clerical part of this work. This clerk is paid out of the clerk's fund—not that of the board—allowed the superintendent, which shows still further how inadequate is the appropriation to cover all expenses of the board.

Certificates or diplomas are granted to candidates receiving a majority vote of the board favorable thereto, said certificates or diplomas being signed by the president and the secretary of the board.

The law provides that graduates of any state normal school of Iowa may receive state certificates or state diplomas after a specified amount of experience in teaching, less than that required of other applicants by the board. It would seem but a proper recognition of the State University to extend a similar privilege to those of its graduates who also take the course in pedagogy, and we trust that this question may receive consideration.

The regulations of the board at present in force are given in this connection, together with a list of questions used for the examination for certificates in June, 1893.

There is also appended a statement of the time and place of holding examinations since the last biennial report; a list of all applicants to whom diplomas or certificates were granted, with date of issue; a classified statement of the number of applicants at each examination, a statement of fees received and expenditures by the board, and to whom warrants on the board's expense fund were issued.

REGULATIONS
OF THE
Board of Examiners
CONCERNING
STATE CERTIFICATES AND STATE DIPLOMAS.

1893.

With a view to answer as fully and satisfactorily as possible all questions likely to arise, and to convey notice of examinations determined upon, the state board of examiners has adopted the following schedule of time and general rules for the guidance of those wishing to present themselves for examination for a state certificate in the year 1893.

This certificate is good in any county in the state for five years from date. It will be the aim of the board of examiners to make the examinations reasonably thorough. Time will be given the candidate to do the work with deliberation and thought, so that he may be free from that nervous feeling which accompanies haste and always induces superficial work. It is proper to say, as a matter of information, that the state certificate is a grade higher than the first class county certificate. Teachers who hold a first class certificate *upon merit*, and are prepared in the additional branches required, may come to a state examination with a fair prospect of success.

It may not be out of place here to call the attention of young teachers of good scholarship to the fact that a state certificate is the first step toward a professional recognition. By careful study of additional lines of work a state diploma is obtainable on fulfilling certain specified requirements, as stated in the circular for state diplomas.

Applicants will bear in mind that the possession of a state certificate or diploma will not in any sense lessen their duty to comply with all the rules and requirements of the county superintendent of the county in which they are teaching.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION FOR STATE CERTIFICATES, 1893.

I. The candidate must certify in writing at the commencement of the examination that he has studied the subjects required by law for state certificates, and is prepared for examination in them. As evidence of his scholarship he must file his last county certificate and such other diplomas as he may possess. He must also designate the names of persons of professional standing as educators, who can vouch from personal knowledge for his scholarship.

II. The candidate must write an essay at the time of examination upon some general topic in United States history, the said topic to be selected by the examiner at the time of the examination; the time given to it will be at least an hour and a half. From this paper will be marked United States history, orthography, penmanship and English language. The paper must be prepared without delay, in the assigned time, and cannot be copied.

III. The candidate will be required to write upon some topic in didactics that will show his experience and his practice, the topic to be chosen by the examiner. This is intended to be a professional paper and should exhibit professional thought and practice. The examiner's selection of subject is to be guided by the applicant's position and experience. At least an hour and a half will be granted to prepare this paper.

IV. The candidate must pass an examination in the following groups of subjects, at least ten questions to be answered in each group. Sixteen questions will be asked in each group, the candidate to omit at choice any two from subject given in the group.

GROUP 1. *General.* Grammar, Reading, Geography.

GROUP 2. *Government.* Civil Government of the United States, Civil Government of Iowa, School Laws of Iowa.

GROUP 3. *Mathematics.* Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping.

GROUP 4. *Science.* Physiology, Botany, Physics.

Drawing will be marked from the illustrative work required in Group 4

FORM OF EXAMINATION.

GROUP 1.	Questions asked.	To be answered
Grammar....	6	4
Reading.....	5	3
Geography.	5	3
GROUP 2.		
Civil Government of United States..	5	3
Civil Government of Iowa.....	5	3
School Laws of Iowa.....	6	4
GROUP 3.		
Arithmetic.....	6	4
Algebra.....	6	4
Book-keeping.....	4	3
GROUP 4.		
Physiology.	6	4
Botany.....	5	3
Physics.....	5	3

PROGRAM OF EXAMINATION.

First Day--

A. M.—8:00 to 9:30. Essay on U. S. History.

9:30 to 12:00. Group 1.

P. M.—1:30 to 3:00. Didactics.

3:00 to 5:00. Group 2.

Second Day--

A. M.—8:00 to 12:00. Group 3.

P. M.—2:00 to 4:00. Group 4.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

It is required that the candidate send for a registration blank, fill it out carefully and return it to the president of the board, with the fee, *at least ten days before the date named for examination*. The fee for registration, as fixed by law, is three dollars, one-half of which is returned to the candidate in case of failure.

The following requirements as to testimonials and credentials are imperative:

a. Written statements from one or more county superintendents or other experienced educators, certifying to the professional success and good moral character of the applicant. *When possible, one of these should be the superintendent of the county in which the candidate is now teaching, or the superintendent who gave the last certificate under which he taught.*

b. Written official statements from school boards, or directors, for whom the candidate has taught, certifying to his success in teaching and government.

c. All testimonials as to character and experience, filed as proofs, according to (a) and (b) of this section of the circular, must be expressly prepared for and addressed to the board and become the property of the board.

d. At the time of registration the names of three disinterested persons of liberal education shall be given as references. The board holds the right to apply to others for information if these are not entirely satisfactory.

EXPERIENCE AND CREDENTIALS.

The board will not issue a certificate to any one having had less than three years' experience, part of which must have been in Iowa.

The possession of a diploma from any approved college or state normal school, or of a state certificate from another state, may be accepted in place of the examination in academic studies. The candidate, however, will be obliged to submit his credentials to the board of examiners not less than ten days before the date of the examination, together with proof of at least eighteen months' successful work in Iowa. He will also be required to pass an examination in the theory and art of teaching, or in such branches as the board may designate.

RENEWAL OF STATE CERTIFICATES.

1. The applicant shall furnish as credentials, testimonials from his county superintendent, or a professional educator, and from the boards of school directors for whom he has taught, certifying that he is successful in government and instruction, and that his physical condition, mental and

moral character, are such as to justify this board in granting a state certificate, the right still being held of making further investigations should the board desire. The usual fee of three dollars must be paid.

2. The applicant shall appear before the board in person and write a paper on didactics and on such other branches as the board may assign at the time of the examination.

3. Graduates of the Iowa State Normal School who have held state certificates, shall be permitted to apply for a new certificate, and are required only to make proofs in conformity with section one.

NOTES.

An average of ninety per cent in the county certificate branches and of seventy-five in all others will be required in order to obtain a certificate. Ten per cent may be added to the average of any paper for order, neatness, punctuation, and for evidence that the candidate is proficient in the use of the English language.

The examination in each subject will be restricted to the time allotted on the program.

All necessary material will be furnished each candidate at the time of examination.

The experience of the board justifies it in recommending that candidates arrive at the place of examination a day before the date appointed, as no allowance can be made for delayed trains, or being out of condition from night travel.

A circular relating to state diplomas, and giving the board's regulations concerning the same, may be obtained by addressing the president of the board.

All correspondence is conducted by the president of the board, and any communication relating to state certificates or diplomas should be addressed to him.

Regular meetings of the board are held each year in June and December.

STATE DIPLOMA.

This diploma, good for life in any county in Iowa, is intended as a recognition of professional standing attained by long and successful experience. It is the presumption that those who hold these diplomas have entered upon teaching as a life work and are devoting all their energies to the practice of their profession. The fee, as fixed by law, is five dollars, one-half of which is returned to the candidate in case of failure.

CREDENTIALS AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

1. The board itself holds the right, which it will exercise at discretion, to investigate the character, scholarship and professional standing of every applicant, securing information not only from the references given on the registration blank, but also from other persons who may know of the fitness of said applicant for the professional recognition implied in the possession of a state diploma.

2. In his registration blank the candidate must certify that he has taught or studied all the branches named in the blank. He must present evidence that he has taught at least eight years, and *three of these in Iowa*. He must

also satisfy the board that he has a thorough knowledge of the subjects required for a state certificate.

3. In case the candidate is a graduate of a standard college* in addition to the foregoing requirements he must pass an examination in the Science and Art of Education and in two subjects selected by him from the following groups, one of which shall be taken from group A or B, and the other from group C. All other candidates must pass such examination as the board may require. In order to inform themselves of what will be exacted, they should make application at the semi-annual meeting of the board previous to the intended time of taking said examination.

4. He must present an original thesis *in his own hand-writing*, of not less than 3,000, nor more than 5,000 words, upon some professional topic selected by the president of the board. This thesis will be subjected to a critical examination by at least two persons chosen by the board.

5. The credentials required, the registration blank properly filled, and the thesis accompanied by the fee of five dollars, must be filed with the president of the board at least thirty days before the date fixed for examination.

6. Each paper submitted will be examined with particular reference to the *correct use of the English language*.

7. The candidate must come prepared to do at least ten hours of work. The examination requires the writing of not less than three papers in addition to the thesis previously submitted.

GROUPS OF SUBJECTS.

A. Geometry, Trigonometry, Astronomy,

B. Chemistry, Zoology, Geology.

C. English Literature, Rhetoric, General History, Political Economy, Psychology.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS,

- J. B. Knoepfler, Des Moines, President *ex-officio*.
- Chas. A. Schaeffer, Iowa City, member *ex-officio*.
- H. H. Seerley, Cedar Falls, member *ex-officio*.
- A. W. McPherson, Panora, term expires 1894.
- Alice L. Heald, Fairfield, term expires 1896.

To Holders of State Certificates and State Diplomas:

Your attention is called to the following section of the law establishing a state board of examiners:

SECTION 7. Every holder of a state certificate, or a state diploma, shall have the same registered by the county superintendent of schools of the county in which he wishes to teach, *before entering upon his work*, and each county superintendent of schools is required to include in his annual report to the superintendent of public instruction a full account of the registration of state certificates and diplomas.

*By the expression, "standard college," is meant an institution having a course or courses of study equivalent to those of the collegiate department of the State University of Iowa

The above is construed to mean that you are, *once each year*, to have your certificate or diploma registered at the office of the county superintendent, and that it is *unlawful* for you to commence your school until this has been done.

The fact that you hold a state certificate or diploma does not, in any sense, lessen your duty to comply with all the rules and requirements made by the county superintendent of the county in which you are teaching. You are not required to appear before him for examination, but in *all other respects* you are to be under his guidance and direction the same as teachers not holding such certificate or diploma.

Your state certificate or state diploma cannot be revoked by the county superintendent, but may be by the board of examiners. The causes for which the board would be disposed to revoke a state certificate or diploma are, in general, failure to comply with the requirements of the law, well founded charges against the character or scholarship of the holder of a state certificate or diploma, or evidence that he lacks ability to teach and govern children.

The board takes this occasion to express the hope that the holders of state certificates and diplomas will be the leaders in the educational work of their county, and that they will prove a great help to the county superintendent in his labors. The annual institute and the county association should be the better for your presence.

Do not forget that if the state certificate or state diploma implies additional honor, it also implies additional responsibility.

J. B. KNOEFFLER,
President State Board Examiners.

August 18, 1893.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE HEARING OF CASES FOR THE REVOKING OF STATE CERTIFI- CATES AND LIFE DIPLOMAS.

1. To begin proceedings for the revocation of a state certificate or a life diploma, definite and specific charges must be made by affidavit of parties making the charge against the character, or the scholarship of the teacher holding said state certificate or life diploma, or that he is wanting in the essential qualifications necessary in instructing and governing children and youth. Such affidavit shall be filed in the office of the county superintendent of the county in which the teacher resided at the time of the alleged offense, and shall form the basis of all further proceedings in the case.

2. The county superintendent shall within five days after receiving said affidavit send written notice to the defendant and the affiant that said affidavit is on file in his office, furnishing defendant a copy thereof. In said notice he shall fix a day and an hour for hearing the trial, allowing not less than thirty days, except by consent of both parties, from the time of filing the affidavit to the date of trial.

3. At the time thus fixed for hearing, he shall take testimony for both parties, and shall have the same authority to receive or reject evidence that he has in trying appeals from the decision of boards of school directors.

4. In case the county superintendent decides, as provided in section 5, chapter 167, laws of 1882, that the disqualification charged is well founded, he shall send a certified copy of the affidavit and testimony to the president of the state board of examiners. Said case shall be entitled.....county superintendent, vs.....defendant.

5. The case shall be heard at the next regular meeting of the board of examiners, unless the president of the board deems it advisable to have a special meeting for that purpose. He shall notify the county superintendent, the affiant, and the defendant, of the time of hearing said case. At said time either party may appear in person or by attorney, and present arguments.

6. In cases where new testimony is sought to be presented after the filing of the transcript by the county superintendent, it shall be at the option of the board of examiners to receive such additional testimony.

J. B. KNOEPFLER,

President State Board of Examiners.

Des Moines, January 11, 1892.

DATE OF EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1892-94.

1892.

Cedar Falls.....	June 1, 2.
Grinnell.....	June 1, 2.
Mt. Vernon.....	June 7, 8.
Iowa City.....	June 8, 9.
Des Moines.....	June 23, 24.
Iowa City.....	July 15, 16.
Des Moines.....	July 29, 30.
Cedar Rapids.....	December 28, 29.

1893.

Cedar Falls.....	June 15, 16.
Des Moines.....	June 28, 29.
Des Moines.....	December 27, 28.

FOR STATE DIPLOMAS.

Des Moines.....	June 23, 24, 1892.
Cedar Rapids.....	December 28, 29, 1892.
Des Moines.....	June 28, 29, 1893.
Des Moines.....	December 27, 28, 1893.

Questions prepared by state board of examiners for examination for state certificate held at Des Moines, June 28-29, 1893.

GRAMMAR.

1. What parts of speech are inflected? Give the terminational inflections and the precise use of each.
2. Give three uses of the apostrophe, and illustrate. Give three distinctions between the personal and relative pronoun.
3. When is it incorrect to use any relative pronoun other than *that*? Illustrate what is meant by restrictive clause and one not restrictive.
4. What is the difference in construction of the progressive form, and passive voice? In what kind of verbs can either be readily changed to the other, and how?
5. Name the auxiliaries and tell separately the use of each as an auxiliary.
6. Under what conditions may the present perfect tense, indicative, be used? The comparative form of an adjective.

READING.

1. Name a production of the dramatic type that would be a suitable drill in reading for an advanced class. Name a humorous type, an oratorical, and give two suggestions for the proper interpretation of each type.
2. What attention do you give to orthoepy? Indicate the proper pronunciation of the following words: microscopist, legislature, peremptory. Penelope, benzine, illustrate, contumely, clematis, gladiolus, homeopathist.
3. Define rate, inflection, emphasis, enunciation, pronunciation. What drills and exercises do you give in connection with your reading lessons? Give reasons.
4. What special exercises would you give in connection with the reading lesson for the purpose of enlarging the vocabulary of your pupils? What advantages would you expect to gain for pupils in other subjects by the proper instruction in the subject of reading?
5. By what means would you attempt to form in pupils a habit of reading standard works of literature? How do you manage when your school is not supplied with supplementary reading matter?

ALGEBRA.

1. Apply the binomial formula to find the fourth term in the expansion of $(a - \frac{1}{2} - 2b\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}$.
2. Explain the formula for finding roots of an affected quadratic equation in the form of $x^2 + px + q = 0$.
3. Find the value $\frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x}} = b$.
of x in
4. Prove that if $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{-b} = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{-y}$ then $\sqrt{a - \sqrt{b}} = \sqrt{x - \sqrt{y}}$.
5. Extract the square root of $1 + 56\sqrt{-3}$.
6. Prove that a quadratic surd can not be equal to the sum of two dissimilar quadratic surds.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Show, by a drawing, the earth's relative position to the sun at this writing, indicating the tropics, polar circles, equator, ecliptic, etc., and the limit of the sun's rays on the earth. Show their relative positions in regard to the same points for September, December and March.

2. Name three popular routes to San Francisco and locate three points of interest on each route.

3. Locate the home of the following exhibits at the World's Fair: the Javanese, Cingalese and New South Wales. Give some characteristics of the natives of each, and what you would expect to see in each exhibit.

4. Give five greatest nations in territory, their capitals, their form of government.

5. What is each of the following and its location: Yosemite, Seattle, St. Elias, Gettysburg, Duluth, Newport, Detroit, Tiber, St. Helena, Sitka, Cumberland?

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the G. C. D. and L. C. M. of 16-25, 27-56, 35-72.

2. Reduce 13-40 to a decimal and explain fully. How can you tell at sight whether a common fraction will reduce to a finite decimal and how many decimals it will contain, before trying?

3. A room is 13 ft. 4 in., by 14 ft. 8 in. I wish to cover it with Brussels carpet at \$1.20 per yard. Allowing 9 in. waste on each strip in matching, the strips all to be of the same length, what is the least I can carpet the room for?

4. If six persons in ten weeks consume \$8.90 worth of flour when wheat is \$1.20 per bushel, what must be the price of wheat per bushel that eight persons in 15 days shall consume \$12.30 worth of flour?

5. May 18, 1893, I gave my note for \$620 at 8 per cent for 2 years. Made payments on this as follows: Dec. 12, '93, \$150; July 6, '94, \$140; Oct. 9, '94, \$190; Jan. 7, '95, \$70. March 18, '95, I redeemed this note by borrowing at a bank for the unexpired time at 6 per cent the amount necessary to cancel it. What was the face of my note at the bank?

6. The surface of a sphere is 201.0624 square inches. Find the diagonal of a cube having a volume equal to the volume of the sphere. Indicate the solution in one connected expression by proper use of signs, etc.

BOOK-KEEPING.

1. Explain at length the difference between single entry and double entry book-keeping.

2. Define fully Trial Balance, and Balance Sheet, and how made.

3. In double entry how do you determine the gain or loss in any particular account? How determine the net gain or loss of the business in each of the two systems of book-keeping.

4. Journalize the following day-book entries for double entry posting: Bought groceries of H. A. Wheeler on account, \$340; sold W. W. Barber sugar for \$27 and took his note in payment; found a wallet containing \$60; paid my clerk month's salary, \$40; bought sundry groceries to the amount of \$30 of A. C. Austin, and gave my draft on First National Bank, for sixty days; paid my note of \$120 with interest at 8 per cent for six months, due

to-day; sold goods to D. D. Murphy to amount of \$320 and received check on First National Bank in payment.

BOTANY.

1. Define inflorescence; give the different classes. What is the inflorescence of the milk-weed? lily of the valley? oats? clover? calla lily?
2. Define cellulose, protoplasm. State in detail the elements of plant food, and the process of their assimilation. Give the anatomy of a section of oak tree one year old. Give the anatomy of a leaf from the same tree.
3. Make a sketch of the Rue Anemone and analyze it from memory.
4. To what families do the following belong: wall flower, pansy, tube rose, wood sorrel, sweet clover, apricot, sweet pea, hawthorn, syringa, fuchsia, sun-flower, lady slipper?
5. What are the common names for the following: Trillium, Erythronium, Ranunculus, Dicentra Cucullaria, Claytonia, Mertensia, Armoracia?

SCHOOL LAWS.

1. (1) Give legal school age. (2) How, when and by whom is the school census taken?
2. (1) How may the sub-districts of a district township become rural independent districts? (2) Name the minimum and the maximum number of directors a rural independent district may have.
3. Are there any legal holidays prescribed by the law? If so, name them.
4. (1) What is the law relating to the planting and maintaining of trees in a school yard? (2) Is a barbed wire fence a legal school fence?
5. (1) On what basis is the interest of the public school fund apportioned among the several counties? (2) What county official determines the amount due each school district in the county, and when determined to whom is the amount sent?
6. Enumerate three duties imposed by law upon each of the following officers: (1) State superintendent. (2) County superintendent. (3) Teacher of public schools. (4) President of board of directors.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Draw figures explaining the composition and resolution of forces.
2. Give and explain the laws of the pendulum.
3. Give the law for the expansion of gases.
4. Explain the electro magnet.
5. Give and illustrate the laws of falling bodies.

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Explain in full the sympathetic nervous system.
2. Describe the organs of sight.
3. Name the uses of the skin.
4. Trace the course of the blood.
5. Describe the process of digestion.
6. How do you teach the effects of narcotics and stimulants and give reasons for your method?

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.

1. In regard to House of Representatives state (1) Qualifications of Representatives; (2) Term; (3) Who may vote for; (4) Vacancies, how filled; (5) Number of, how determined; (6) Salary.

2. (1) Give reasons for imposing taxes; (2) Name and define the several kinds of taxes.

3. (1) State in how many ways citizenship may be acquired; (2) Define definitely the meaning of suffrage.

4. (1) Of what does the judiciary of the U. S. consist? (2) Define appellate and original jurisdiction.

5. Give the cabinet departments and state which one controls the disposal of our public lands.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF IOWA.

1. Name the elective state officers and give length of term and salary.

2. Give the number of railway commissioners, supreme court judges, state senators and representatives.

3. How may the state constitution be amended?

4. How do bills become a law in this state?

5. How many congressional districts has Iowa? In which do you live? Of what counties is it composed?

STATE CERTIFICATES, ISSUED 1892-94.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.		TO WHOM ISSUED.	COUNTY.
January	5, 1892	George C. Baker.....	Van Buren.
January	5, 1892	Ada F. Brown.....	Hardin.
January	5, 1892	Margaret Buchanan.....	Clinton.
January	5, 1892	Horace T. Bushnell.....	Scott.
January	5, 1892	Ruby M. Clark.....	Polk.
January	5, 1892	Cora L. Davis.....	Clinton.
January	5, 1892	Mabel Felmley.....	Black Hawk.
January	5, 1892	Elmer T. Fitch.....	Hamilton.
January	5, 1892	Edward P. Fogg.....	Marshall.
January	5, 1892	Grant Flora.....	Marshall.
January	5, 1892	Anna C. Goodale.....	Butler.
January	5, 1892	Charles W. Gruver.....	Warren.
January	5, 1892	Harriett B. Hartshorn.....	Tama.
January	5, 1892	George A. Hooker.....	Butler.
January	5, 1892	Nellie E. Hoyt.....	Clinton.
January	5, 1892	Amos Huffman.....	Butler.
January	5, 1892	Elijah H. Hurd.....	Marshall.
January	5, 1892	William A. Lester.....	Louisa.
January	5, 1892	Joseph J. McMahon.....	Carroll.
January	5, 1892	Robert McCay.....	Des Moines.
January	5, 1892	Jennie F. Morgan.....	Jasper.
January	5, 1892	J. H. Morgan.....	Marshall.
January	5, 1892	Adam Pickett.....	Dallas.
January	5, 1892	Alice Schulenburg.....	Grundy.
January	5, 1892	Nathaniel Spencer.....	Sioux.
January	5, 1892	Mary A. Tate.....	Washington.
January	5, 1892	Francis S. Thompson.....	Linn.
January	5, 1892	Clarence A. Torrey.....	Linn.
January	5, 1892	J. Effus Vertz.....	Marshall.
January	5, 1892	Lizzie R. Wallace.....	Henry.
January	5, 1892	Florence F. Walraven.....	Marshall.
January	5, 1892	Ava Floy White.....	Jackson.
April	1, 1892	William S. Flemming.....	Chickasaw.
June	22, 1892	Herbert R. Wright.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Theodore Anderson.....	Butler.
June	22, 1892	Lewis H. Andrews.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Chas. W. Bartine.....	Story.
June	22, 1892	William W. Bartine.....	Story.
June	22, 1892	Amy Bell.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	May Bixby.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Ivah G. Blank.....	Buchanan.
June	22, 1892	Mary D. Bohstedt.....	Iowa.
June	22, 1892	Etta J. Calderwood.....	Tama.

STATE CERTIFICATES—CONTINUED.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.		TO WHOM ISSUED.	COUNTY.
June	22, 1892	Mae Calderwood.....	Tama
June	22, 1892	Joseph E. Clayton.....	Buchanan.
June	22, 1892	Morris W. Cooper.....	Calhoun.
June	22, 1892	Bridgie E. Cunningham.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Bertha J. Donahue.....	Linn.
June	22, 1892	Mary A. Down.....	Sac.
June	22, 1892	Ella S. Earhart.....	Scott.
June	22, 1892	Bertha L. Engel.....	Muscatine.
June	22, 1892	Finette Ferris.....	Franklin.
June	22, 1892	Ella Flater.....	Cedar.
June	22, 1892	Arthur C. Franklin.....	Muscatine.
June	22, 1892	Louisa A. Franklin.....	Muscatine.
June	22, 1892	Walter Guthridge.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	S. Otis Hahn.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Helen Hearst.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Mamie F. Hearst.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	J. Edward Johuson.....	Franklin.
June	22, 1892	Osmond Johnson.....	Story.
June	22, 1892	Lizzie M. Kallenbach.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	S. Sophie Keeler.....	Tama.
June	22, 1892	Stella M. Kingsbury.....	Grundy.
June	22, 1892	Elizabeth Klein.....	Linn.
June	22, 1892	Chas. F. Kuehne.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Francis E. Lenocker.....	Dallas.
June	22, 1892	W. H. Manifold.....	Ringgold.
June	22, 1892	George Mathes.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Nellie McAlvin.....	Clayton.
June	22, 1892	Joseph C. McGee.....	Butler.
June	22, 1892	Isabel M. McIntosh.....	Warren.
June	22, 1892	Cora A. McKim.....	Story.
June	22, 1892	J. S. McMahan.....	Wapello.
June	22, 1892	Andrew P. McMahon.....	Butler.
June	22, 1892	Frank G. Miller.....	Montgomery.
June	22, 1892	Ida Morgan.....	Taylor.
June	22, 1892	N. Lavinia Mowry.....	Calhoun.
June	22, 1892	Jessie M. McNally.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Clara B. Nettle.....	Marshall.
June	22, 1892	Kate E. Neville.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Belle H. Nutting.....	Tama.
June	22, 1892	G. H. Olmsted.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Katie L. Overfelt.....	Washington.
June	22, 1892	Paul Peterson.....	Shelby.
June	22, 1892	Mary E. Polley.....	Buena Vista.
June	22, 1892	Bertha Pratt.....	Benton.
June	22, 1892	Alice Richardson.....	Cerro Gordo.
June	22, 1892	Chas. Severance.....	Black Hawk.
June	22, 1892	Maud Smith.....	Union.
June	22, 1892	Cora F. Spargur.....	Montgomery.
June	22, 1892	Minnie May Speer.....	Tama.
June	22, 1892	Florence L. Strasser.....	Jackson.
June	22, 1892	Chas. M. Thompson.....	Adams.
June	22, 1892	Andrew L. Thorburn.....	Keokuk.
June	22, 1892	Carl Treimer.....	Scott.
June	22, 1892	Stella Tuttle.....	Hamilton.
June	22, 1892	Mary E. Wright.....	Pottawattamie.
June	22, 1892	Minnie V. Wynkoop.....	Jackson.
June	22, 1892	Emma Bradley.....	Poweshiek.

STATE CERTIFICATES—CONTINUED.

DATE OF CERTIFICATE.		TO WHOM ISSUED.	COUNTY.
June	30, 1893	Edith A. Neely.....	Black Hawk.
June	30, 1893	May L. Newcomb.....	Bremer.
June	30, 1893	Kate G. Newbery.....	Clayton.
June	30, 1893	Emma E. Pollock.....	Webster.
June	30, 1893	Helen L. Poor.....	Buchanan.
June	30, 1893	W. R. Patterson.....	Black Hawk.
June	30, 1893	Frank W. Perkins.....	Buchanan.
June	30, 1893	Jennie Raymond.....	Polk.
June	30, 1893	Florence E. Streeter.....	Black Hawk.
June	30, 1893	Mary E. Steele.....	Marion.
June	30, 1893	Lucy M. Smith.....	Mills.
June	30, 1893	Ella F. Scurry.....	Hardin.
June	30, 1893	Emma Sherrett.....	Tama.
June	30, 1893	Blanche B. Sokol.....	Jones.
June	30, 1893	Edna S. Savage.....	Washington.
June	30, 1893	Marguerite Staves.....	Linn.
June	30, 1893	J. E. Smith.....	Black Hawk.
June	30, 1-93	Samuel L. Thomas.....	Harrison.
June	30, 1893	Ruth Traver.....	Clay.
June	30, 1893	Samuel J. Torney.....	Howard.
June	30, 1893	Augusta M. Westfall.....	Hardin.
June	30, 1893	E. B. Williams.....	Mahaska.
June	30, 1893	Lucy M. Wood.....	Harrison.
June	30, 1893	Jennie E. Wier.....	Cerro Gordo.
June	30, 1893	LeRoy A. Wescott.....	Tama.
June	30, 1893	H. E. Wheeler.....	Harrison.
June	30, 1893	Annie Lees.....	Black Hawk.
June	30, 1893	Maude Humphrey.....	Black Hawk.
June	30, 1893	Abbie L. Blakely.....	Fremont.
June	30, 1893	H. E. Button.....	Hamilton.
June	30, 1893	Clara Funston.....	Cherokee.
June	30, 1893	E. S. Hady.....	Clayton.
June	30, 1893	James Lawrey.....	Bremer.
June	30, 1893	Jessie A. Segner.....	Tama.
June	30, 1893	Peter B. Woods.....	Marion.
June	30, 1893	Janet Cowan.....	O'Brien.
August	23, 1893	Jennie K. Thompson.....	Butler.
August	23, 1893	Winnifred Hazen Sloan.....	Woodbury.

STATE DIPLOMAS, ISSUED 1892-1894.

DATE OF DIPLOMA.		TO WHOM ISSUED.	COUNTY.
January	5, 1892	Charles H. Beaver	Dallas.
January	5, 1892	Louis Begeman.....	Wayne.
January	5, 1892	Ardella M. Billings.....	Clinton.
January	5, 1892	Emir E. Blanchard.....	Lyon.
January	5, 1892	S. Laura Ensign	Black Hawk.
January	5, 1892	H. H. Freer.....	Linn.
January	5, 1892	William T. Jackson.....	Johnson.
January	5, 1892	James W. Johnson.....	Mahaska.
January	5, 1892	H. B. Larrabee	Union.
January	5, 1892	Geo. E. Marshall.....	Lee.
January	5, 1892	Marie W. Riddell.....	Harrison.
January	5, 1892	G. H. Sumner.....	Clayton.
January	5, 1892	Ingleeta F. Ware.....	Pottawattamie.
June	22, 1892	Florence Backus.....	Lee.
June	22, 1892	George S. Dick.....	Floyd.
June	22, 1892	Lafayette Higgins.....	Polk.
June	22, 1892	Edgar L. Porter.....	Johnson.
June	22, 1892	Charles E. Smith.....	Des Moines.
June	22, 1892	Samuel H. Sheakley....	Bremer.
June	22, 1892	Ada Knight Terrell	Shelby.
January	2, 1893	Bertha Favard.....	Lee.
January	2, 1893	C. C. Hodges	Page.
January	2, 1893	A. T. Hukill.....	Iowa.
January	2, 1893	Amos Hiatt.....	Polk.
January	2, 1893	Henry F. Kling	Allamakee.
January	2, 1893	G. S. Kirkpatrick.....	Cass.
January	2, 1893	Mary McKitterick.....	Des Moines.
January	2, 1893	A. W. McPherson.....	Guthrie.
January	2, 1893	David M. Odle.....	Sioux.
January	2, 1893	Elsie E. Perry.....	Black Hawk.
January	2, 1893	Jessie H. Wilson.....	Lee.
January	2, 1893	C. F. Woodward.....	Hardin.
January	2, 1893	C. A. vander Linden....	Marion.
January	2, 1893	F. B. Lawrence	Cass.
January	2, 1893	William H. Fort.....	Mills.
June	30, 1893	G. W. Price.....	Pottawattamie.
June	30, 1893	Mary E. Wood.....	Delaware.
June	30, 1893	S. J. Finley.....	Marion.

STATEMENT

*Showing record of examinations held by the State Board of Examiners,
together with fees received.*

CERTIFICATES.

PLACE OF HOLDING EXAM- INATIONS.	DATE.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.		CERTIFICATES GRANTED.		Number failed.	Fees retained.	Fees returned.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
Des Moines.....	Dec. 30, 1891	22	20	19	15	8	\$114.00	\$12.00
Cedar Falls.....	June 1, 1892	25	44	25	43	1	205.50	1.50
Grinnell	June 1, 1892	8	4	1	4	2	18.00	3.00
Mt. Vernon	June 7, 1892	.....	8	.....	6	2	21.00	3.00
Iowa City.....	June 8, 1892	1	2	1	.....	2	6.00	3.00
Des Moines	June 23, 1892	10	7	8	7	2	48.00	3.00
Iowa City.....	July 15, 1892	1	1	1	1	..	6.00	.....
Des Moines	July 29, 1892	14	15	11	12	6	78.00	9.00
Cedar Rapids ..	Dec. 28, 1892	13	11	11	8	5	64.50	7.50
Cedar Falls.....	June 15, 1893	19	52	19	52	..	213.00	.....
Des Moines	June 28, 1893	15	15	4	4	22	57.00	33.00
Totals.....	.....	128	179	100	152	50	\$831.00	\$75.00

STATE DIPLOMAS.

PLACE OF HOLDING EXAM- INATIONS.	DATE.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.		DIPLOMAS GRANT ED.		Number failed.	Fees retained.	Fees returned.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.			
Des Moines.....	Dec. 29, 1891	9	4	9	4	.....	\$ 65.00	\$.....
Des Moines.....	June 23, 1892	5	2	5	2	.....	35.00	.....
Cedar Rapids ..	Dec. 28, 1892	11	5	16	5	1	77.50	2.50
Des Moines.....	June 28, 1892	2	1	2	1	.....	15.00	.....
Totals .....	.....	27	12	26	12	1	\$192.50	\$ 2.50

SUMMARY.

KIND OF LICENSE.	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.			CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS ISSUED.			Number failed.	Fees retained.	Fees returned.
	Men.	Women.	Totals.	Men.	Women.	Totals.			
State certificates.....	123	179	302	100	152	252	50	\$ 831.00	\$75.00
State diplomas.....	27	12	39	26	12	38	1	192.50	2.50
Totals.....	150	191	341	126	164	290	51	\$1,023.50	\$77.50

SUMMARY.

Number of certificates issued to September 30, 1891.....	448
Number of certificates issued period ending September 30, 1893.....	252
Total number issued.....	700
Expired by limitation.....	146
Total number of certificates in force September 30, 1893.....	554
Number of diplomas in force 1891.....	184
Number of diplomas issued period ending September 30, 1893.....	38
Total number of diplomas in force September 30, 1893.....	172

STATEMENT.

Of the expenses of the State Board of Examiners. from October 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892.

WARRANTS ISSUED AND TO WHOM.	AMOUNT.
Lucy Curtis.....	\$ 4.88
<i>January 1, 1892 to October 1, 1893.</i>	
Minnie D. Nash.....	\$ 9.00
Charlotte Page.....	6.00
J. S. Crawford.....	26.67
Mrs. E. H. Durley	21.00
H. H. Seerley.....	56.15
J. M. Mehan... ..	8.10
C. A. Schaeffer.....	45.00
J. B. Knoepfler.....	14.86
Lucy Curtis... ..	108.12
J. J. McConnell... ..	7.50
A. W. McPherson.....	139.13
Mrs. A. B. Billington.....	6.00
Henry Sabin.....	9.00
Alice L. Heald.....	107.85
B. W. Bowen	8.10
Total.....	\$572.48

**CONCERNING SCHOOL OFFI-
CERS AND SCHOOL AD-
MINISTRATION.**

**SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND DISTRICTS.
THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
REPORTS.
APPEALS.
SCHOOL LAWS.**

SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND DISTRICTS.

The powers and limitations of the board are not in all places sufficiently explicit. In others questionable authority is granted, as where a pupil in independent districts can be expelled only by consent of the president of the board. In other words he possesses an absolute veto in this matter over the unanimous voice of the rest of the board. This is a power which could be exercised arbitrarily to the detriment of the school. A majority of the entire board should possess this power, and the law needs amending accordingly.

In district townships the president and the subdirector alone, according to an opinion by the attorney-general, are vested with this authority. The objection is that it does not leave a pupil the same opportunity for appeal, except by some straining of the letter of the law, as in independent districts. Appeals are usually taken from action of boards, a record of which is kept. The president and subdirector leave no record on which technically to base an appeal, though the department has held that they act for the board and that an appeal will lie. A child in a subdistrict should not be denied the legal redress which is granted another child across the line in an independent district, because some of the technical conditions are wanting.

Some district organizations have been virtually abandoned, owing to decrease of children in the district. That is, the board refuses to keep a school for the few remaining children, or else they neglect to call elections for choosing directors and transacting other business for the district. The children are sent to other districts to school, or not at all. At the same time, the district draws its semi-annual apportionment for these children without contributing by taxation to the support of any school.

A remedy for failure to keep up the regular district organization and maintain a school, might be found in withholding the apportionment and providing for the absorption of the territory into

other districts, by authorizing the county superintendent to attach such district to other districts after two years' failure to maintain its organization.

In this place we feel compelled to report the anomalous condition of two sections in the northern portion of the state that are without school privileges and contribute nothing for school support, and this contrary to the wishes of the residents of this territory. They are not included in any school district. When the township board [changed subdistrict boundaries, about twenty years ago, it omitted two sections, not including them in any subdistrict, no one protesting at the time because the territory in question was unoccupied. Later the township went into independent districts, and the territory was settled. Its inhabitants now desiring school facilities, seem to have no remedy. They cannot send to adjoining districts if refused admission. They cannot compel adjoining districts to attach their territory, and there is no provision whereby they can organize as a district by themselves. Since they should not be denied the school privileges they desire, and since all territory should contribute to the support of public education, the attention of the legislature is called to the condition described, for such legislation as may be needed to give relief to the parties in question.

There is at present but a small number of independent township districts in which a board of six directors is elected from the township (district) at large and having full control as a board, of all schools in the district. But the universal verdict of county superintendents and other educators is favorable to this form of district. This is true not alone for this state, but for others. The unlimited multiplication of rural independent districts has not proven conducive to the best school interests.

In the case of district townships, where directors are chosen by subdistricts which they more especially represent, instead of by the township at large, we concur in former recommendations by this department, that teachers should be hired by the board, not by individual subdirectors, and the law should be amended in this respect.

Chapter 136, Laws of 1876, makes women eligible to any school office. A point which has several times been brought to our attention is, what must be the age of a woman to make her thus eligible? It is a question we have never attempted to answer. Must she be twenty-one as in the case of a man before he can become a citizen, or need she be only eighteen, at which age she attains her majority?

Since the chapter cited above is silent, the question should be defined by the legislature.

The district township boards were notified by special circular letters from this department containing a copy of Chapter 20, Laws of 1892, and requiring them to take action in accordance therewith. Most boards at once complied with the provisions of said chapter, and others having overlooked or neglected it at first, have complied since. This letter with other letters of instruction to school boards is appended.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CHAPTER 20.

TERM OF OFFICE, SUB-DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

S. F. 113. AN ACT to Make the Time for which Sub-Directors of Schools are Elected Three Years.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SUB-DIRECTORS' TERMS CLASSIFIED.

SECTION 1. That at the regular meeting of the board of directors of district townships in September, 1892, the board of directors shall specify what sub-districts, at the sub-district election following in March, shall elect sub-directors for one year, two years and three years, respectively, making the three classes as nearly equal as possible.

SEC. 2. That after this election in March all sub-directors shall be elected and hold office for a term of three years.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 6, 1893.

To the Secretary of.....District Township:

You will please read the above law and this circular to your board at its regular meeting on the third Monday in September.

It will be noticed in the above act, passed by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly of Iowa, that the term of office of the sub-director after March, 1893, will be three years.

At the regular September meeting of the District Township Board the requirements of this act should receive prompt attention. We suggest that it might be well to designate in some way the several sub-districts, and for what time each shall elect a sub-director, so that no mistake may occur. If in the township there be a full complement of sub-districts, it might be well for the board to designate that sub-districts 1, 3, and 5 shall elect each a sub-director for one year; sub-districts 2, 6 and 8 shall elect each a sub-director for two years; sub-districts 4, 7 and 9 shall elect each a sub-director for three years, and give notices accordingly; *provided*, there are less than nine sub-districts in your district township, instruct accordingly.

The sub-districts should be divided so that the number of sub-directors chosen for one, two and three years, respectively, may be divided as nearly equal as possible.

This act was passed in the belief that it would inure to the general benefit of our school system, and it now remains for your people to exercise their best judgment in the selection of those who for a term of years are to care for the interest and welfare of the district. A sub-director should be a person who feels great interest in school matters. He should be a person willing to devote time and thought to the end that his sub-district may be provided with all that is necessary to equip a school for efficient work. He should be a frequent visitor of the school. He should see that the school house, the school yard and all out-buildings are kept in good repair. From the foregoing it is seen that the selection of a sub-director is a matter of great concern.

This circular letter is issued at this time to call attention to the above act for fear the 1892 revision of the Iowa School Laws may not reach the various township boards in time for the regular September meeting.

J. B. KNOEPFLER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Des Moines, August 15, 1892.

To the Secretary:

As the regular meeting of the board of directors on the third Monday of this month is of great importance to general school interests, we take this opportunity to communicate with the directors, and you will please see that this circular is read so that all members of the board will be acquainted with its contents.

Each member of the board is entitled to a copy of the new school laws of 1892, and will in due time receive a copy from your county superintendent. Your attention is called to the changes made by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly in the provisions of sections 1752 and 1807½. In another special circular we have called your attention to an act making the tenure of office of the sub-director three years after the March election of 1893, and suggested the manner in which you should endeavor to comply with the act known as chapter 20, laws of 1892, and found on page 50 of the new school laws. On the fourth page we mention some of the more important matters that will demand your earnest attention. Give them careful consideration.

Every board should require the secretary and the treasurer to present a *complete* report to the board for acceptance; and the board should know that the county superintendent receives at once a correct copy these reports. In this way that officer will have less difficulty in making his annual report to this office in time as required by law.

The financial and clerical matters of the district should receive particular attention. They should be in the hands of competent persons. That system may be had by both these officials, they should be provided with convenient and properly arranged books, and all entries correctly made. Their accounts and records should always be ready for public inspection. Both school patrons and tax payers have a right to know from personal examination that the duties delegated to their officials are being efficiently and economically administered. Section 1732 is mandatory regarding

the examination of the treasurer's accounts and making frequent settlements with this officer. Boards, before attempting any improvements in building, or extensive furnishings, should thoroughly understand their resources and liabilities.

It is hoped that boards will take great pains to arrange the compensation of teachers so as to secure the best talent available. Parsimony or indifference in this matter cannot but injure the school. A slight increase in salary for marked efficiency often doubles the usefulness of the teacher, and heightens the interest of the community in the school. Teachers enjoy appreciation, and instructors of merit will be attracted to those districts, the boards of which take pains to reward a conscientious, earnest, efficient worker.

Boards should see that pupils are provided with first-class text-books at most reasonable rates. The notes to the text-book law, in the school laws of 1892 will afford much assistance to boards wishing to purchase text-books and re-sell them at cost.

The adoption of a course of study for the schools of the district, and its enforcement, is one of the most important matters that can come to your attention. In very many counties, the county superintendent, the boards, the teachers, and the patrons are working together to secure better results than have heretofore been obtained. The classification of the ungraded schools, where all work together, and where boards insist upon having their regulations upon the subject carried out in their spirit, has greatly multiplied the usefulness of the schools, saved valuable time to teachers and scholars, and made the work of succeeding teachers more profitable.

One of the greatest needs of many of our schools is suitable apparatus. Directors at this meeting should canvass this subject thoroughly and learn the wants of their respective schools. A teacher no more than a farmer can do effectual work without proper aid. Every school house should be provided with at least one set of outline physical maps, one large political map of the United States, one large map of Iowa, showing counties, sections and railroads; one set of anatomical charts; one primary reading chart; one eight-inch globe; one set of plain and solid geometrical forms; one unabridged, and several academic dictionaries.

We believe the above are necessary to teach a good common school. As much more apparatus should be procured as can be afforded and used to advantage. Each teacher should be held individually responsible for all apparatus placed in his care, and a proper receptacle be provided for the same. Any unappropriated contingent fund may be used for the purchase of apparatus.

In compliance with section 1787, it would be well for every board to have either a printed or written set of rules and regulations. These will give uniformity, dispatch and dignity to the board's proceedings. To avoid any possible misunderstanding regarding rules that are to govern, new boards in organizing would do well, either to adopt new rules and regulations, or have it distinctly understood that those of the old board shall govern; in either case, they should be read, so that all members of the board will understand them.

It is hoped that the members of the board, individually, will convince themselves regarding the condition and surroundings of their school house

site. Is your school house in good repair? Is it comfortably furnished? Is it amply supplied with black-boards? Is the yard in a tidy state? Are there the legal number of trees in a growing, thrifty condition? Is there a legal fence around the site? Is there a bountiful supply of good drinking water? Are the out-buildings a credit to the district? Please give each and every one of these inquiries your close attention.

It is essential to the best interests of the school that there be two out-buildings well apart, one for boys and one for girls. It would be well to give these out-buildings frequent personal inspection and know that they are never in a condition to give offense to the moral sensibilities of the children.

The teaching of patriotism should be a leading feature in every school. Each school house should be a center from which will radiate principles that will inspire love of country, home and flag, and to this end every facility possible ought to be afforded. Directors should see to it that every school district is provided with a flag, and every school house with a staff, from which shall float, as occasion demands, the beautiful starry emblem of our country.

It is the duty, and will be the aim, of all efficient directors to see that all the school laws, at least so far as they are concerned, are fully enforced. They should not in any way attempt to shift the responsibilities thrown upon them. Many of the good features of our school system, if successfully carried out, need the hearty co-operation of school officers and teachers, and if the latter are derelict in their duties, the former are often times at fault. That our schools may accomplish the greatest good, directors must make visits and inspections to ascertain the condition of the school work; they must encourage the commendable and discourage the objectionable features; they must give general directions and see that they are followed. The director's office is a most important one and under no circumstances should he take it, unless he is willing to accept and cheerfully perform its many responsibilities.

We rejoice with you that our common school system is more than ever before the pride of our people, and we hope with you that Iowa will always maintain her high station in educational matters.

The boards of all districts hold a regular meeting on the third Monday in September. Among the items of business that may be transacted are the following:

1. To receive the annual report of the treasurer and to make complete settlement with that officer, and with the secretary.
2. To elect a secretary and a treasurer, and to fix the salary of each officer.
3. In district townships, to change the boundaries of sub-districts, as provided by sections 1796, 1725 and 1738.
4. To provide for the teaching of any branch ordered by the electors to be taught, and such other branches as may seem desirable to the board.
5. To determine the number of schools, the time they shall be taught beyond the period required by law, and to fix the compensation of teachers.
6. In district townships, to separate the several sub-districts into classes for the election of sub-directors next March for terms of one, two and three years. See Chapter 20, Laws of 1892.

7. Where county uniformity is not in effect, to take action in strict accordance with Chapter 24, Laws of 1890, for the purchase of text-books to be sold to pupils.

8. To require the secretary to file with the officers named in section 1786 a certificate of the election, qualification and post-office address of the president, treasurer and secretary.

9. To effect an insurance on school property with unappropriated contingent fund.

10. To take the proper steps to carry out the expressed wishes of the electors upon matters within the control of said electors.

11. To adopt a course of study, which must include the subjects directed by Chapter 1, Laws of 1886, to be taught in all schools. Attention is invited to a hand-book for teachers, containing a course of study for country schools which course we hope boards will adopt for use in the ungraded schools of their district.

12. To adopt such rules and regulations as may be needed for the government of the board or its officers, and also rules for the general government of the schools.

13. With unappropriated contingent fund in the treasury, to purchase records, dictionaries, maps, charts and apparatus.

□ 14. In general, to take every action consistent with the law, that will tend to increase the value and efficiency of the schools.

Yours cordially,

J. B. KNOEPFLER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Des Moines, September 1, 1892.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

At various times there have been movements made looking towards the abolishment of this office. At other times the same end has apparently been sought by an effort to have the compensation reduced below what any competent and self-respecting teacher could accept the office for. Just why it has been the target at which so many shafts have been aimed is not altogether clear. Certain it is there are few offices requiring such varied talents, so much of sound judgment and wise discretion, with so much of drudgery as that of county superintendent of schools. We see no reason for crippling the efficiency of this office.

From fifteen to twenty per cent of the teachers going into the schools each year are new and inexperienced. Generally the town and city schools refuse to employ teachers without experience. Consequently the rural schools become the practice field for some four thousand new teachers every year. They furnish the drill ground not only for their own teachers, but for those who drift into the better paid city positions, as soon as they have acquired experience and shown proficiency.

Next to experienced teachers is needed close and efficient supervision. Most town schools have both. The rural schools, containing at least eighty per cent of the new teachers, are therefore the more in need of wise and judicious supervision. At present this is done, as far as done at all, by the county superintendents, and it seems impossible that any one can seriously think of weakening or abolishing the little personal supervision which their time allows them to give. Not less, but more supervision. Some counties have as high as two hundred schools. With his other duties it is impossible for the county superintendent to visit them even once a year. This is so patent it needs no comment. There should be a competent person to supervise not to exceed forty schools in the rural districts. And the question arises whether the county superintendent should not be allowed assistants for this purpose. It

seems to be the only feasible solution of the problem of measurably adequate supervision,

It becomes our duty to call attention in this place to a peculiar inconsistency in the statute. In section 1577 it authorizes the superintendent of public instruction to call conventions of county superintendents. In section 1774 the latter are required to conform to the instructions of the former. It would seem just therefore that when they were complying with instructions in attending said conventions at the call of the superintendent of public instruction, they should be entitled to their expenses consequent on such attendance, and that each should unquestionably receive his usual per diem as county superintendent. But no express provision being made that the county shall pay his expenses, few boards of supervisors, if any, have allowed them, while in some instances the county superintendent has had difficulty in getting his regular salary allowed, for time spent at such conventions. Here we have an officer legally bound to comply with the requirements of another, and after doing so at some outlay to himself, being denied his expenses and salary for the time. To say that this is unjust as well as inconsistent, is not overstating the truth.

The law needs amendment in this particular. It ought explicitly to say that county superintendents shall be entitled to their regular salary or per diem, and to all necessary expenses, when called to meet in conventions by the superintendent of public instruction. And then their attendance should be insisted upon unless excused by the state superintendent. A number of them did not attend a single one of the spring conventions in the past two years, and some have been seen at none of the meetings, and are personally strangers to us. Some allowance might also be made for his expenses for traveling in the visitation of his schools. No other county official is required to bear a similar burden.

The office of county superintendent should be taken out of politics, just as every other school office or school position should. If political parties arrayed themselves against each other on questions and policies of education, there might be reason in having the election of county superintendent determined by the politics of candidates and the strength of their respective parties. But this is rarely the case. Politics comes in for no part in the administration of a county superintendent's duties. Seldom do communities inquire after the political creed of directors to be elected, or of teachers to be employed, and yet there would be just as much purpose in so doing as in the case of county superintendents. Intrinsic

fitness, rather than mere drawing qualities or geographical availability should determine elections to this office. But, under our present system, this is not always the case. The remedy for the evil of using this office as political trading stock lies in one of two things. Either the elections to this office must take place at a different time, when they may be separated from the excitement and political influences that so largely control general elections, or the office must be filled by appointment. The latter method is the better, as it would, at the same time, be likely to settle the much mooted question of prescribing qualifications for eligibility to the county superintendency.

The appointments, or elections, could be made by the presidents of all the school boards of a county, or by the boards voting as individuals or as units. The objection to each of these suggestions will doubtless be that the superintendent would often be embarrassed in his official action by reason of obligations for his appointment to those in his own county to whom he owed his appointment, just as now he is often embarrassed or threatened in the rigid performance of what he feels for the best welfare of the schools, because of the political influence that would be turned against him.

In several states the state board of education appoints the county superintendents. Such a provision leaves them fearless and untrammelled by political considerations in performing their duties. If the state board of examiners were authorized to make said appointments, beside taking the office out of politics as much as this can be done, the question of eligibility would take care of itself. There would be no reason for legislation on that point.

The law now requires the county superintendent to certify to the time he is employed in official duties. This should be changed so as to allow him a stated salary and require him to devote his entire time to official duties. His net salary should not be less than is paid to the auditor or treasurer of the same county, because the duties are not less arduous and responsible. There are few towns requiring the supervision of twenty or more teachers which pay their superintendent less than \$1,500 per year. Why should a county, then, expect to pay less than \$1,500 per year for supervision and examination of three times twenty teachers, this being the lowest number in any county in the state? It is a noteworthy fact that many principals and city superintendents decline a nomination and certain election to the county superintendency

because the latter pays less absolutely and entails greater expense than the position they already hold.

As authorized in section 1577 of the Code conventions of county superintendents were called for mutual enlightenment and discussion of methods, and for the more efficient supervision of the schools. Each superintendent is called twice a year to such meetings, once when all are called at the time of the State Teachers' Association, and once by districts in various portions of the state. In 1892 seventy-five attended these district meetings, and in 1893 sixty-six.

Elsewhere we have suggested the propriety of allowing both the legal per diem and expenses for such attendance. We might hope then to report the attendance of every one of the ninety-nine superintendents. The latter strongly urge the attendance of all their teachers at the normal institute. They should feel it just as incumbent upon themselves to attend meetings called by the superintendent of public instruction, which calls are clearly provided for by statute, as they wish their own teachers to feel with reference to attendance at the institutes.

These meetings bring the superintendents into closer harmony, help to unify the work, expand their horizon and beget more fraternal feeling. With a full attendance and discussion, not a superintendent would go home without new ideas to carry into his work.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS' MEETINGS.

An official call was issued in the spring of 1892 to the county superintendents of Adair, Boone, Calhoun, Dallas, Greene, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hardin, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Polk, Poweshiek, Story, Warren and Webster counties, to meet at Des Moines, April 5-6. To those of Benton, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, Grundy, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Linn, Louisa, Muscatine, Scott and Tama, to meet at Dubuque, April 12-13. To those of Allamakee, Bremer, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Howard, Mitchell, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Worth and Wright, to meet at New Hampton, April 19-20. To those of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Humboldt, Kossuth, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sioux, Woodbury, to meet at Emmetsburg, April 27-28. To those of Adams, Audubon, Carroll, Cass, Crawford, Fremont, Harrison, Ida, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, Page, Pottawattamie, Sac, Shelby and Taylor, to meet at Council Bluffs, May 3-4. To those of Appanoose, Clarke, Davis, Decatur, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Lucas, Mahaska, Monroe, Ringgold, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Washington and Wayne, to meet at Ottumwa, May 5-6.

These sections were called to meet at the same places in April and May, 1893, except that Iowa City was substituted for Dubuque, Fairfield for Ottumwa, the Emmetsburg and New Hampton sections at their request, met in joint session at Clear Lake, the third day being given up to a general educational meeting.

The following program was carried out by each section the first year:

PROGRAMME FOR 1892.

What are the essentials of a good institute, and what should the institute do for every teacher?

Plan, purpose and results expected of school visitation.

What changes are needed to make the state course of study for country schools still more effective?

How shall we secure correct reports on time from secretaries and treasurers, and how make our annual reports more complete and valuable?

The desirability of holding township teachers' meetings at regular periods, under the supervision of the county superintendent.

How can we supply our schools with a larger number of efficient teachers?

In what particulars does the country school fail to meet reasonable expectations?

What may we do to secure improvement in the school grounds and out-buildings?

How best test the qualifications of applicants for teachers' certificates?

ROUND TABLE.

Amendments to the school laws.

The Columbian Exposition.

Question box.

While the programs for the district meetings for 1893 varied somewhat, each section discussing some topic not on the different programs, a number of general topics was discussed by all sections.

PROGRAM FOR 1893.

In what matters should there be unity of action among county superintendents?

How can the work of visitation and inspection be made the most effective?

Value and use of the records in the county superintendent's office. What reports should teachers make to county superintendents?

The ideal normal instructor.

Advantages to be derived from a strict adherence to the course of study, and how secured?

Are popular lectures desirable at the normal institute?

How may we assist teachers to prepare themselves for state certificates?

Economy in institute work.

County uniformity under the Iowa law—has it been successful where tried?

Conditions and needs of our rural schools.

In his visits to schools should the county superintendent conduct recitations?

Objects of teachers' associations, and methods of securing permanent organization.

The mission of county superintendents' meetings as applied to the cause of education.

What are we here for?

The ideal county superintendent.

ROUND TABLE.

Uniformity of county certificate blanks.

Our reading circle.

Question box.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Newly Elected County Superintendents:

To the ninety-nine county superintendents of Iowa this department sends most cordial greeting and wishes them unbounded success in promoting the educational interests of the various counties they represent. In taking this method of forming your acquaintance, the department of public instruction wishes to call your attention to several matters of importance. Former superintendents doubtless have already a grasp of the work before them; it is therefore to the new ones we desire especially to address this circular.

It is important, first of all, that you acquaint yourselves at once with your new duties. It should be done fully and correctly. To this end study carefully the school law generally, and especially that applying to the county superintendent. You will find that certain acts are mandatory upon you, and that in addition to these duties you are invested with large discretionary powers. It is important to distinguish clearly between what *must* be done and what simply *may* be done. While not reviewing all, we take the liberty of calling your attention to a few of the more important of these duties and powers as laid down in the law. We desire to lay special stress on these.

Perhaps your most responsible duty, the one which most concerns the general public, is the examination of teachers. The way this is done will have much to do with the strength or weakness of the schools of your county, as well as with the standing of yourself and your teachers in neighboring counties. In granting certificates you will take into account the age of the applicant, his character, scholarship, aptness to teach, and ability to govern. You will not grant certificates to males under nineteen, nor to females under seventeen years of age. In the absence of reasons to suspect the contrary, the character of the applicant may be assumed to be good. But since you are required to certify that the one receiving the certificate possesses a good moral character, in addition to the other qualifications, you may very properly require an applicant of whom you have any doubt, to

satisfy you of his fitness in this, as in other respects. His aptness to teach and ability to govern can be learned only from his actual school work. His scholarship is really all that your examination in a measure determines. The questions for examination should be fair and explicit. We believe it is better to give a moderately difficult examination, and mark closely, than to give a severe examination, and then be compelled to mark too liberally in order to let enough pass to supply the needs of the county.

It is your duty to arrange for a county normal institute, as provided by law. Begin making plans for this at once. A date and length of session must be fixed and instructors selected, subject to approval by the state department. Endeavor to engage capable, experienced instructors, those known to be successful in school work and commanding the confidence of your teachers. The instruction should be clear, sound, practical, not loaded down with mere display work. The instructor in didactics should be not only well informed on the science of education, but one who can speak to the teachers from his own wide experience, one who has met in the school room the many difficulties of the teacher, and can give suggestions to others how to overcome them. The fees taken in at examinations, and enrollment fees at institutes, together with fifty dollars appropriated by the state for that purpose, constitute the institute fund, out of which all expenses of the institute are to be paid. A careful account of this money should be kept, and all such funds turned over monthly to the treasurer of the county, according to law, and drawn out only on your orders.

So far as your other duties allow, you are expected to visit the schools of your county. This is personal supervision. It puts you in direct contact with the work of your schools. In these visits you will endeavor to learn their true condition, what they are doing, and what they need to do. It affords a better opportunity to learn the strength or the weakness of the teacher, than a technical examination. It is well to remember, however, that the superintendent coming in to make an official visit, will rarely see the school in its true condition. Pupils are likely to be a little better or a little worse than usual. The teacher is certain to be nervous, and perhaps not do herself justice; she will probably manifest more interest and zeal in her work than at other times. In making your estimate of a teacher, some allowance may be made for these things. Encourage weak teachers to seek counsel of experience. If deemed necessary, make suggestions or give advice unsought, but never in the presence of pupils or patrons. Look after the pupils' physical comfort as well as their mental training. See that the teacher keeps the room clean and well ventilated, at least as well as may be under existing conditions. A few earnest words from you may do much to fire both teacher and pupils with greater enthusiasm and ambition.

By law all county superintendents are required to make an annual report to this department. The nature of this report and the time for sending it in are indicated in the school law. In order that the statistics in the reports from this department have the intended value, it is of the highest importance that your reports, from which ours are largely compiled, should be correct. Yours cannot be correct unless those from which you compile, the secretaries', treasurers', and indirectly the teachers', are correct. So far as the latter are concerned, who are at the fountain head of some of our statistical information, we suggest that superintendents examine the daily register in the schools they visit. See that this is kept with proper care and

nothing omitted which a register calls for. Entrance of pupils, absence and tardiness should be promptly and accurately recorded, and afterward be embodied in the report to the secretary. A few lessons in the institute, instructing teachers how to keep their register and make their reports, would not be time wasted. Knowing how loosely and inaccurately much of this work is done, and how greatly it vitiates our statistics, is our only apology for speaking of this matter.

One of the most important, and perhaps vexatious duties of the county superintendent, is to hear and decide cases of appeal from the action of school boards. You should endeavor to do everything according to the prescribed forms of law in such cases. Deliberation and coolness on your part will often save you later embarrassments. A careful study of the school law and its appended notes, and of the decisions of this department, is recommended. A judicious superintendent can often lead parties to settle or compromise their differences without resorting to an appeal. This not only spares himself some anxiety, but saves interested parties the expense and bitterness incident to such trials.

You have no jurisdiction as superintendent to hear cases involving a money consideration, the validity of a contract, or title to office.

According to an established custom, examination questions will be sent out from this department for the months of February, March, April, August, September and October. This is purely optional with the department and may be discontinued at any time. It is also optional with county superintendents to use them or to prepare questions of their own. If more lists are required than you receive, notify the department of the number of additional copies needed.

We expect to send out circulars later announcing date, location, and program, of section meetings.

Please feel very free to communicate with us by letter upon any matter in which you desire advice or counsel. If it is possible for us to aid you we shall do so to the extent of our ability. Let us be mutually helpful.

Applications to the superintendent of public instruction for lectures before institutes will be given preference, so far as possible, in the order in which they are received.

J. B. KNOEPFLER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

January 18, 1892.

STATE OF IOWA,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
DES MOINES.

To the Secretary of the Board of Directors:

The regular annual meeting of your board, on the third Monday in March, is an important one. The success of the school work for the year following depends greatly on the steps taken, and the means provided at this meeting. That the schools of your district may be placed on the most effectual footing for successful results, it is essential that your board should meet its duties fully. Particular attention should be given to the requirements of the following sections: 1731, 1723, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1732, 1737, 1729, 1777 and 1778.

As secretary of your board it is your duty to see that all important and needful points are called up for consideration. To transact at one session all the business, either named or suggested in the above sections of the law, may in many instances be impossible. In no case should action be so hasty as to give unsatisfactory results. If business cannot be performed with due consideration of the best interests of the district, the session should be adjourned to a near time to deliberate upon and complete action regarding items that have to do with school matters. The correspondence of this department indicates that many boards at the regular annual meeting, unintentionally neglected to consider one or more necessary items. Such neglect frequently causes after-annoyances. We are led to think that perhaps, in some instances, this is the result of attempting too much business at one session. We do not wish it to be inferred that there shall be frequent meetings of the board, but we insist that more deliberation should be given school matters, and school board legislation than is sometimes given. The interests of no school district should suffer because of hasty or inconsiderate action on the part of those who have been delegated to administer school affairs. The responsibilities which directors accept involve the performance of many duties, the following being among the more important:

1. To choose from their own number a president who must take the oath of office required by Section 5, Article 11, of the Constitution of Iowa. (1721.)

2. Make contracts, purchases, payments, and sales necessary to carry out any vote of the electors. (1723.)

3. To confer with county superintendents regarding the most approved plan in the erection of school houses. (1723.)

4. To fix school house sites, taking into consideration the geographical position and convenience of the people to be accommodated. (1724.)

5. To establish graded and union schools wherever they may be necessary. (1726.)

6. To prescribe a course of study in the different branches to be taught. (1736, Note 1.)

7. To provide for change of text-books, if voted by the electors. (1728.)

8. To purchase text-books and necessary school supplies as provided by Chap. 24, Laws of 1890.

9. To examine the accounts of the treasurer and make a settlement with him. (1732.)

10. To make such rules and regulations as may be necessary in the discharge of their official duties. (1737.)

11. To purchase records, dictionaries, maps, apparatus, and for this purpose may use any unappropriated contingent fund in the treasury. (1729.)

12. To estimate the amount required for the contingent fund, and also such sum as may be required for the teachers' fund, in addition to the amount received from the semi-annual apportionment, to support the schools of the district for the time required by law for the current year, and to cause the secretary to certify the same, together with the amount voted for school house purposes, within five days thereafter, to the board of supervisors. (1777.)

13. To apportion any tax voted by the district township meeting for school house fund, among the several sub-districts, in such manner as justice and equity may require. (1778.)

14. Require the secretary to file with the county superintendent, county auditor and county treasurer, each a certificate of the election, qualification and post-office address of the president, secretary and treasurer of the district township. (1786.)

15. To transfer any surplus in the school house fund, not appropriated, to either the contingent or teachers' fund, if instructed to do so by the electors. (1717 part 4.)

16. To effect an insurance on school property with unappropriated contingent fund. (Chap. 149, Laws of 1882 as amended by Chap. 107, Laws of 1886.)

17. To determine the number of schools, the time they shall be taught beyond the period required by law. (1724.)

18. To fix the compensation of teachers. (1757.)

19. To vote a rate of school house tax sufficient to pay the interest on any outstanding bonds, or to pay the principal maturing, if the electors have failed to vote sufficient tax for these purposes. (1823.)

20. To take any action consistent with law to increase the efficiency of the schools.

Items mentioned in sections 1721, 1723, 1724, 1726, 1728, 1732 and 1737 demand your attention at this, your first meeting. Action on matters mentioned in sections 1729, 1777, 1778, and many others may be deferred to a later meeting.

Each school district is entitled to at least one copy of School Laws and Decisions, and each director and officer of the school board is entitled to one copy of the School Laws, which shall be turned over to successors in office. (1579.) Each county superintendent has received a supply of School Laws, sufficient to provide each director in his county with a copy. Boards of directors should see to it that outgoing members turn over to their successors copies of the School Laws.

Every duty imposed upon the board as a body, in order to have legal standing, must be performed at a regular or special meeting, and be made a matter of record. For this purpose each board should see that the secretary is provided with a substantial and convenient book in which to record all official transactions.

Directors should remember that neither the temporary nor the permanent school fund may be transferred or diverted to any other fund.

School officers or directors giving orders for apparatus in their individual or unofficial capacity assume personal responsibility and render themselves liable for payment.

J. B. KNOEPFLER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 1, 1893.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The statutes charge the superintendent of public instruction with the general supervision of the county superintendents, and all the common schools of the state; requires him to assist in the management of teachers' institutes; render to school officers an opinion on the interpretation of the school law when requested so to do, and to determine cases appealed from county superintendents. He is required to have the school laws published every four years, embodying all additions and amendments, and to have them properly distributed to school officials. He is required to examine, verify and consolidate the large mass of school statistics reported from the several counties, and embody these together with any comments or suggestions in his report. In addition to the foregoing he has duties to perform as *ex-officio* trustee of the State Library, regent of the State University, president of the board of directors of the State Normal School, and president of the State Board of Examiners. All of these duties seem eminently proper as part of the work connected with this department. In fact it is often asked why the superintendent of public instruction is in no way officially connected with the other state school. It would seem entirely proper that he should be thus connected.

While a large part of the correspondence and rendering opinions on the law is done by the deputy, the latter may not perform the duties of the principal in determining appeals nor on any of the afore mentioned boards. So that however agreeable said duties may be, they require time. The state superintendent will have determined thirty appeal cases in the biennial period covered by this report. This involved the reading of a large amount of manuscript testimony and other matter. Aside from the question whether said appeals might not be better settled by some other tribunal, their hearing requires much time which could otherwise be devoted to the schools. He should have time to go into the schools of the state, both rural and graded. He now has practically none. He

should have time, thus from actual observation, to note the needs of the school system and suggest improvements. He should be able to visit personally the county superintendents, especially the newer ones, acquaint himself with difficulties peculiar to various counties and to offer suggestions as his larger experience might dictate.

The amount at present allowed for the superintendent's traveling expenses is \$250 a year. This sum falls considerably below his actual expenses for traveling. A large number of states allow their superintendents from \$500 to \$800 a year for this purpose. Next to the railway commissioners, perhaps no state officer is required to do so much traveling. The allowance for this ought to be \$600.

REPORTS.

The law at present requires the superintendent of public instruction to have his biennial report ready on the first day of November preceding the meeting of the general assembly. This has been impossible so far. His report can not be completed before the report from each of the county superintendents is received. This should be, according to section 1772, of the code, on the first Tuesday of October, but rarely more than two or three are complete at that time, some being delayed till into December. The county superintendent can not complete his report before the district secretaries and treasurers have reported to him. It seems difficult to obtain all these immediately after the third Monday in September as required. Delay here causes delay all along the line. For this reason we are unable to make the statistics of 1893 the basis of our comments. The reports are not all received yet at this date, December 4th. Consequently in citing figures, it has been necessary to give those of 1892.

The law needs amending to enable county superintendents to secure these reports promptly. The time allowed him for making his report, considering the labor required, is too short, even if those from secretaries and treasurers are received on time and found to be correct, which is seldom the case. The time allowed this department is therefore one month, if on time, which also is too short to examine, verify, correct and compile all the reported statistics. Some relief could be afforded by having secretaries and treasurers make their reports on the first Monday in September, which would also avoid the present lapping of one school year on another and more assistance should be given county superintendents to obtain said reports promptly. Relief here is imperatively needed.

Statistics to be of the highest value, should be accurate. To be accurate they should be collected with care and uniformity. If collected promiscuously and at varying times, without reference to a common understanding they become of doubtful value.

The enumeration should be taken within a fixed time, just preceding the date of reporting, and the officer designated to do this should certify that these requirements have been complied with. There is considerable looseness and guess-work in the taking of the school census. The tendency is rather to swell the enumeration than to give it too low.

Instances are found where the reported school enumeration equals half the entire population of the place, according to the census.

Any district reporting too large an enumeration receives more than its correct share of the semi-annual apportionments and deprives other districts of their due share.

Difficulty is experienced in obtaining reports from treasurers. Delay is common. County superintendents complain of being unable to get a report at all in some instances. An adequate remedy is needed, one whose enforcement will not embarrass the county superintendent, as the present does. In other instances the account of the three funds is not kept separate and intelligible, and the superintendent is compelled to make some sort of a separation—often an embarrassing one—to make it appear according to the requirements. Of course this separation into the three funds is then largely guess-work. The accuracy of the statistics is greatly vitiated from these and similar causes.

These defects can in part be remedied by authorizing the department of public instruction to have prepared, and send out all forms and blanks for use of the officers or others reporting school statistics. This is done in several states. To approximate accuracy and secure uniformity, the compiler of statistical information should be permitted to prescribe or send out the necessary blanks and forms.

To this end, the department should be authorized to issue—

1. Blanks for making the enumerations.
2. Treasurers' account books.
3. Secretaries' report blanks.
4. Treasurers' report blanks.
5. Superintendents' record books.
6. Superintendents' annual reports.
7. Teachers' term report blanks.
8. Daily registers.
9. Classification registers.
10. Teachers' reports to county superintendents.
11. Certificate blanks.
12. Order books.

13. Teachers' contracts.

14. Courses of study.

Possibly others might be added. Some of the above are now furnished by the department. There is a manifest advantage in having all such records uniform. At present most of these materials are furnished by the several counties in small quantities, in various forms and grades of quality. So that aside from the uniformity to be secured by the blanks named, which is the prime object in statistical information, the actual cost would be much less to the state, since large quantities could be purchased much cheaper.

It is also true that some of the list given are of less importance and might be omitted; or that it could be greatly extended, some states furnishing far more than is above enumerated.

The treasurer's account book should have printed headings for the three school funds and directions for properly keeping a record of said funds. This with instructions in the secretary's order book clearly indicating for what purpose each fund may be used, would save much confusion.

Experience shows that many young teachers do not understand how properly to keep a daily register and make a term report therefrom. Directions full and explicit should be given in register if furnished by this department. Frequently the enrollment for three separate terms is added to get the enrollment for the year, when in fact the majority of the names have thus been counted three times, thus giving a greatly exaggerated enrollment. In the same way assistance could be given in making out the average attendance and in keeping classification records, if the forms of these records were wholly under the control of this department.

So far as we are aware, no attempt has been made in recent years to ascertain the amount of school indebtedness either by bonds or by over-drafts on the funds, or to learn the total number of school sittings in the state; or the number of pupils between 5 and 21 who have attended some school, without having enrolled in any public school. Much of this would be regarded as valuable information, especially the latter in seeking to compute the percentage of enrollment. Furthermore, it must be computed on the enumeration of the year previous, to be correct. That is the percentage of enrollment for the year of 1892-93 must be computed on the enumeration of 1892, the number that could have enrolled—not as is usual on that of 1893, many of whom could not have enrolled in the year in question. Statistics should be carefully collected

giving the average number of years children attend school, and the average number of years teachers remain in the work.

It may not be out of place to call attention to the law which requires the regents of the university to report to the superintendent of public instruction biennially, and the directors of the normal school to report to the governor annually. The reason for this difference is not apparent.

We find that the reports of this department have been uniformly more modest in volume than those from several other states. The explanation is simple. Many other states include in their reports a full list of all examination questions used in the period; the proceedings of the State Teachers' Association with its numerous long papers; sometimes those of the National Association and all circulars issued by the department.

This department annually issues many circulars to teachers, county superintendents and school boards, yet only a few of the most important of these are embodied in the biennial report. It seems to us that extended proceedings and long formal papers should rarely occupy space in these reports.

APPEALS.

If the county superintendent is to continue as a court of appeals for school cases, the law should be modified in some particulars. It now authorizes him to administer oath, but gives him no power to compel the attendance of witnesses. Attendance and giving of testimony are purely voluntary. Not infrequently persons able to throw the most light on a case refuse to appear and testify.

Since the county superintendent is compelled to hear and decide these appeals, all the assistance possible should be afforded him to arrive at a correct and just decision. He should be authorized to compel the attendance of witnesses.

It is customary for the superintendent himself to take down, in writing, the substance of the testimony of each witness. Aside from the delay and labor this must cause, it would be strange if, while burdened with the responsibility of sitting as a court, he should not omit material parts of the testimony or incorrectly transcribe other parts. Parties appearing before the superintendent of public instruction in cases appealed to him have complained that the transcript sent up did not correctly give their testimony, and yet this is no reflection upon the county superintendent. He should be authorized to employ a stenographer to take the testimony and transcribe it *verbatim* in type-writing, making two copies, one for the county superintendent and one to be transmitted in case of appeal to the superintendent of public instruction.

The expense of having this done should be borne either by the county or by the party taking the appeal. It certainly is important to have all the testimony in these cases and to have it precisely as given by the witnesses.

Of the appeals taken to the county superintendent less than half reach this department, and of those that do nearly 70 per cent relate to the location of school house sites. Next in number come those concerning the change of district boundaries, and a few scattering cases are brought on the discharge of a teacher, the refusal to grant a certificate or on its revocation.

THE SCHOOL LAWS.

In 1892, there was issued under the direction of this department, an edition of 40,000 copies of the school laws. Of this number 8,000 were bound in cloth, together with such of the superintendent's decisions in appeals as would serve as typical cases for the guidance of county superintendents and other school officers; while the remaining 32,000 containing the school laws only, were bound in paper. A sufficient number of copies was sent to each county superintendent to supply each school officer in his county, as provided in the statutes. We regret to learn that these copies were not promptly distributed in all cases as directed by this department.

There still remains a sufficient supply to meet all reasonable demands until there shall be a re-issue at the end of four years.

Instead of arranging the various enactments in chronological order as heretofore, they were arranged so as to place those bearing on the same or related subject together in logical connection. The accompanying notes are partly the substance of replies from the office on the interpretation of the various sections; partly the essence of opinions by the attorney-general or of decisions by the supreme court.

COPIES FOR TEACHERS.

While the law now requires applicants for state certificates to pass an examination on Iowa school laws, it nowhere provides for supplying teachers with copies of the same whereby they may fit themselves for such examination. There is ordinarily no way by which any but school officers can secure copies. It is glaringly inconsistent for the state to establish a grade of qualifications for its teachers and then block the way for attaining those qualifications. Experience shows that many applicants for state certificate fail on examination because of too meager knowledge of the school law, and they complain that they have no opportunity to prepare

themselves unless fortunate enough to borrow a copy of some school director.

It would be too much to ask the state to distribute free to each teacher a copy of every re-issue, but provision should be made to allow the sale of the school laws at net cost to the state, to any person desiring copies of the same.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The last general assembly amended the law so that now all school directors hold for a period of three years, a change in the interests of the schools, it seems to us. This leaves the county superintendent and the state superintendent, the two highest school officials, with only the short term of two years.

Experience is an element of efficiency as much in these as in any position that can be named. To insure the county the benefit of a county superintendent's experience in office gained in the first two years, his term of office should be made four years.

REVISION NEEDED.

We desire to urge above everything else the entire revision of the school laws. To this end we recommend that a commission be appointed by the legislature, or by the governor, to report to the next following general assembly.

This commission should include competent legal talent, and not less than two educators, one at least of whom is or recently has been superintendent of public instruction, since the latter's knowledge of the present law, its operation, its defects and contradictions is necessarily greater than would be gained by any one having had nothing to do with its administration. This familiarity he gains through being required to render an opinion on the many difficult questions on the school code and brought to the surface by bona fide cases.

The duty of said commission should be to reduce, simplify and harmonize the school law, making it consistent, one part with another. Our present school law has been amended and added to by each successive general assembly, not always with due reference to other existing enactments, till good lawyers regard it the most uncertain, complicated and conflicting portion of our statutory law.

To mention a few of these needed modifications, the plan of district organization could be improved; the points wherein the

duties and privileges of boards of district townships and of independent districts agree or are distinct might be more clearly specified. In several instances a duty is enjoined, but no penalty prescribed for non-compliance, as in the requirement to hold six months of school, or to have a state certificate or diploma registered in the county superintendent's office.

Believing no one thing is more imperatively needed in the direction of the school legislation than this entire overhauling and re-shaping of the school code from a conflicting patch-work to a consistent whole, we especially invite the attention of the general assembly to the foregoing recommendation.

TEXT-BOOK LAW.

We are able to report quite general satisfaction with the text-book law. Thirty-six counties have now taken advantage of its provisions and special inquiry elicits the above truth. Not only are books obtained at lower price, but the temptation to make frequent changes of books is greatly lessened. A few counties, in which the endeavor was made to bring about uniformity, failed to get a sufficient number of signers to the petition, and in others the question failed when brought to a vote of the electors. But these instances are few. In addition to the above, many district townships and independent rural districts, in some instances practically embracing the entire county, and nearly all the town and city districts have availed themselves of the privileges of this law.

THE LAW CONCERNING STIMULANTS AND NARCOTICS.

The spirit of Chapter 1, Laws of 1886, seems to be reasonably well complied with. The nature and extent of such compliance can be partially learned from the statistics found in the table of reports. All county superintendents report having complied with it in their normal institutes.

While we are not prepared to offer recommendations concerning this law, it is our observation, supplemented by that of leading educators whom we have consulted, that although the law is obeyed, it is not accomplishing the purpose for which it was enacted and which was expected of it. The use of tobacco is alarmingly prevalent even among boys not yet twelve years old.

Blanks are sent by this department to secretaries of school boards in town schools, on which to report observance of section one of the law, as provided. Most of these have reported compliance, but in some cases the report is absolutely ignored by the secretary,

none having been sent in for several years, though each year repeated numbers of blanks were sent to the same secretaries. The law says these districts not reporting compliance with its provisions shall be deprived of their share of the apportionment, but does not make it the duty of any officer to enforce said provision.

The law at present allows no holidays to teachers, not even the Fourth of July, if school has not closed by that time. Boards may grant them, but many refuse to do so. Iowa is almost alone in this. We believe the law should make all national holidays, holidays for schools also.

The superintendents of counties adopting uniformity, are required by section 10, Chapter 24, Laws of 1890, to report a full list of books selected, with contract price, to this department. A table of these reports, and one summarizing the reports from secretaries of town districts on their compliance with Chapter 1, Laws of 1886, as required by section 2 of said law, are given on the following pages.

If the legislature shall see proper to appoint a commission, as above recommended, some of the other recommendations will need no attention. They will be valuable however, as suggestions to the commission itself.

CONDENSED REPORT.

As provided for by section 10, Chapter 24, Laws of 1890, of the list of text-books selected by the county boards of education,
with contract prices of said books.

TEXT BOOKS.	Appanose.	Buena Vista.	Butler.	Cherokee.	Chickasaw.	Dallas.	Davis.	Dickinson.	Emmet.	Greene.	Grundy.	Hardin.	Hartson.	Howard.	Jasper.	Johnson.	Jones.	Lin.
LEADER—First.	.24	.14	.16	.16	.15	.13	.13	.14	.20	.18	.18	.18	.24	.16	.14	.19	.13	.15
Second.	.24	.25	.28	.28	.25	.28	.23	.28	.23	.27	.27	.27	.24	.25	.23	.28	.28	.25
Third.	.34	.30	.36	.40	.34	.40	.32	.36	.40	.36	.36	.36	.34	.35	.33	.38	.40	.34
Fourth.	.40	.40	.45	.56	.45	.56	.38	.45	.52	.45	.45	.45	.40	.45	.38	.48	.56	.45
Fifth.	.58	.72	.60	.72	.60	.72	.54	.68	.72	.68	.67	.68	.58	.60	.68	.72	.72	.60
Sixth.	.14	.15	.15	.15	.15	.13	.13	.15	.16	.15	.15	.15	.14	.15	.16	.16	.14	.20
SPELLER—																		
Word Analysis.	.77	.84	.77	.72	.84	.72	.72	.72	.77	.84	.72	.77	.72	.77	.72	.84	.72	.75
*WRITING—	.28	.24	.25	.23	.27	.23	.23	.30	.28	.25	.24	.34	.20	.22	.20	.25	.24	.22
ARITHMETIC—Primary	.40	.60	.50	.59	.45	.26	.32	.50	.48	.50	.48	.48	.68	.49	.38	.54	.60	.49
Intermediate	.68	.60	.60	.64	.68	.64	.68	.64	.48	.50	.60	.48	.68	.49	.38	.54	.60	.49
Complete.																		
Best Work.																		
GEOGRAPHY—Introductory	.44	.36	.44	.36	.44	.41	.41	.44	.38	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	.44	.46	.44	.41
Complete.	1.00	.87	1.00	.81	.96	1.00	.90	.96	.81	.96	.96	.96	1.00	1.00	.96	1.05	1.00	.90
Physioul.	.80	.87		1.00	.87	.75	.75	.19	.14	.87	.87	.87	.30	.32	.30	.92	.75	.75
LANGUAGE LESSONS—	.18	.31	.32	.22	.32	.18	.49	.49	.52	.32	.32	.32	.30	.32	.30	.36	.32	.33
Grammar and composition.	.52	.50	.50	.51	.50	.49	.49	.49	.52	.50	.50	.51	.50	.51	.49	.52	.51	.49
PHYSIOLOGY—Primary.	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24
Intermediate	.48	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.38	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.38	.42	.40	.50
Advanced	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.80
HISTORY—Primary	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.45
Advanced.	.80	.84	.80	.75	.68	.75	.75	.75	.84	.65	.80	.84	.80	.65	.75	.90	.80	.75
General.	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.20	1.20

CONDENSED REPORT—(CONTINUED.)

TEXT-BOOKS.	Average price.										
	Louis.	Lyon.	Madison.	Mahaska.	Marshall.	Mills.	Mitchell.	Monona.	Muscataine.	O'Brien.	Plymouth.
READER—First.....	.28	.15	.20	.16	.15	.10	.20	.16	.16	.20	.16
Second.....	.28	.20	.24	.28	.20	.28	.28	.25	.25	.28	.28
Third.....	.40	.34	.40	.40	.35	.40	.40	.35	.40	.40	.40
Fourth.....	.50	.45	.52	.56	.45	.52	.52	.45	.56	.52	.56
Fifth.....	.72	.60	.72	.72	.60	.72	.60	.60	.72	.72	.72
Sixth.....	.14	†.12	.13	.14	.15	.20	.10	.16	.15	†.13	.14
SPELLER—											
Word Analysis.....	.84	.72	.77	.72	.72	.77	.72	.80	.84	.72	.84
WRITING—	†.20	.27	.34	.24	.23	.24	.24	.23	.24	.28	.24
Arithmetic—Primary.....	.40	.45	.48	.52	.48	.48	.48	.40	.48	.48	.40
Intermediate.....	.64			.72	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Complete.....	.44		.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Seat work.....	.44	.30	.44	.44	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48
Geography—Introductory.....	1.00	.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Physical.....	†.28	.34	.32	.34	.30	.30	.32	.37	.38	.34	.32
LANGUAGE LESSONS—											
Grammar and Composition.....	.24	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30
PHYSIOLOGY—Primary.....	.40	.38	.40	.40	.38	.40	.40	.38	.40	.40	.40
Intermediate.....	.80	.75	.80	.80	.75	.80	.75	.80	.80	.75	.80
Advanced.....	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48
HISTORY—Primary.....	.80	.73	.80	.80	.79	.80	.75	.75	.84	.80	.80
Advanced.....	1.28		1.28								
General.....											

* Primer and first reader together.

† More than one book.

‡ Price per dozen.

SUMMARY

*From Cities and Towns, regarding the manner and extent to which the require-
the teaching and study of the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and
said cities and towns, during the school year 1892-93:*

TOWNS.	PRIMARY.			
	What method is em- ployed?	Are text-books used by pupils?	Has a course of in- struction been adopted by the board?	Are your pupils sub- ject to examina- tion in this branch?
Albia.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Algona.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Anamosa.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Atlantic.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Ackley.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Adel.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Afton.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Agency.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....
Allerton.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....
Ames.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Anita.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Audubon.....	Chart.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Avoca.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Belle Plaine.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Boone.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Burlington.....	Book.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Bedford.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Bellevue.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Bloomfield.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Boonsboro.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Britt.....	Chart.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Brooklyn.....	Chart.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
Carroll.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
Cedar Falls.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Cedar Rapids.....	Book.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Centerville.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Chariton.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Charles City.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Cherokee.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Clarinda.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Clinton.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Council Bluffs.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	No.....	No.....
Cresco.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Creston.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Capital Park.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Clear Lake.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Colfax.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Columbus Junction.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Corning.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Correctionville.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Corydon.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Davenport.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Decorah.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
E. Des Moines.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....

OF REPORTS

ments of Chapter 1, Laws of Twenty-first General Assembly, providing for narcotics upon the human system, have been complied with in the schools of

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF

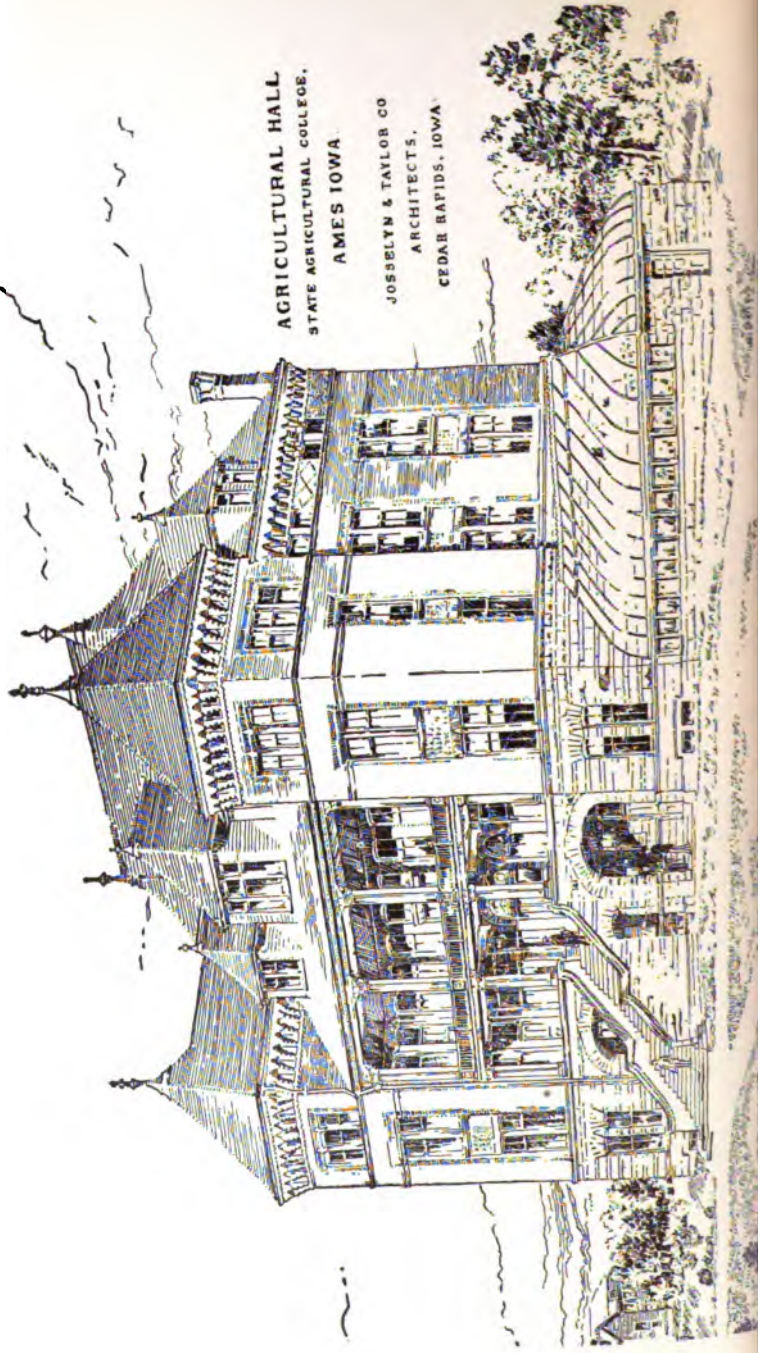
TOWNS.	PRIMARY.			
	What method is employed?	Are text-books used by pupils?	Has a course of instruction been adopted by the board?	Are your pupils subject to examination in this branch?
W. Des Moines.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Dubuque.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Denison.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
De Witt.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Dunlap.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Eagle Grove.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
Eddyville.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Eldon.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Eldora.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Emmetsburg.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Estherville.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Fairfield.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Ft. Dodge.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Ft. Madison.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Farmington.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Fayette.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Fontanelle.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Forest City.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Grinnell.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
Glenwood.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Goldfield.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Grand Junction.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Greene.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Greenfield.....	Oral.....	.....	.....	.....
Griswold.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Grundy Center.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Guthrie Center.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Guttenburg.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
Hampton.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Hamburg.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Harlan.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Humboldt.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Independence.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Indianola.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Iowa City.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Ida Grove.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Iowa Falls.....	Book.....	Yes.....	No.....	Yes.....
Jefferson.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Keokuk.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Knoxville.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Keosauqua.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Keota.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Kingsley.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Le Mars.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Lyon.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Lake City.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Lansing.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
La Porte City.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Lenox.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Leon.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Lisbon.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Logan.....	Charts.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Lucas.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Manchester.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Maquoketa.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Marion.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Marshalltown.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Mason City.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Missouri Valley.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Mt. Pleasant.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Muscatine.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Manning.....	No report.....	.....	.....	.....
Manson.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Marengo.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
McGregor.....	Charts.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....

SUMMARY OF

TOWNS.	PRIMARY.			
	What method is employed?	Are text-books used by pupils?	Has a course of instruction been adopted by the board?	Are your pupils subject to examination in this branch?
Monroe.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Montezuma.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Monticello.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Morning Sun.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Moulton.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Mount Ayr.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Mount Vernon.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Mystic.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Newton.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Nashua.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Nevada.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
New Hampton.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Northwood.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Osceola.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Oskaloosa.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Ottumwa.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Odebolt.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Onawa.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Orange City.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Osage.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Pella.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Perry.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Panora.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Parkersburg.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Postville.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Red Oak.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Rockford.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
Rock Rapids.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Shenandoah.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Sioux City.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Stuart.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Sac City.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Sanborn.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Seymour.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Sheldon.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Sibley.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Sidney.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Sigourney.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Spencer.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
State Center.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Storm Lake.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Strawberry Point.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Sumner.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Tama City.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Tipton.....	Book.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Toledo.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Traer.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Vinton.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Victor.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Villisca.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
Washington.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Waterloo, E.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Waterloo, W.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....
Waverly.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Webster City.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
What Cheer.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Winterset.....	Oral.....	Yes.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Walnut.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Wapello.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Waukon.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
West Liberty.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
West Union.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	No.....
Williamsburg.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	No.....
Wilton.....	Oral.....	No.....	Yes.....	Yes.....
Woodbine.....	Oral.....	No.....	No.....	Yes.....

AGRICULTURAL HALL
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
AMES IOWA

JOSELYN & TAYLOR CO
ARCHITECTS,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA



CONCERNING OBSERVANCE OF
SPECIAL DAYS.

ARBOR DAY.
COLUMBUS DAY.

ARBOR DAY.

The custom established by our predecessors of recommending to the schools of the state the observance of a day appointed by this department, and known as Arbor Day, has been continued. Not only has a certain day been recommended for observance, but programs and selections appropriate have been prepared at this department and sent to the county superintendents for distribution to every school in the state. In 1892 an edition of about 17,000 copies was thus distributed, and in 1893 a somewhat larger edition.

No provision is made in the statute for observing such a day, either for the state in general or for the schools, and yet not only the schools generally, but the people at large observe the day recommended, to a gratifying extent. Many of our citizens who would otherwise give the matter no thought, cease from their usual labors long enough to plant a tree on their own premises or in the highway adjacent, thus beautifying their surroundings and in time yielding welcome protection from sun and storm. They frequently visit the school on this day to observe the exercises, and thereby inspire the children with interest and with the importance of tree planting and the care of the same.

Beside exhorting the schools to plant trees, flowers, etc., and care for them, the programs seek to lead to much information concerning them, as to their habitat, forms, uses, fruits. In connection with Arbor Day programs, at least one other important lesson is made prominent. In 1892 this lesson was patriotism--the significance of the American flag and the significance of the Columbian year. An appeal was made that all schools should provide themselves with a flag, and we are proud to report that many schools now either fly a flag outside or place it in view of the pupils inside. Some counties report every school so provided. In the entire state 2,862 school houses report being thus provided. In 1893 the additional lesson imparted was on the duty of protecting the birds, a lesson in kindness to creatures that minister both to our pleasure and our comfort.

Blanks were sent out in 1892 with the Arbor Day Leaflet to secure from the schools of the state a vote on their choice for state tree and state flower. No tree or flower received a majority. In 1893 blanks were again sent and the vote restricted to one of the three highest of the previous year. The result makes the Oak the choice of the schools for state tree and the Rose for state flower.

We give below the greeting to the children by the department and a few only of the selections from the Leaflet of '92 and the Souvenir of '93 :

ARBOR DAY LEAFLET, 1892.

A GREETING TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF IOWA.

The state superintendent of schools deems it a great pleasure to say a few words to the children of Iowa. He counts among the brightest, happiest years of his life, those he spent in the school room with joyous, light-hearted, laughing school children as his companions. To you, dear friends, he sends his warmest greeting and an earnest God bless you.

And now let us lay aside our books and our tasks for to-day. Let us learn something about the man who came to this land four hundred years ago. Do you know his name? Do you know why so much is said of him at the present time?

Let us learn to think more of the beautiful trees that grow about us. Let us care for them and shield them from harm, as we would our dear friends. You love to play in their cool shade and listen to the birds in the branches above. Let us plant two trees. You may choose a name for one of them, but let the other one be called the Columbus tree.

From your books, from your teachers, and from the following pages of this leaflet, you will learn why we celebrate in his honor, and why we do so this year.

We also wish to learn more about our beautiful flag, the flag with stars and stripes. Of course you all know what colors are on our flag. But do you all know how many stars and stripes it has, and what they mean? We wish the children in every school would try to get a flag. You will learn to think more of this great free land you live in. If you see the flag floating from the mast of a ship in some foreign port, or over a house in a foreign land, you will know that you have friends where that flag is. Ask the board to buy a flag for your school. Get up an entertainment and with the proceeds buy a flag. By all means get one for your school. We should like to say, at the World's Fair in Chicago, that every school house in proud Iowa floats the American flag.

Now the rest of the day we will take for a day of pleasure. It will make us better boys and better girls, better men and better women, if we get out to see more of the beauties of nature. So let us go—pupils, teachers, all—

to ramble over the flower-decked prairies, and through the solemn woods and forests, or clamber over the surrounding hills and bluffs. We may thus best learn to know the flowers, the trees, and the birds that sing for us, and our hearts will swell with gratitude to the good Father who has given us all these blessings.

Your sincere friend,

J. B. KNOEPFLER.

COLUMBUS.

OUTLINE FOR SKETCH.

"Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."

1. Geographical knowledge in the fifteenth century.
2. Spain and Portugal as enterprising countries. Advantages.
3. Birthplace of Columbus, his parentage, early life.
4. Sources whence he gained inspiration for his great work.
5. Reasons Columbus gave for the existence of undiscovered lands.
6. Influences contributing to extend the sphere of navigation:
 - The invention of printing.
 - Application of the astrolabe to navigation.
 - An enthusiastic monarch, John II of Portugal.
7. Proposition of Columbus to King John. Departure from Portugal.
8. Columbus at the court of Spain.
9. Character of Ferdinand, of Isabella.
10. Causes of the long delay in helping Columbus:
 - Constant wars engaged the attention of the monarchs.
 - The funds were low in the treasury on account of wars.
 - His theory tested by religious policy rather than by scientific knowledge.
11. Efforts to interest Henry VII, king of England.
12. Agreement with the Spanish sovereigns.
13. The first voyage, incidents and results.
14. First notice of the variation of the magnetic needle.
15. Return of Columbus, reception accorded him.
16. Later voyages, speculations concerning a great continent.
17. Personal appearance, traits, death and burial of Columbus.
18. Some account of the world-wide tribute that is paid to Columbus.

"For the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

ARBOR DAY SOUVENIR, 1898.

TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF IOWA, GREETING:

Father Time has turned another leaf of your life, and we believe you are all better young people in every way because of the good thoughts and deeds inspired by your observance of former Arbor Days.

Undoubtedly you are willing to enter again into hearty co-operation with your teachers, parents, and friends to make Arbor Day of 1893 one of great profit.

One of the objects of life is to live for the good that you can do, and every days adds to your opportunities to make the world better. In no way can you make yourselves better men and women, and hence the world better, than by showing your love, and cultivating the same, for flowers, trees and their charming companions—the birds.

An army of youth 675,000 strong, and marshalled by 27,000 teachers, you are marching on with irresistible force, carrying happiness and intelligence over the broad domain of our grand state.

Your castles are the homes and schools that do credit to a liberty-loving people and make it possible to bear in honor upon the shield of our states, "Our Liberties we Prize and our Rights we will Maintain."

Your love of God, home, and school is the power that places Iowa in the van of progress, and by your noble efforts she will maintain her place.

No spot should be more beautiful and attractive than the school house and its surroundings. The place that has your presence while making preparations for useful manhood and womanhood should be adorned with the best efforts of both the architect and nature. While you delight in the companionship of your schoolmates and teachers, yet your happiness is incomplete without the society of flowers and trees. These monitors, though silent, speak out to you in a language that will make you better men and women. Do you have them for your companions?

Arbor Day affords you special opportunity of providing ways and means to make flowers and trees adornments of your school grounds. If you have them, become more intimately acquainted with them. If you do not have them, see to it that not another year passes by without their cheering and inspiring presence.

The planting of trees and flowers is not for your benefit alone. It brings you in touch with the future. Who can tell the number that will call you blessed for being so thoughtful of their comfort by planting the flower whose fragrance and beauty will charm the senses, and the trees whose shade will be a joy of summer days.

Remember that in cultivating a love for trees, flowers and birds, you are at the same time increasing your desires for all things refined and elevating.

Yours cordially,

J. B. KNOEPFLER.

Des Moines, Iowa.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

When I was a little boy among the hills of Cattaraugus county, New York, more than fifty years ago, there was no lesson more indelibly stamped upon my mind, by my dear mother, than that of regarding the birds, their eggs, and their young, as objects almost sacred. Her gentle voice, which was stilled long ago, was always raised in earnest pleading for our feathered friends. Like all her own children, and others whom she could influence, I came to look with abhorrence upon the wanton destruction of birds. That

feeling has grown upon me very much in my maturer years. Possibly this may be somewhat due to the fact, that, since I came into Iowa thirty-six years ago, it has been my fortune to see them so rapidly fading away and disappearing. I verily believe that when the country was fresh and new there were hundreds of some species where we do not now see a single one. This is owing to a large extent, no doubt, to the cultivation of the land, the drainage of sloughs and ponds, the shrinkage of streams, and the use of mowing machines. The result of these causes cannot be changed.

But it is a lamentable fact that in cities and towns—yes, large numbers of them—too many boys are permitted by their parents to make the entire spring a perfect carnival of bird destruction, by robbing their nests of the eggs. Some of these lads make "collections" of eggs, while many seem to be actuated solely by a spirit of mischief. I was painfully disturbed and surprised Sunday after Sunday last spring to see bands of boys roaming about the country in quest of birds' eggs. Their eyes were wonderfully sharp in spying out nests, even in tops of tall trees, and with what agility and recklessness they climb to the furthestmost boughs to seize their prey! I often saw certain boys whom I know by sight, carrying scores of eggs of various sizes and colors in their caps. I am convinced that people who have not given the subject attention would be simply astonished at the extent of this most wasteful and criminal practice. Criminal did I say? Most assuredly it is an offense against one of the laws of our state, subject to fine. Our legislators would not have passed this law by an almost unanimous vote, had they not believed it to be right and just, and the practice a wicked one.

Not only are the birds among the most beautiful and attractive objects in nature—delighting the eye with their plumage and the ear with their songs—but they perform a most useful service in the destruction of insect pests. For this last their service can not be prized too highly. For this we need increasing thousands of birds.

One of the most pleasing ideas connected with this Arbor Day work of planting trees is that we are thereby making homes for our precious singing birds. We are now close to the season of building nests, may we not earnestly hope that parents everywhere, and especially teachers in the public schools, will give to this matter of protecting the birds the most earnest and thoughtful attention. Let your voices and your positive authority be heard in this most humane work. I am also constrained to believe that hundreds of boys and girls reared in well-ordered homes, who read these pages, will plead earnestly with those who indulge in the degrading, criminal practice of despoiling the nests of birds. The beautiful and grateful notes of the mother robin, whose nest has been thus secured from desecration, will linger in memory for a whole lifetime.

CHARLES ALDRICH.

AN OUTDOOR LESSON.

Name the birds common in your locality. Can you tell them at sight? Can you tell their young when just old enough to fly?

Describe them as to color and size; manner of flight. Do they *walk* when

on the ground ? Do they alight often on the ground, or remain mostly flying and on perches ?

What birds can you tell by hearing their notes without seeing the bird ? Can you imitate their notes ? What is the spring note of the bluebird ? Its autumn note ? Do you know the robin's note of alarm and its song ? Do the young give forth the same note as the old birds ? What birds seldom give forth any note ?

Tell what the birds eat. Is it the same at all seasons ?

Can you tell what kind of nest the birds of your acquaintance make ? Where, when and of what material do they build ? What is the usual number and color of the eggs ? What bird builds no nest ?

What birds remain with us through the winter ? What ones come first in spring ? Which ones among the last ? Which gather in flocks before leaving in the autumn ?

Tell what you know from observation of the habits of some birds. Tell what you have seen of some particular bird. Do all birds try bravely to protect their nest and their young ? Which do and which do not ?

COLUMBUS DAY.

On July 21, 1892, the President, in obedience to an act of Congress, issued a proclamation recommending that October 21, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, be observed by appropriate exercises in all the schools in America. The executive committee, acting under instructions given at a meeting of superintendents of education, prepared an official program of exercises, uniform for all schools.

This department received urgent letters from the committee to bring the matter fully before the schools of this state. This was done, and the day was extensively observed by the schools then in session.

Believing that a due observance of the day, as laid out in the program, had an educational value in inspiring the youth to a deeper search into history, giving them a higher appreciation of the land they live in, with its freedom and its school privileges, the department heartily seconded the efforts of the committee by endorsing the movement, and by reprinting and distributing the official programs to every school in the state. The latter contained seven numbers or selections.

Below are given only a selected few of the topics embraced in the program and having an educational bearing, with the letter as issued from the department :

COLUMBUS DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To the People of Iowa:

At the instance of the Executive Committee of the National Public School Celebration of "Columbus Day," a bill was recently passed by Congress and approved by the President, making October 21st the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, a general holiday. In keeping with the spirit and purposes of this act and to kindle

and keep alive in the hearts of the children of our State a patriotic devotion to their country and its institutions, I, Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, do hereby recommend that the day aforesaid be observed by the people of this State as a general public school holiday. That the usual business of our citizens be suspended and they as individuals or members of the civil or military organizations of the State to which they belong, unite in appropriate exercises for the celebration of said day.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, this second day of August A. D., 1892.

[SEAL.]

HORACE BOIES.

Great enthusiasm is being manifested throughout the country over the prospective public school celebration of Columbus Day, and we give the proclamation of Governor Boies recommending the observance of this day as a general holiday by the public schools of the state.

From every part of our nation come reports of large preparations to make the day one that will do full honor to the occasion and ever to be remembered.

The exercises of the day will be chiefly in the hands of the children of our public schools. We feel assured that they will respond with that energy and enthusiasm which have always marked every event in which they have been participants.

That every school in the state may be sure of having official programs, so that all may work in harmony with all other public schools of the land, we send a supply of the same to the several county superintendents for free distribution, accompanying them with our heartiest greeting and bidding the pupils of Iowa Godspeed in their noble efforts.

J. B. KNOEPFLER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Des Moines, Iowa, September 24, 1892.

FROM PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the center of the day's demonstration. Let the national flag float over every school house in the country and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship.

In the churches and in the other places of assembly of the people let there be expressions of gratitude to Divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer and for the divine care and guidance which has directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people.

BENJ. HARRISON.

THE ADDRESS FOR COLUMBUS DAY.

THE MEANING OF THE FOUR CENTURIES.

The spectacle America presents this day is without precedent in history. From ocean to ocean, in city, village and country-side, the children of the states are marshalled and marching under the banner of the nation; and with them the people are gathering around the school house.

Men are recognizing to-day the most impressive anniversary since Rome celebrated her thousandth year—the four hundredth anniversary of the stepping of a hemisphere into the world's life; four completed centuries of a new social order, the celebration of liberty and enlightenment organized into a civilization.

And while, during these hours, the federal government of these United States strikes the keynote of this great American day that gives honor to the common American institution which unites us all,—we assemble here that we, too, may exalt the free school that embodies the American principle of universal enlightenment and equality: the most characteristic product of the four centuries of American life.

Four hundred years ago this morning the Pinta's gun broke the silence and announced the discovery of this hemisphere. It was a virgin world. Human life hitherto upon it had been without significance. In the Old World for thousands of years, civilized men had been trying experiments in social order. They had been found wanting. But here was an untouched soil that lay ready for a new experiment in civilization. All things were ready. New forces had come to light full of overturning power in the Old World. In the New World they were to work together with a mighty harmony.

It was for Columbus, propelled by this fresh life, to reveal the land where these new forces were to be given space for development, and where the awaited trial of the new civilization was to be made. To-day we reach our most memorable milestone. We look backward and we look forward.

Backward, we see the first mustering of modern ideas; their long conflict with Old World theories, which were also transported hither. We see stalwart men and brave women, one moment on the shore, then disappearing in dim forests. We hear the axe. We see the flame of burning cabins and hear the cry of the savage. We see the never-ceasing wagon trains always toiling westward. We behold log cabins becoming villages, then cities. We watch the growth of institutions out of little beginnings—schools becoming an educational system; meeting-houses leading into organic Christianity; town meetings growing to political movements; county discussions developing federal governments.

We see hardy men with intense convictions, grappling, struggling, often amid battle smoke, and some idea characteristic of the new world always triumphing. We see settlements knitting together into a nation with singleness of purpose. We note the birth of the modern system of industry and commerce, and its striking forth into undreamed of wealth, making the millions members one of another as sentiment could never bind. And under it all, and through it all, we fasten on certain principles, ever operating and regnant—the leadership of manhood; equal rights for every soul; universal

enlightenment as the source of progress. These last are the principles that have shaped America; these principles are the true Americanism.

We look forward. We are conscious we are in a period of transition. Ideas in education, in political economy, in social science, are undergoing revisions. There is a large uncertainty about the outcome. But faith in the underlying principles of Americanism and in God's destiny for the Republic makes a firm ground of hope. The coming century promises to be more than ever the age of the people; an age that shall develop a greater care for the rights of the weak, and make a more solid provision for the development of each individual by the education that meets his need.

As no prophet among our fathers on the 800th anniversary of America could have pictured what the new century would do, so no man can this day reach out and grasp the hundred years upon which the nation is now entering. On the victorious results of the completed centuries, the principles of Americanism will build our fifth century. Its material progress is beyond our conception, but we may be sure that in the social relations of men with men, the most triumphant gains are to be expected. America's fourth century has been glorious; America's fifth century must be made happy.

One institution, more than any other, has wrought out the achievements of the past, and is to-day the most trusted for the future. Our fathers in their wisdom knew that the foundations of liberty, fraternity, and equality must be universal education. The free school, therefore, was conceived the corner-stone of the Republic. Washington and Jefferson recognized that the education of citizens is not the prerogative of church or of other private interest; that while religious training belongs to the church, and while technical and higher culture may be given by private institutions—the training of citizens in the common knowledge and the common duties of citizenship belongs irrevocably to the state.

We, therefore, on this anniversary of America, present the Public School as the noblest expression of the principle of enlightenment which Columbus grasped by faith. We uplift the system of free and universal education as the master-force which, under God, has been informing each of our generations with the peculiar truths of Americanism. America, therefore, gathers her sons around the school house to-day as the institution closest to the people, most characteristic of the people, and fullest of hope for the people.

To-day, America's fifth century begins. The world's twentieth century will soon be here. To the thirteen million now in the American schools the command of the coming years belongs. We, the youth of America, who to-day unite to march as one army under the sacred flag, understand our duty. We pledge ourselves that the flag shall not be stained; and that America shall mean equal opportunity and justice for every citizen, and brotherhood for the world.

The general circular from this department urging Iowa schools to observe the day is given below:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CELEBRATION OF COLUMBUS DAY, OCTOBER 12*, 1892.

To the Teachers of Iowa:

It is designed to extend the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Columbian Exposition grounds at Chicago, October 12, to every point in this vast union of states and territories, by a movement in which the children of the public schools are to be the principal actors.

In January, 1891, the *Youth's Companion*, published in Boston, proposed the plan of a school celebration on October 12, 1892, that day being the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The suggestion pleased its little readers, and thousands of letters were received by the publication named.

From this inception followed the action of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition, calling upon all the people of the republic to unite in enthusiastic demonstration on that day, making the public school, the American idea, a center from which interest should spread in every locality.

At the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational association in Brooklyn, February last, the state superintendents assumed control of the matter and an executive committee was appointed to direct the schools in their commemoration of Columbus day.

The general features of this school celebration will consist in the adoption of a partial program in exact accordance with the exercises observed in Chicago, this official program to be issued by the executive committee on September 1st; also a morning salute to the flag of our country.

These features should be sufficient to enlist the interest and insure the participation of all patriots, old and young, zealous to do honor to the memory of Columbus and proud to establish the permanency of the flag, the emblem of American independence and the well chosen symbol of our free schools.

In conformity with the above outline, and to help in the performance of deeds that shall themselves pass into history, we desire and expect school officers, teachers and patrons of Iowa schools to enter heartily into the development of such lines of work as will create interest in this national public school celebration, and to make such additions to the official program as local committees may deem best adapted to the character of the school and sentiment of the community.

Let every superintendent, principal and teacher strive to prepare the thought of his community in this direction. Call upon your local press to aid in the matter. Organize committees to discuss suitable means for carrying out an appropriate program. Allow schools to vote whether they will take part in the celebration. Enlist the co-operation of veteran soldiers in the vicinity. Use all laudable efforts in securing speakers, music and banners for the occasion. Especially see to it that your school house is properly equipped with a flag on or before Columbus Day.

*The original date named by congress and recommended by the president was October 12. This was afterward changed to October 21 to allow for differences in the Old Style and New Style of the calendar. Our letter was issued before the change had been made.

By this state-wide demonstration we shall take our place in the ranks with a rejoicing republic, and shall impress anew the fact that the public school is an important factor in the prosperity of Iowa. In allowing the schools to be foremost in this universal observance of Columbus Day, we may instill in the hearts of the children a stronger love for home and country, and may furnish them holiday experiences that will live in memory in association with an event connected with the nation's history.

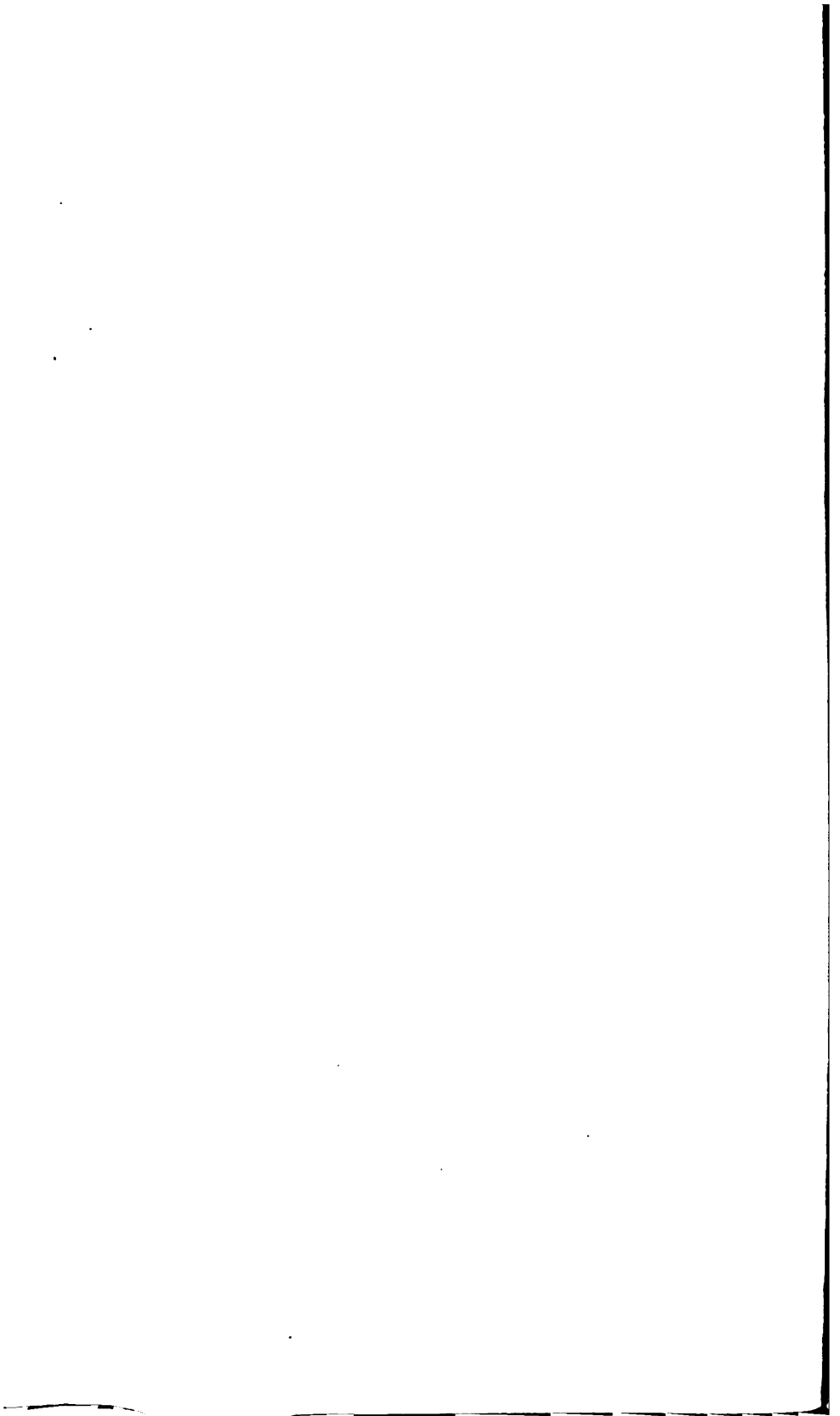
Faternally yours,

J. B. KNOEFFLER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Des Moines, June 20, 1892.

MISCELLANEOUS TOI

SCHOOL HOUSE PLANS.
IOWA'S SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT THE WO
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.
CONCLUSION.



SCHOOL HOUSE PLANS.

This department has received frequent requests from school boards of this state for plans and specifications for new school houses. We have been unable to furnish them. As old school houses are being replaced with new, there is a commendable ambition so put up a better class of buildings, as to convenience, comfort and appearance. Most rural districts do not feel able to employ an architect for this purpose. They are under the impression that naturally this department must have plans for school houses to loan to such districts. It would seem to us, therefore, that the department should have a number of school house plans to be loaned to districts intending to build, and which should make requests for the same. This would result not alone in better school houses, but in an ultimate saving to the state. Said plans should provide for different styles and sizes of one-room buildings, either frame or brick, with approximate estimate of cost. They should embrace all the drawings and specifications customary in an architect's plans from which a desired number of printed copies could be made.

In the same way, plans by competent architects for two, three and four room buildings—not more—should be at the disposal of school boards through this department.

We are unable to say what such plans would cost, but believe the department should be authorized to procure them, and we respectfully call the attention of the legislature to the foregoing recommendation.

As a corollary to the foregoing, we deem it proper to call the attention of the General Assembly to the need of limiting by legal enactment, the erection of school buildings to two stories. Beside the danger in case of fire, consideration for the physical health of pupils and teachers, suggests the above recommendation.

We believe, also, that every board should be required to erect and keep two outbuildings for each school house, one for the use of each sex, and that some authority, perhaps the boards, should provide for more certain, severe and speedy punishment for the too common defacing of outbuildings and other school property with vile and immoral suggestions.

IOWA'S SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The school forces of Iowa and of the entire country were deterred and discouraged from making preparations for the school exhibit by the doubt and uncertainty whether there would be acceptable and ample space assigned by the World's Fair officials for such exhibit. The space originally set apart for this purpose in the manufactures building had been so encroached upon by the demands of foreign exhibitors for additional space that American educators began to despair of having the work of our schools represented at all. Meetings of state superintendents and others interested in a school exhibit were held in Chicago to protest against what seemed the unfair treatment of these interests, and to demand the erection of a distinctive building for the educational exhibit. This was not granted, but a new building was erected to take other exhibits, and thus leave a larger portion of the space in the manufactures building, which had been assigned to the schools, and in this building the schools finally made their display. However, the delay had so dampened the enthusiasm of teachers and so shortened the time for preparing, that the exhibit was less in quantity, with fewer schools represented, than it would have been. There was a conspicuous absence of fresh exhibits from the rural schools of our own state, and yet the work from our schools as a whole was highly creditable.

Among others the following circular letter was addressed to the teachers of the state, the edition being large enough to place one in the hands of every teacher:

IOWA'S EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT THE COLUMBIAN WORLD'S FAIR.

To the Teachers and Schools of Iowa:

A circular was recently issued by a committee calling attention to a competitive prize exhibit of school work, to be held at Cedar Rapids at the time of the meeting of the State Teacher's Association. The purpose of the prize

exhibit, as explained in the circular, is to induce by the stimulus of securing a prize, a larger number of schools to prepare exhibit work than would otherwise do so, the matter to remain the property of the Columbian Commission, and to form part of the educational exhibit of this state at Chicago. We reprint such portions of the general directions there given as will apply to all work, whether entered for prizes or not. Where matter is entered for a prize at Cedar Rapids, the tag should show in which class it is entered; and if designed to compete in more than one class, an additional tag should show this fact. Where work entered in one of the class exhibits is also to compete for prizes under "General Exhibit," the letter notifying Mr. J. W. Jarnagin of the entry should so state.

We suggest that where class work as a whole is to be offered, it be bound together. The tags might be prepared thus:

Pupil's name..... Age.....
 Grade..... Name of School.....
 Copied?..... Total time consumed.....

We hope to see at Cedar Rapids a strong competitive exhibit in all the lines of school work mapped out in the schedule. It will form a good basis of material to go to Chicago. But for any schools not wishing to send work to Cedar Rapids, there lies the privilege of preparing matter for the exhibit at Chicago, subject to the limitations and instructions as given below. Such matter is to be properly boxed or packed, and sent, prepaid, to Des Moines, addressed to the superintendent of public instruction. It should be received here not later than February 15, 1893. A committee appointed by the manager of the educational exhibit will sort and sift the material, and send to Chicago work from each line of exhibit matter.

Striving for a prize is entirely proper, yet we hope our schools will have a still broader, more patriotic motive back of their work—the ambition to have Iowa fully represented in its educational work at Chicago; the desire to maintain the proud rank Iowa has taken in the educational field. The reflex value of the effort to send in exhibit work will be worth to the school or pupil all the labor it costs. Broadly speaking, therefore, every such effort will draw a prize in the benefit derived from the work done, whether this is entered to compete at Cedar Rapids or is sent direct to Des Moines.

At the school exhibit at Madison, Wisconsin, Iowa took high honors. At the New Orleans Exposition our state ranked among the highest. Again, at the Paris Exposition, 1889, Iowa won a medal on its school system. Other states are making strong efforts to be well represented. Iowa must not take a backward step next year. We must not retreat. We must hold our ground. To do this, superintendents, principals and teachers, will need to take hold of the work with zeal and enthusiasm. While other exhibitors will show that our state ranks among the foremost in agricultural products, we must not only have good schools, but must prove this fact by an appropriate exhibit. All the space assigned to this state for educational purposes should be fully occupied, and enough matter sent to have an equally good school exhibit in the Iowa building. As the exhibits become worn or soiled, it should be possible for the managers to replace them with duplicates.

Beyond question, the city and town schools will respond royally. Exhibit matter from every grade is solicited. But especially is it desirable that the rural and ungraded schools should be well represented with exhibit work. That there may be no lack in this, county superintendents will need to encourage their rural school teachers, both by special circulars and direct personal efforts, giving such counsel or instruction how to proceed as may seem necessary. They can assist in ordering and procuring material as required by the instructions.

Let it be understood that there will be no separate allotment of space for distinctive county, city or individual school exhibits. All will be a part of the school exhibit in Iowa as a whole.

It will call for a display of individual resources and ingenuity to devise ways and means for raising funds to pay shipping expenses and material for preparing the exhibit. For this purpose an entertainment might be given at the school house, to consist of recitations, singing, dialogues, tableaux, and a nominal admission fee charged. But as in many cases the expenses will be very small, the teachers may be patriotic enough to pay them. These in all instances must be paid in advance, whether sent to Cedar Rapids before December 15, 1892, or to Des Moines before February 15, 1893. While small quantities may be sent by express, larger quantities should go by freight to save expense. In either case, a letter should be sent stating how and when matter was shipped.

It is important to have all clearly understand that not mere quantity, but variety and excellence of work are sought.

The widest possible latitude will be allowed in preparing matter that does not compete at Cedar Rapids. Such work is not limited to the kinds of school work laid down in the prize exhibit. On the contrary, any and all kinds of school work may be sent. The manager especially wishes to encourage individuality and originality among teachers in having unique and striking school work to send. The entire field is open. Whatever is done in a school, or by pupils as such, or whatever tends to the advancement of the schools, may be received as a part of the educational exhibit. Without presuming to exhaust the list or to fix restrictions, we suggest that exhibits be made in the following lines of work:

Form and color work—modeling, drawing, penmanship, designing, etc.; number work and mathematics—solutions, demonstrations, book-keeping, etc.; language work—written reproductions, dictation exercises, letter-writing, compositions, grammatical analyses, sketches, descriptions, etc.; devices and materials used in instruction, or drawings of them; exhibits of science work, outlines, charts, maps, etc.; drawings and photographs of school buildings, rooms and grounds, catalogues of libraries, reference work, etc.; blanks used in connection with the schools, either by the teacher, or superintendent, or board. Exhibits in the regular solid work of the schools are especially solicited.

As a rule, no school should attempt to make exhibits in all kinds of work. Let each make exhibit only in one or two lines in which it can show special strength.

The following directions are to be observed :

Photographs to be uniform in size, 9x11 inches, 11x14, or 18x26.

All drawings to be on good grade of drawing paper, white, 9x12 inches, 12x18, or 18x24. The mounting boards to be used for drawings will be 22x28 inches.

All manuscript work must be on good quality of white paper, 9½x12 inches, with No. 7 ruling in faint blue, a marginal line down left side, leaving space of 1½ inches width and two inches space at top above first ruled line. The size is a quarter sheet of what is known as "Royal," and can be ordered through any printing office.

The exhibit should have fastened to it a slip giving the name and age of the pupil doing the same, the name of the school and the grade to which he belongs. It should state whether the work was copied and the total time used, including the copying.

The teacher must certify that all the work of the pupil, including composition, was done in school, and comes direct from the latter's hand: that he has not been assisted or "coached" for that especial work, and that the work itself has not been touched up or corrected by any one other than the pupil himself.

This department most earnestly urges the schools of the state to lend their loyal support and coöperation to J. W. Jarnagin of Montezuma, superintendent of Iowa's Educational Exhibit to the Columbian World's Fair, in his onerous and responsible duty of having our state properly and creditably represented in the educational department. The manager alone can not make the exhibit. He can do much, but a large part of its success must depend upon the care and earnestness with which the schools do their part of the work, and upon the willing, cheerful support which the teachers of the State lend him. Of course, this means work. It means work in addition to the regular school duties, devising ways and means to obtain the necessary funds. It means work in collecting, arranging, packing and shipping. But Iowa's teachers have never failed to respond royally. They will not fail this time.

Yours cordially,

J. B. KNOEPFLER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Des Moines, Iowa, October 17, 1892.

The exhibit prepared and sent by this department, intended to show up the educational statistics of the state, the organization and growth of the school system and supervision exercised by and through this office, was the following:

1. Graphic chart showing by circles and their segments the relative population of the state, school population, school enrollment and school attendance.
2. Chart of school statistics, giving by periods the number of schools, number of teachers, number of pupils, total expenditures for school purposes.
3. A chart giving facts by periods relating to institutes, attendance, support, length.

4. A chart giving general plan of the Iowa school system, its officers, and organization.

5. Six graphic and statistical charts showing development and growth of the schools with reference to length of school year, wages paid, relative number of men and women teachers, increased school attendance, cost of tuition.

6. Iowa School Reports from 1878 to 1891, inclusive—10 volumes.

7. Iowa School Laws, edition of 1892—10 copies.

8. Arbor Day Annuals, 1892, 1893—9 copies.

9. Advance Sheets, 1892, of Biennial Report for 1893—8 copies.

10. Course of Study for Country Schools—9 copies.

11. Interior Views of the Department—6.

12. Blanks for treasurers and secretaries to report to county superintendent, and for latter to report to state department; also institute and appeal blanks.

13. Blank county certificates, state certificates and state diplomas.

14. Examination questions for county and state certificates.

15. Programs of county superintendents' conventions and of State Teachers' Association.

16. Sundry circular letters from the department to school boards, county superintendents and institute instructors, with course of study for institutes.

17. Circulars giving rules of the state board of examiners relating to state certificates and diplomas.

18. Columbus Day circulars and school exhibit circulars.

19. Sundry blanks, lists and circulars not itemized above.

At our request J. W. Jaragin, member of the Columbian Commission for Iowa, who had direction of the school exhibit from this state, makes a report to the department which we take pleasure in giving in this place.

CHARTS EXHIBITED.

Below are given the tabular statistics exhibited by the department, but here reduced to page size. They show by periods the gradual growth of our schools. The graphic charts are especially simple and instructive. They show, for instance, in striking manner, how since 1862, the number of women teachers has more and more exceeded the men, and that since 1877 the number of men teachers has actually decreased.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER JARNAGIN.

MONTEZUMA, IOWA, Nov. 16, 1893.

Hon. J. B. Knoepfler, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR:—The Iowa educational exhibit at the Columbian Exposition was a presentation of legitimate public school work. While other states presented the work of their colleges and universities along with their exhibits, Iowa showed a distinctive public school collection, with the exception of the excellent showing made by the State Normal School. The work on exhibition covered every phase of our educational system and was the subject of much favorable comment, not only by the educators of our own country, but by the representatives of foreign nations. The exhibit throughout the exposition was in the hands of competent persons, who were constantly on duty and prepared to give visitors all needed information.

The following is a list of the schools represented and the work shown by each.

Des Moines (West Side)—Photographs of buildings, interior of buildings, pupils at work, kindergarten work; drawings from the first to the eighth grades, and from high school; manual training; model of cooking apparatus; cooking exhibit.

What Cheer—Five regular solids.

Iowa City—Drawing; twelve bound volumes representing paper folding, parquetry, manuscript, geography, language, essays, drawings, arithmetic; letter writing; seven relief maps.

Corning—One bound volume of penmanship.

State Center—Eight bound volumes representing primary work, geography, history, arithmetic, language, numbers and physiology; clay modeling.

Tabor—Three bound volumes representing arithmetic, geography and language.

Davenport—Manual training; mechanical drawings by pupils.

Orange City—Drawings from different grades.

Burlington—Drawings from the first to the eighth grade and high school; ten bound volumes representing spelling, numbers, arithmetic, penmanship, language, grammar, word analysis, mathematics, United States history, civics, English literature, geography, physiology, science, Latin and German; paper folding. Photographs of buildings and interiors.

Fairfield—Three bound volumes of mathematics, language and science; photographs of buildings, exterior and interior.

McGregor—Six bound volumes of numbers, geography, geometry, physiology, language, United States history, algebra, German.

Cresco—Six volumes of penmanship.

Monmouth—One volume of geography.

Des Moines (East Side)—Thirty volumes of history, geography, grammar, language, arithmetic, numbers, civics, algebra, rhetoric, chemistry; product map of Iowa; product map of the United States; product map of South America.

Waverly—Drawings; kindergarten work; product map of Iowa; photographs of buildings and interior; thirteen volumes of geography, language,

algebra, physics, rhetoric, geometry, literature, arithmetic, reading, numbers, German, Latin, history, physiology and spelling.

Grinnell—Drawing from grades and high school; studies in biology.

Mason City—Drawings and color work; five volumes of arithmetic, physiology, history, penmanship, geography and language.

Brooklyn—Photographs of buildings, interiors and pupils at work; drawings from several grades; one volume of history, mathematics and geography.

Ottumwa—Photographs of buildings; drawings from the first to the eighth grade and high school; six volumes of penmanship and drawings.

Fort Madison—Kindergarten work; photographs of buildings.

Marengo—Four volumes arithmetic, algebra, physiology, literature, geography, history, political economy.

Montezuma—Eight volumes of history, physiology, astronomy, book-keeping, geography, geometry, physics, picture stories; photographs of buildings, interior and pupils at work; map showing number and location of school houses in the state.

Mount Pleasant—Color drawings; four volumes of primary work, botany and miscellaneous.

Maquoketa—Four volumes of botanical drawings.

Poweshiek County—Examination papers; one volume of rural school work drawings; photographs of country school house and schools; glass model of country school house.

Clinton—Photographs of buildings, interior and pupils at work and charts of course of study; twenty-three volumes of composition, drawing, geometry, physics, algebra, arithmetic, botany, language, color, United States history, grammar, geography, physiology, German, Latin, English, geology, kindergarten; drawings from all grades.

Clinton County—Photographs of country schools and school houses.

Oskaloosa—Four globes; ten relief maps; twelve volumes of number work, geography, language, arithmetic, United States history, English, narcotics, rhetoric, Latin, music, physics, drawings, reports, records, diplomas, courses of study; drawings.

Cedar Falls—Statistical and comparative charts; photographs of different grades at work; photographs of calisthenic exercises; ten volumes of geography, penmanship, examination papers, physical culture; four geographical maps.

Marshall County—Three volumes of arithmetic, language, history, geography; drawings and photographs of country schools.

Boone County—Two volumes of botany, physical geography and miscellaneous drawings.

Ogden—One volume of miscellaneous.

Paullina—One volume of geography and language; one relief map of North America.

Newell—Drawings.

Malcom—Drawings.

Hardin County—Drawings.

Greene County—Drawings.

Erie Schools—Drawings.

State Department—Photographs of officers of State Teachers' Association; one volume of work from country schools, annual reports, blanks, school laws, photographs from state department; Iowa school system; Iowa school statistics; Iowa teachers' institute; comparative statistics; summary of finances; summary of statistics; enumeration, enrollment and attendance; school houses, number and value; teachers, sexes; bound volumes of official reports.

Sioux City—Clay modeling; phonographic records of public school work of different grades; photographs of school buildings and pupils; photographs of physical culture; drawings.

Creston—Photographs of buildings.

Marshalltown—Photographs of buildings.

Chariton—Photographs of buildings.

Normal School—Drawings; photographs of buildings, interior and faculty; military photographs; physical science apparatus from laboratory; bound volumes of exercises in geometry; thesis on zoology and elementary science; bound reports and catalogues; charts showing grounds of the school; Delsarte exercises.

LIST OF AWARDS.

The following is a list of the awards given to the Iowa Educational Exhibit, as taken from the official records:

Public schools, Montezuma, high school work.

Public schools, Iowa City, drawing and history.

Public schools, Davenport, mechanical drawing.

High school work.

West Side public schools, Des Moines, photos of pupils at work, manual training, cooking school and kindergarten.

Public schools, Clinton, grammar and high school work.

Public schools, Waverly, school and kindergarten work.

State of Iowa, educational exhibit of public schools, charts of comparative statistics from Department of Public instruction.

Public schools, Montezuma, map of Iowa showing location of the schools.

Public schools, Maquoketa, botanical drawings.

Public schools, Sioux City, phonographic records of school work of all grades and clay modeling.

Public schools, Mt. Pleasant, primary work.

Public schools, Ottumwa, penmanship and drawing.

Public schools, Oskaloosa, primary, grammar and high schools.

Public schools, State Center, primary and grammar work.

Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, physical science apparatus.

Public schools, Paullina, relief map of North America.

Country schools of Iowa, chart of comparative statistics.

Burlington public schools, Burlington, school work of all grades.

Trustees Cornell college, courses of study, work and results.

Poweshiek county, photographs of country schools.

Marshall county, photographs of country schools.

Clinton county, photographs of country schools.

S. W. Heath, superintendent of Poweshiek county, glass model of country school house.

The state of Iowa will receive a medal. Individual schools will be granted diplomas. We are unable to state when these will be issued.

In this connection I desire to thank those whose efforts made a successful exhibit possible.

The work shown attracted the favorable attention of the educators of this and foreign countries. The commissioners from France and Germany solicited part of the exhibit to take home with them to be used in normal training, and the proposed Columbian Museum has applied for part of it, as has also the Philadelphia Educational Museum and the National Bureau at Washington.

It was an exhibit of actual public school work and as such made a most favorable impression upon those who were interested in studying our school system.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. JARNAGIN.

Commissioner in charge of the Iowa Educational Exhibit.

IOWA SCHOOL SYSTEM.

(Chart prepared by Department for School Exhibit.)

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

	Instructors.	Students.
State University.....	79	950
Normal School.....	17	680
Agricultural College.....	36	547
Graded schools.....	..	rooms 4,123
Ungraded schools .....	..	12,322

CHARITABLE SCHOOLS FOR YOUTH.

	Employees.	Children.
College for the Blind.....	40	154
School for the Deaf.....	51	265
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	51	397
Institution for the Feeble Minded.....	96	457

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—People elect biennially.

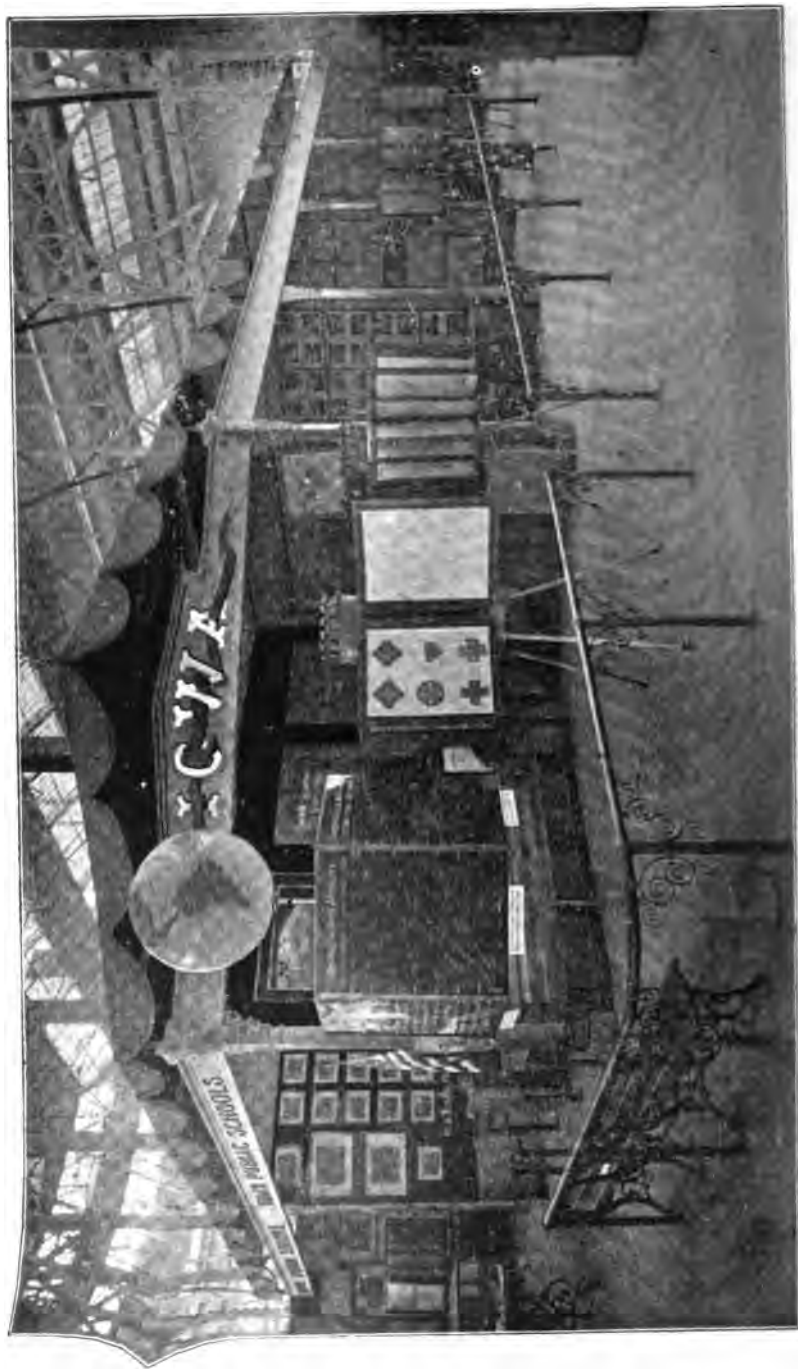
State Board Educational Examiners.....	<div> <div>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</div> <div>President of State University.</div> <div>President of State Normal.</div> <div>Two others—term four years.</div> </div>
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County Superintendents—Ninety-nine in number. People elect biennially.

Boards of Directors—Part elected each year. For term of three years.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Assessed valuation in 1892 of all property.....	\$ 535,000,000.00
Permanent school fund, March 1, 1893.....	4,683,770.00
School house fund.....	<div> <div>To buy sites and build school houses</div> <div>voted by the electors, raised by district tax.</div> </div>



IOWA EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT. LIBERAL ARTS DEPARTMENT. WORLD'S FAIR.

Contingent Fund	{ For repairs, fuel, supplies and other contingencies. From tax, amount determined by District Board.
Teachers' Fund	{ For the payment of teachers exclusively. From interest on permanent school fund. County school tax of 1 to 3 mills, and from tax determined by District Board.

IOWA SCHOOL STATISTICS.

(Chart prepared by Department for School Exhibit.)

A territory July 4, 1838. Population, 22,857.

A state December 28, 1846. Population, 97,588.

Population 1890, Federal census, 1,911,896.

School age, 5 to 21. Enumeration 1893, 675,024.

Value in 1892 of school houses, \$18,800,152.

Expenditures in 1892 for common schools, \$7,490,191.

YEAR.	School houses.	Enrolled in public schools.	Number of teachers.	Paid teachers.
1848	105	7,077	124	\$ 5,737
1850	522	24,804	799	33,814
1860	3,208	167,569	6,374	415,468
1870	6,888	320,803	12,715	1,636,951
1875	9,528	384,012	18,145	2,508,440
1880	11,037	426,057	21,598	2,901,948
1885	12,309	477,663	23,715	3,777,092
1890	12,997	493,287	26,587	4,318,571
1901	13,129	503,755	26,769	4,458,590
1902	13,275	509,830	27,253	4,589,236

IOWA TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

(Chart prepared by Department for School Exhibit.)

ESTABLISHED BY LAW, 1858—NORMAL INSTITUTE LAW ENACTED 1874.

Held in each county annually, under direction of county superintendent. Attendance voluntary.

INSTITUTE FUND.

Yearly state appropriation, \$50; registration fee, \$1; examination fee, \$1. County Board of Supervisors may grant an additional amount.

YEAR.	Held.	Attendance.	Expenditures.
1858.....	20	1,182	1,000
1860.....	34	2,153	1,700
1865.....	50	3,529	2,960
1870.....	78	5,357	3,900
1874.....	92	6,774	16,453
1880.....	90	12,073	38,300
1885.....	90	16,722	47,684
1900.....	90	18,521	52,137
1901.....	90	18,655	52,806
1902.....	90	18,975	52,934

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

(Chart prepared by Department for School Exhibit.)

YEAR.	TEACHERS.		CHILDREN.		
	Male.	Female.	Between 5 and 21.	Enrolled in school.	Average attendance.
1848.....	101	23	10,649	7,077	5,843
1852.....	806	526	85,009	33,033	19,027
1854.....	1,279	1,243	173,808	59,014	43,134
1860.....	3,219	3,155	244,834	107,869	77,113
1864.....	2,815	6,140	294,912	210,569	117,378
1868.....	4,123	6,846	393,631	279,007	160,773
1872.....	5,901	9,320	475,491	340,789	214,905
1876.....	6,530	12,222	553,920	398,825	229,315
1880.....	7,254	14,344	586,556	426,057	259,536
1884.....	5,760	17,359	623,151	472,965	284,498
1888.....	6,695	19,518	659,248	477,184	291,070
1892.....	4,978	22,275	675,024	509,830	321,708

SUMMARY OF FINANCES.

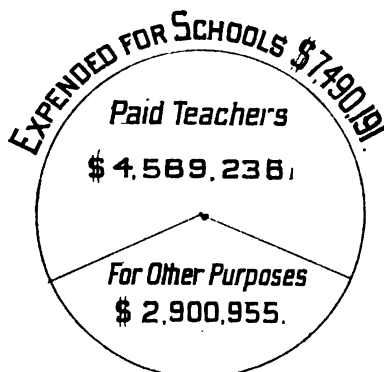
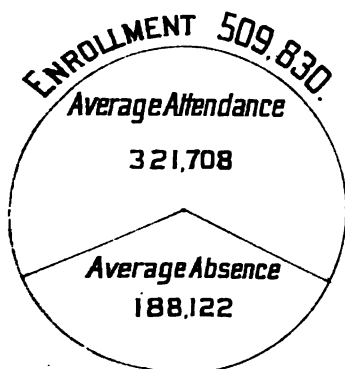
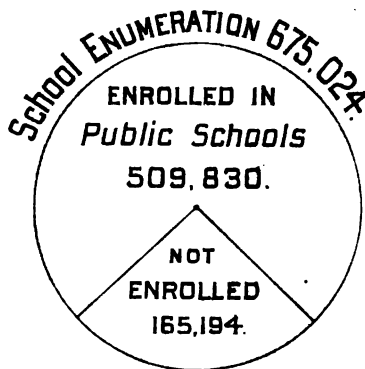
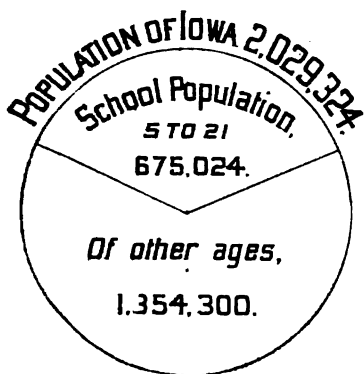
(Chart prepared by Department for School Exhibit.)

YEAR.	School house fund.	Contingent fund.	Teachers' fund.	Total disbursements.
1849.....	\$ 19,278	\$ 1,812	\$ 24,648	\$ 44,738
1853.....	31,800	3,730	72,096	107,626
1857.....	147,167	19,206	198,142	364,515
1861.....	134,903	40,963	518,591	694,457
1865.....	297,453	111,469	856,725	1,265,647
1869.....	941,884	466,180	1,438,964	3,146,034
1873.....	1,184,083	796,093	2,248,670	4,229,454
1877.....	1,106,788	1,139,905	2,983,645	5,197,423
1881.....	1,263,663	825,441	3,040,916	5,129,820
1885.....	1,227,815	1,049,408	3,777,092	6,054,213
1889.....	1,562,777	1,068,186	4,197,165	6,848,128
1892.....	1,533,084	1,367,671	4,589,236	7,490,191

IOWA SCHOOLS.

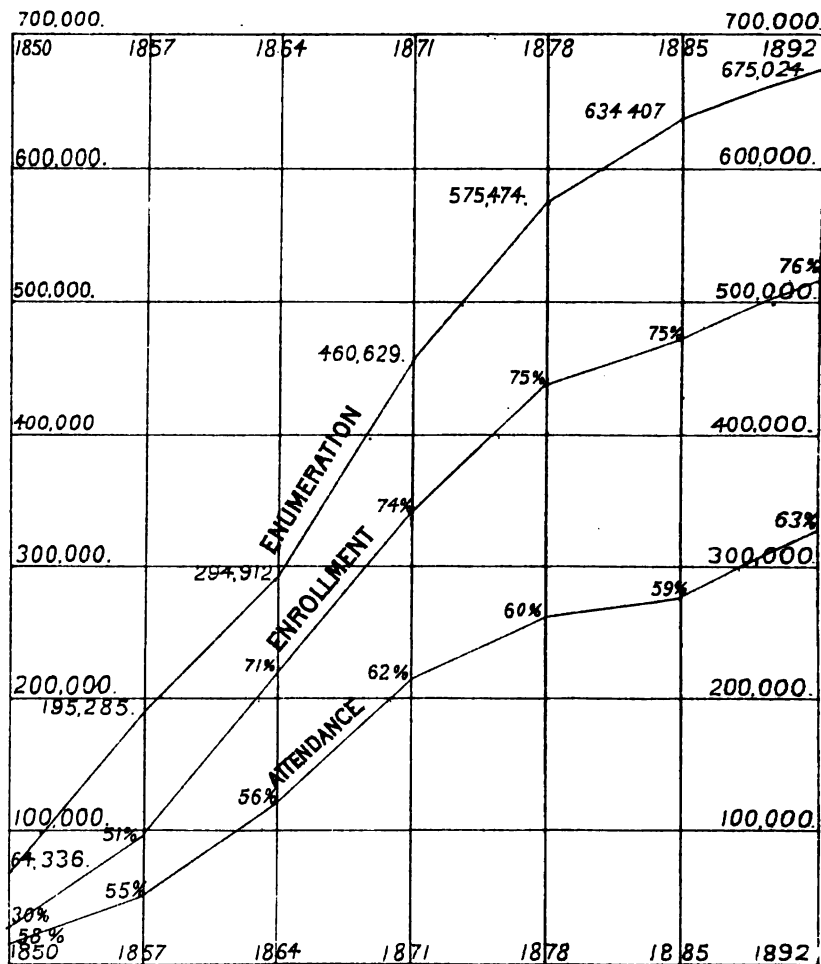
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

1899.

(Chart prepared by Department for School Exhibit.)

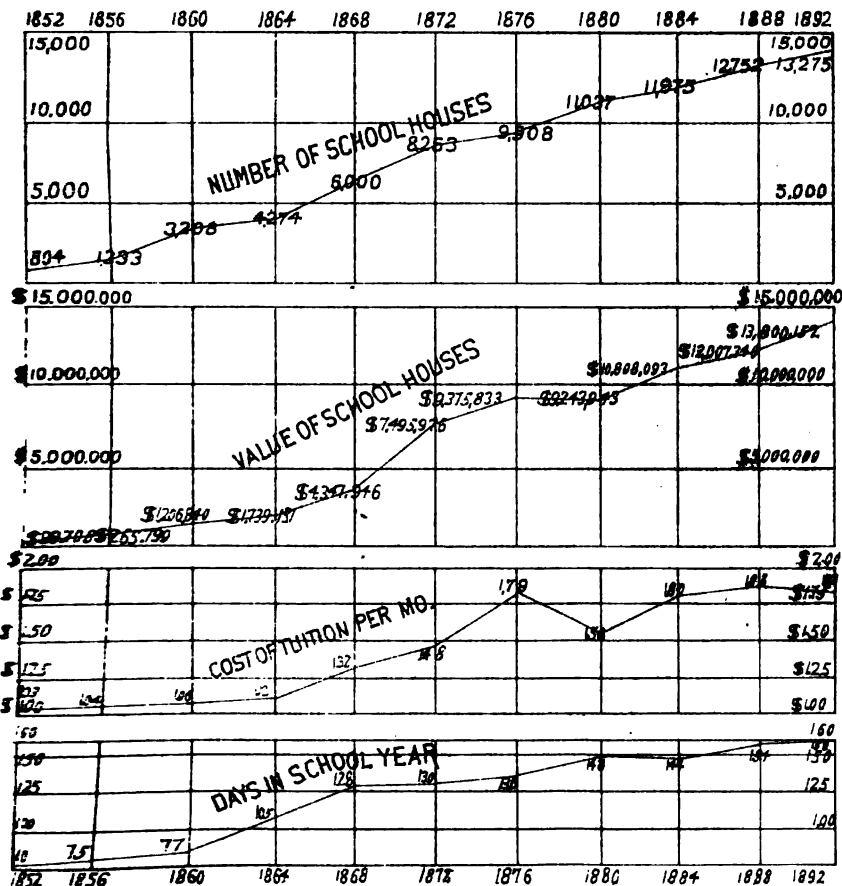
ENUMERATION, ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

(Chart prepared by Department for School Exhibits.)



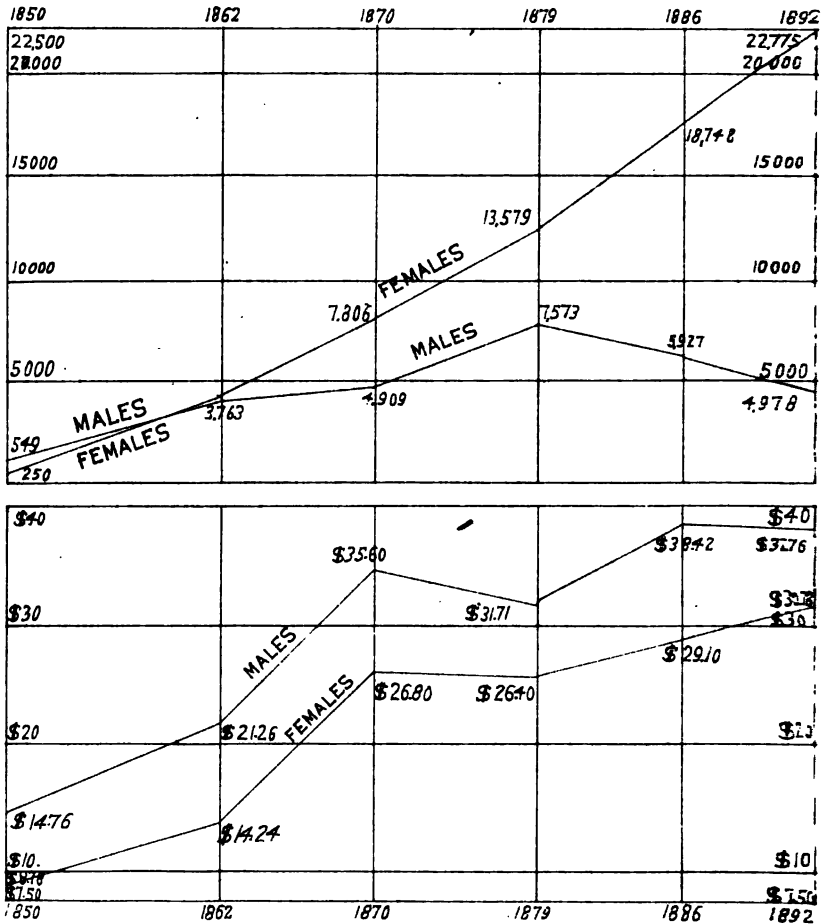
COST OF TUITION, LENGTH OF SCHOOL YEAR, ETC.

(Chart prepared by Department for School Exhibit.)



TEACHERS BY SEXES.

(Chart prepared by Department for School Exhibit.)



EDUCATION IN IOWA.

As having interest for the public and especially for any concerned with education, we give below a historical sketch of Iowa schools and their organization, prepared under the direction of the department for the Iowa Hand Book, issued by the Columbian Commission:

EARLY HISTORY.

The time when Iowa was an almost uninhabited region is within the vivid memory of those surviving citizens who were among the earliest settlers. No longer ago than half a century, the largest part of its area, so richly stored with Nature's gifts, was still untenanted by the white man. Over broad stretches of fertile prairie the bright flowers of each returning spring and summer blossomed unheeded. The dancing leaves of her woodlands and the rippling waters of hundreds of streamlets awaited patiently the coming of the industrious pioneer, ambitious to establish anew under more favorable opportunities, the advantages of a superior civilization.

The first school in what is now Iowa, was held in the three closing months of 1830, at Nashville, Lee County, Berryman Jennings, teacher. On the present site of Keokuk, I. K. Robinson taught a school commencing in December, 1830. These two teachers and many of their scholars are living at this time. Geo. Cabbage taught a school in a log church in Dubuque, in the winter of 1833-4. The first woman to teach in Iowa was Mrs. Rebecca Palmer, at Fort Madison, in 1834. A school for young ladies was opened in Dubuque in 1837, by Louisa King, and conducted for several years. In 1839, Alonzo P. Phelps, established in the same city a classical school for both sexes, afterwards continued by Thos. H. Benton, Jr.

The first building to be used chiefly as a public school house was erected at Burlington in 1833, of roughly hewed logs, while

to Dubuque must be accorded the credit of erecting the first school house by taxation under the law of January 1, 1839, which granted the voters of any school district the power to levy a tax, select a place, and build a school house. This was in 1844.

The constitution under which Iowa entered the union in 1846 declared: "The general assembly shall encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement." This constitution also required that every school district support a school for at least three months in each year. The right and duty of the state to maintain a general system of popular education and generously to support the same by a uniform levy of taxes, became thus clearly recognized and permanently established as the policy of the new state.

The school law of 1849 authorized the electors of any district to determine whether a school of higher grade should be maintained. Several of the more populous districts availed themselves of this favorable enactment, and very early began to classify and grade their schools.

During the fifties the increase in population was very rapid and there was a corresponding development of school facilities. Rural communities and hamlets multiplied as if by magic, towns and villages in many cases put on the air of cities, larger school houses were demanded and supplied, and the need of graded and high schools became more keenly felt. A few cities made provision before 1860 for a complete system or organization and the selection of a city superintendent, notably Dubuque, Davenport and Tipton.

The statistics collected in Iowa in 1857 gave Iowa 3,265 school districts, 2,708 schools, 2,996 teachers, and 195,285 children and youths between five and twenty-one.

Up to this time the money raised by general taxation had been insufficient to maintain the schools for as long a period in each year as the people desired, and the term of school had been supplemented by subscription, usually assessed upon the scholars attending. An enlightened public sentiment was demanding that the schools be wholly free, and supported by general taxation.

THE LAW OF 1858.

This comprehensive enactment, the first adopted by the general assembly and afterwards with slight amendments, by the board of education, made a radical change for the better in our school system. Small districts were replaced by the civil township as the unit of organization, and adequate provision was made for sustain-

ing the schools for at least six months in each year, and as much longer as the board of any district might desire, by public funds alone. The office of county superintendent was created and provision made for the thorough examination of teachers, the supervision of schools, and the easier establishment and more generous support of graded and high schools. The management of the permanent school fund was removed from the school authorities. By the new law the county teachers' institute was made a part of the school system. In many other ways the former laws were greatly simplified and improved upon. In its essential features the present law differs but slightly from the statute popularly known as the law of 1858.

THE SYSTEM DESCRIBED—ORGANIZATION.

There are two districts provided for in the law, district townships and independent districts. The district township usually agrees in boundaries with the civil township. Of independent districts there are two leading varieties, the village, town, or city district, and the rural independent district, the latter in size resembling the division in district townships known as the sub-district. All directors are chosen for a term of three years. Women are eligible to any school office. Boards determine the amount to be raised by tax for teachers and contingent funds, fix the additional months of school over the legal requirement of six, establish graded schools and adopt courses of study, locate sites and build school houses, the money having been voted by the electors, and in general, have full control over school matters.

Other school officers are the superintendent of public instruction, and the several county superintendents. These officers are elected for a term of two years. The superintendent of public instruction has general supervision of the county superintendents and the common schools. He may meet county superintendents in convention, and so far as able, must attend and lecture before teachers' institutes, must give written opinions in explanation of the school laws, decide appeals from decisions made by county superintendents, and compile the school laws and decisions. He is president of the board of the State Normal School, president of the board of Educational Examiners, and a regent of the State University. He makes a biennial report of the condition and progress of the public schools, with plans for their more perfect organization and efficiency. Each county superintendent has general control over schools and teachers in his county. He visits schools, holds normal institute,

examines teachers and issues certificates for a period of not more than one year, hears and decides appeals from orders made by boards of directors, and makes a complete annual report to the superintendent of public instruction.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The pioneer log school house increased in numbers until 1861, when 893 were reported, out of a total of 3,479. As population and wealth increased larger school houses were built, of better material, more inviting in appearance, and more frequently well supplied with the many facilities required in order that the highest success in school work might be attained.

In 1849 the average value of each of the 387 school houses was about \$100; in 1860, the average of the 3,208 was \$376; in 1874, of 9,228, \$892; and in 1892, of 13,275, \$1,040. The gradual and continued improvement in school houses and their surroundings is an index of the great advancement in all valuable and desirable particulars. Our state furnishes for the constant use of her people school houses of fine architecture, commodious and well furnished, having good sanitary provisions, thoroughly well equipped with the best apparatus, libraries and other needed accessories. And these school houses are supplied in abundance, one for each 4.14 square miles of the state, including all river and lake surface in the distribution.

TEACHERS.

In 1850 seventy teachers out of every hundred employed were men. This difference gradually diminished, until 1862, when the number of the gentler sex employed became the greater. The eminent fitness of women for the office of teacher has ever been favorably recognized in Iowa. As the number of women employed has increased in 1892 to 22,275, against 4,978 men, the relative difference in wages paid has decreased. And this apparent difference in monthly salary is really, in most cases, much less than shown, because of the higher salaries paid a larger number of men as superintendents and principals, which has the effect materially to increase the average paid men, while as a rule the larger number of the men receive only the same wages as the women teachers of the same grade doing the same work.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

The constant and rapid increase in the amount of money expended for educational purposes is indisputable evidence that the

public schools are appreciated by the people. In many communities the amounts paid for the support of free instruction aggregate more than one-half of the total taxes. This condition should continue only because there is a settled conviction in the minds of those voting and paying such taxes, that the money given for popular education is, after all, the wisest expenditure possible.

The total amount paid in 1892 for school purposes, was \$7,-490,191, all raised by voluntary taxation, excepting the semi-annual apportionment, \$789,040, a part of which is derived from the interest on the permanent school fund.

The state board of educational examiners grant state certificates good for five years, and state diplomas valid for life. This official recognition of professional teachers of merit has become very popular, and many hold one of these credentials.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The development of the institute cannot well be considered apart from the grand services of the pioneers in education. The early fathers laid the foundations of our school system broad and deep. Early in the fifties associations of teachers for consultation and instruction were frequently held. Several volunteer county institutes were held prior to 1858. The law of 1858 required the institute to be in session at least one week, and a donation of \$50.00 to its support was made from state funds. From this time institutes multiplied, and their usefulness increased greatly. The normal institute law of 1874 extended the term and enlarged the opportunities for instruction in methods of teaching and in the principles of education. In many counties the session is now three weeks, and, as a rule, the very ablest educators to be secured are selected as conductors and instructors. In 1892 an institute in every one of the ninety-nine counties, 18,955 teachers were in attendance for an average of 2.4 weeks, and \$52,934 were disbursed for expenses.

The Iowa State Teachers' Association has been in continuous existence since 1854. A general meeting of several days is held every year, in connection with which special sections or divisions, apart from the others, to discuss portions of the work more particularly related to themselves as engaged in single line of school work. The yearly gathering of the prominent educators of the state is productive of great good to all attending.

COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND ROUND TABLES.

In 1892 eighty counties reported each an enthusiastic teachers' association. These meetings usually begin on Friday evening with a lecture or some entertainment likely to interest patrons and school officers, and are continued through Saturday. Frequently city superintendents and principals of high schools join the teachers of the ungraded schools, in a meeting which may include several counties, their deliberations being conducted under the name of a teachers' round table. In some cases only the teachers in graded and high schools in several counties meet in a round table for high school teachers. These informal gatherings are always entertaining and profitable.

TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

Since 1889 a course of professional reading has been followed by a large number of teachers. A board chosen by the county superintendents from their own number selects books and gives advice and direction to the course of reading, and each county superintendent is *ex-officio* manager of the circle in his county. More than nine-tenths of the counties are co-operating in this excellent work.

PUPILS' READING CIRCLE.

This organization commends itself by helping to direct the children in the reading of good books. The very best books for those of different ages are recommended by the board of directors and arrangements are completed by which the books chosen may be secured at a low cost. Teachers find that the circle brings new interest into the school work. In 1893 about 22,000 school children are reading the books selected for them.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The State University offers instruction in advanced subjects, and affords special preparation for the work of teaching, for the law, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy. The courses of study for a very large number of the high schools connect directly with the course of study in the University, the Normal School, the Agricultural College, and many of the colleges of the state. For the ungraded schools of the rural districts a uniform course of study for country schools has received almost universal adoption, and is in very general use, with the most beneficial results. The value of a carefully outlined course of study in unifying and harmonizing the work and securing the wisest working plans for the schools,

is conceded by all teachers and school officers who desire to avail themselves of the best means of advancing the interests of the schools.

ARBOR DAY.

In general a school house contains an acre of ground. If natural shade does not already exist, the law directs that trees for shade and ornament shall be planted and cared for. This enactment led the way for the state-wide observation of tree planting, and since 1887 a day has been designated for this annual spring festival. An Arbor Day pamphlet, containing suitable lessons on nature, with choice selections about trees, birds and flowers, has been sent out from the department of public instruction each year in numbers sufficient to secure uniform exercises in all the schools. Emulation and a just pride in local surroundings have been stimulated by the naming of trees planted, and the floating of a school flag on Arbor Day, making this the children's own day of patriotic celebration. Thus it has come to pass that, though not legally established, Arbor Day has found such favor with the people that its continuance is assured.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

This grand institution stands at the head of the educational system. It is intended that the work of instruction shall commence where that of the best high schools ends. The ungraded rural schools are the large and massive base, the graded schools of the towns and villages, and the high schools of the cities, the intermediate blocks, and the State University the crown of an enduring monument—our system of free public schools.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This important factor in the school work of Iowa was established in 1876. From the first the school has enjoyed the greatest prosperity. Enlarged several times by the addition of increased facilities, the school has always been patronized to the utmost limit of its capacity. Its students are everywhere sought for as teachers, and their work in the schools has proven clearly the wisdom of the state in affording to those about to teach an opportunity to fit themselves in a superior manner for this important work.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

offers six courses of study. It is designed that instruction shall be furnished in all the arts and sciences that have any bearing upon

agriculture. Of the large income a goodly amount is expended each year directly upon investigations and experiments, and in practical instruction in agriculture and horticulture.

CHARITABLE SCHOOLS.

Iowa provides bountifully for those prevented by infirmity from securing instruction in schools for other children. The College for the Blind, the School for the Deaf, and the Institution for the Feeble Minded, supply for these wards of the state the very best facilities that can be secured. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children furnishes care and instruction for many who otherwise would be homeless.

CLOSING SUMMARY.

Attendance in the schools is voluntary. The school population, 5 to 21, in 1892, was 675,024. The enrollment in public schools was 509,830. It should be noted that this number does not include the many of school age in attendance upon private schools, colleges, and other institutions of learning than the public schools.

The average monthly salary paid men, was \$37.76; paid women, \$30.78. The schools were continued for an average of 158 days during the year, at an average cost of tuition for each pupil, of \$1.81 per month.

The census of 1880 credited Iowa with a lower percentage of illiteracy than any other state of the Union. In the results of the census of 1890, no doubt this exalted position will be maintained easily. This is indeed a high honor and an enviable distinction.

The school facilities of Iowa are being improved every year, better buildings are erected, teachers are paid a higher monthly compensation, and relatively the attendance upon the school is higher than at any time in the previous history of the state. The public schools are open to all residents, the children of poor parentage equally with those born to affluence, to persons of color as well as those of lighter skin, the idea being free, universal education. From the humblest rural school to the highest class-room in the State University, equal freedom of access is offered, and all are invited to the fullest enjoyment of the invaluable privilege so liberally provided for the fortunate youth of this noble state. The interest which the people of Iowa have always manifested in all that pertains to education, furnishes abundant ground for confidence in the continued growth and development of their matchless system of free schools.

In 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition, the schools of Iowa made a very creditable showing. At the Exposition in New Orleans, in 1884 and 1885, Iowa received a diploma of honor for her collective educational display, and certificates of special merit were given to individual schools. The enviable distinction conferred upon Iowa by the award of first honors at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, and the bestowal of a gold medal and a handsome diploma, gave our proud state added reasons for self-congratulations, and increased the zeal of its people in the cause of education.

It requires no gift of prophecy to trace out the future path of Iowa. An observing eye need but take the past for a precedent, the present, for an earnest, to draw a vast panorama of prosperity, such as our Union has never witnessed, and yet one which Iowa will not fail herself to excel.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We desire to express our appreciation of the uniform courtesy received at the hands of Iowa teachers during the past two years. Indeed, the most agreeable feature of our official term has been that it brought us into contact with the educators, a body of high-minded men and women, whose acquaintance has been both a pleasure and an honor. They have at all times shown a loyalty to their calling and a willingness to co-operate with this department in its responsible duties.

Not only have our relations to the educators at large been highly satisfactory, but we have found especial pleasure in the duties connecting this office with various boards, and in the acquaintance thus formed.

Our relations with the county superintendents have been uniformly harmonious and agreeable. Officially the department has more to do with them than with any other class of individuals, and we have found them ever striving earnestly to perform their duties conscientiously as they understand them. In the few cases where we have felt compelled to reverse a decision on appeal, we have in no instance questioned or doubted their honesty of purpose. We have felt assured that they were performing their duties "without fear or favor," knowing they would understand that the state superintendent subscribes to a similar oath.

Of our own work we do not care to speak. We have purposely been somewhat conservative while studying plans for the future when we might, with less criticism, depart somewhat from the beaten path and strike out more boldly into original lines.

My thanks are due to each and every member of the office force for the interest taken in the success of our administration, and for the individual effort made to keep the work fully up to date at all times. I desire especially, to recognize the services of my deputy, W. S. Wilson. Aside from qualities of mind and heart,

making it pleasant to be associated with him and to those having occasion to call at the department, his tireless industry, his patient and thorough investigation of the many perplexing legal questions, his sound judgment and broad scholarship, relieving the head of the department of much worry and care, have contributed greatly towards whatever degree of success my work may be entitled. **Miss Kate M. Jones**, the office secretary, is deserving of equal credit for her ability and her quiet methodic work in successfully looking after the many details entrusted wholly to her care to my entire satisfaction, and for compiling, almost alone, the excellent **Arbor Day Souvenir** for 1893.

CONCLUSION.

It is not the function of an official report either to minify defects or to magnify the virtues of our school organization. Nor is there reason to be pessimistic or overflowing with eulogies. The state school system has many excellent features. It is not without its defects. The schools have done much to give the state a good name. We expect them to do more. While measurably satisfied with the present, let us strive for still better results in the future. Let us work for conditions that will make it possible for men to follow teaching, even in the country, without discouraging women as teachers, since they are equally efficient, but more temporary. Let good teachers be retained in the same school year after year, and poor ones be weeded out altogether. Let every teacher be employed for a year at a time—not less—and we shall have taken a step forward. Let every school adopt a well balanced course of study, not hurrying to get through school and yet not overloading with too many or too heavy studies. Let proper authorities in rural schools adopt the one sent out by the department, since this is as far as the department can go in the matter. Let teachers and county superintendents endeavor to secure its adoption. Then let there be a more perfect and permanent connection between the country schools and the high schools, between the latter and the state university or normal, so that pupils completing the work in one of the lower may be accepted in the next higher.

The enrollment and attendance as well as school property have kept pace with the general growth of the state in other respects. In fact the per cent of attendance on enrollment, as ordinarily computed, was larger for 1892 than for previous years.

The requirements for state diploma have been made somewhat more exacting, and the questions for state certificate made more severe. The work has been still more systematized so that each member of the state board votes independently and intelligently on issuing or refusing to issue a certificate or diploma to the respective applicants, without being called to meet for that purpose.

The university and the normal school have proven their popularity, and have exceeded all former enrollments. But they have practically reached the limit of their growth under existing conditions. They must receive more liberal support at the hands of the legislature than in the past or remain stationary, cease to expand, and see themselves far outstripped by similar institutions in neighboring states.

The rural schools have all been again supplied with a printed course of study, and a number kept on hand to supply future needs. The influence of this department has always and everywhere been thrown in favor of its formal adoption by boards and enforcement by teachers. Lessons of patriotism have been encouraged until now fully 25 per cent of the schools own an American flag.

A few complaints have come to the department from directors that the county superintendent had not promptly distributed the school laws sent him from the department as instructed to do. A few complaints have reached us to the effect that books had been adopted and teachers employed to conduct the school in somewhat sectarian channels.

Without making extended remarks on the past two years, or offering a single apology, it may be fairly said that no individual in a position of this kind can do his best work in a first and single term. Besides familiarizing himself with details and carrying on the work as he finds it, he will map out his own new lines of policy for the future, which he may or may not have opportunity to carry into execution.

My worthy successor, Hon. Henry Sabin, is already so well and favorably known that he needs no introduction, no encomium at my hands. The work falls into safe, competent and experienced hands. He already has the confidence of Iowa educators.

It remains only to say that the relations between him and myself are and have been those of warm personal friendship and mutual regard, wholly unmarred by having twice been political opponents.

VIEWS BY COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

In the autumn of 1893 blanks were sent out to county superintendents asking for certain information, and also asking for suggestions on educational matters to appear in this report over their own signatures. Only four responded to this invitation. Three of these are given on the following pages, one being omitted for the reason that it covered substantially the same ground as one of those here given. They will be found worthy of perusal:

SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF TEACHERS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

E. P. FOGG, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, MARSHALL COUNTY.

A careful examination of the answers to preliminary questions made by teachers of Marshall county for the last year reveals the following conditions: Graduates from the State Normal School, 4; who have attended but not graduated, 20; from the State University, 1 graduate, 1 under graduate; from the Agricultural College, 1 graduate, 2 under graduates; from other colleges in Iowa, 6 graduates, 25 who have not graduated; from outside the state, 9 graduates of colleges, 21 who have attended but not graduated; 62 graduates: 26 from Marshalltown, 15 from State Center, 5 from Gilman, 2 from Rhodes; 14 from outside high schools; 56 who are not graduates of any school but have attended some high school. It will be noticed from this showing that very few of our teachers have had any normal training except that which they have secured in the county normal institutes; that the greater portion of these who are teaching were educated in some of the graded schools, and while their scholarship is excellent, the fact that they came from a graded school and for several years have seen and known only the teaching of the higher classes has tended to unfit them to do the lower grade work. For the sake of the country schools, if not of the town schools, there is need of careful training of those who are to teach, so that they shall know how to teach the primary and intermediate pupils; that they shall understand the best methods of dealing with the immature mind; also in matters of government and discipline, the same difficulty exists. It is true that in many cases applicants do not succeed in passing a satisfactory exami-

nation in all of the common school studies. This is frequently due to the work in higher studies for two or three years which has covered up and caused forgetfulness of the common branches; passing over or possibly some failure or neglect on the part of teacher or pupil in making common school studies clearly and thoroughly understood.

The greatest difficulty with the country school, so far as the teaching is concerned, is to secure teachers who enjoy teaching little children, and understand how to do it. It is natural that no one should enjoy that which he does not understand how to do, and it is quite natural that those who have come out from our high schools and colleges without preparation for dealing with primary work, should frequently say, as they many times do, that they enjoy teaching older classes better. If we could have some attention paid to didactic work in our high schools, and have those, who intend to teach, prepared for this work, both by study of theory and practice of teaching, and by going out to country schools where they may see the work as it actually is, and bring in reports to those competent to criticize such work, we would make one step in advance. If our normal institutes could do less academic work and devote more time to methods of dealing with elementary instruction, we would be a second step in advance, and when we can make it compulsory on the teachers of the state to attend a good normal school, which shall have as a part of its curriculum, work in training classes for primary pupils, we shall be many steps in advance. It is almost useless to discuss the matter of progress in teaching in the country schools, or expect to better their condition, either in attendance or interest, until we help our teachers to a broader and better knowledge of what and how to teach in the first four or five grades of school work. We hope the time will soon come when some of these reforms shall be made available to the teachers of our state.

In a newly organized district in Marshall county a school was opened December 1, 1890, with an enrollment of twenty-five pupils.

The school house was an unplastered, one-roofed, board shanty, eighteen feet long and ten feet wide. Its furniture was a few old seats and a broken stove, once used by another school in the township, other seats made from rough boards, and a kitchen chair and table. The black-board was three unpainted pine boards about five feet long, nailed against the studs at one end of the room. The school was an experiment. It had been predicted that it would live but a few weeks. If it should prove a success, better accommodations would be given. It continued through the winter with an average attendance of nineteen. Before the spring term commenced the house was enlarged and a rough desk made. In the fall the house was plastered, and a small part of the wall at one end painted black for a black-board. Six terms were taught in this building, the seventh was held in a new school house nicely finished and furnished. During the seven terms, taught by the same teacher, the attendance was good. One term, with an enrollment of twenty-three, had an average attendance of twenty-one. The last term there were twenty-eight enrolled. Some of the pupils were from families where the parents could neither read nor write, while the children, boys and girls from ten to thirteen years of age, could not so much as talk plainly. The pupils were from five to seventeen years of age, many of them

commencing at the very beginning. They *were*, some of them, slovenly, ill-mannered, disorderly, addicted to quarreling and fighting, lying and swearing. They *are*, as a school, quiet, well dressed, well behaved, orderly, and usually polite and attentive to the wants of their teacher. Some were obliged to stay out of school, at times, to help their parents. Only one was known to have stayed out voluntarily, and he did so one afternoon to prepare for a Christmas entertainment in the evening. Those who were able to attend most regularly made rapid progress in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, physiology, language, United States history (primary) and singing. In the latter they are probably excelled by few, if any, in the county. This is merely an illustration of results following thorough preparation in normal methods, by a teacher who thoroughly loves her work. The result is a natural one, and can doubtless be duplicated in any county in our state. It suggests, even more strongly than argument, the importance of such training as is urged by this paper.

A HIGHER STANDARD FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

C. C. HODGES, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, PAGE COUNTY.

The people of Iowa are progressive. We are proud of her achievements in every line. Most encouraging is the fact that all her steps are *forward*. The people, not content with victories won, seek new conquests, and her progressive wars are always waged against conditions once necessary but now recognized as not suited to existing intelligence, conditions which are out of harmony with the progress, spirit and purpose that have been established by more permanent institutions.

Another evidence of progressive intelligence lies in the fact that the people of Iowa and educated county superintendents are both demanding that a higher standard of qualifications be established for county superintendents. That the old standard shall yield the floor to one in sympathy with our advanced institutions. Superintendents of graded schools are compelled to qualify themselves for the work. Both experience and education are recognized as essential qualifications to the man or woman who, as principal of graded schools, has control of three to twenty teachers. This is right. The people are protected from imposition. But the county superintendent has, in many instances, been chosen without regard to either of the above named essentials, no question as to his fitness to lead two or three hundred teachers, advise them, pass upon their qualifications, reject applicants, and in many ways have placed upon him responsibilities he is in nowise fitted to discharge.

An awakened public is at work. They have decided that the incompetent county superintendent has prevailed long enough. Schools are unsatisfactory. The people are going to apply a remedy a little nearer the fountain head. "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?" Can strength come from weakness? Can high standards be established by low aims, purposes, comprehensions and no comprehension at all?

The admitted inefficiency of considerable of the service in the past has made it hazardous to seek legislation on any question pertaining to the office, fearing the legislature would abolish the office. The people now understand that instead of abolishing the office they can improve the service by filling the office with educated, experienced and successful men and women. The activity of the progressive and public spirited people of Iowa has made its influence felt in legislative halls.

In 1892, a bill upon this question passed the house; the senate also passed it with a wise amendment, but the bill, which was a righteous one, was reported lost in the hands of the sifting committee. It provided for educated and experienced service in the county superintendency:

A BILL.

House File No. 42.

FOR AN ACT Defining the Qualifications of County Superintendents of Schools.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That hereafter no person shall be eligible to the office of county superintendent of schools in any county in this state who does not possess a state certificate or a life diploma from the state board of examiners, obtained under the provisions of chapter 167, laws of the Nineteenth General Assembly; or who has not received the diploma of a university, college, or high school, approved by the state board of examiners; or who has not had twenty-seven months' practical experience as a teacher in the public schools of Iowa; or who has not had two years' experience in office.

What is wrong about that? The law says to the teacher, you *shall* hold a certificate of qualifications. Is there a "divine right" of county superintendents? Can they trace their boasted exemption to a higher than human law? What is there in the county superintendent's duties that is not higher, or so considered popularly, than the duties of teachers? Superintendents urge the "great responsibilities resting upon the teacher," "the training of immortal minds," "the destiny of our nation is in your hands, my fellow teachers," as a few of the reasons why they should throw around them legal standards of qualification, and yet when a single legal standard is sought for those (superintendents) whose work is admittedly higher, who must shoulder the responsibilities of the education of five to ten thousand youths—who must in a thousand ways be connected with the success or failure of human lives—the unscholarly, incompetent and "divine right" of exemption from every legal qualification superintendent rises up in voluble protest against what his soul knows to be just and righteous. Superintendents also insist that one who teaches year after year on a second grade certificate should either be made to progress or be "cut off." They object to teachers who show so little progress. That is right. But while they insist upon teachers advancing themselves to higher standards, if they at the same time are vigorously protesting against *any and every* qualification for themselves, they are guilty of rank inconsistency.

What would thinking teachers think of their superintendent making every one of them "walk the plank" and all the while crying out against any legal qualifications for himself? We say that if examinations are a

proper means of determining the qualifications of *teachers* they are equally effective in determining the qualifications of county superintendents. *Disprove that, you who can.*

Another thing in point here. Why do you not hear county superintendents, who are college bred, protesting against the bill in question? Why do not they see their "divine rights" being endangered? The objections to this most righteous measure were made by those who are unable to reach the standard named without first qualifying themselves. That would take an indefinite amount of work they dislike to undertake. The medicine they administer with so many wise injunctions, and thrusts without number, at the "professional pride" of teachers when administered to themselves, produces a startling wryness of countenance and volubleness of protest that must make them ridiculous in the eyes of every teacher whom they have ever examined. If it is right and proper that a teacher should be measured by a fixed standard, in the name of reason say why the same thing is not good and reasonable when applied to the county superintendent.

Why should we not have an educational qualification for county superintendents? Why should they be exempt from stated qualifications any more than the teacher? What native qualifications have they that hundreds of teachers do not also possess? Are we to presume that all the dangers of incompetency lie in the teacher, that *he* must be surrounded by legal environments, while the county superintendent goes unchallenged? Is it not reasonable to say to the county superintendent: "You must hold a state certificate," when this is only one grade higher than a county superintendent can issue? Does not the progress of our schools demand that our county shall be led by persons who have more education and broader experience than have the majority of the teachers in the county? Let us have the same courage, spirit and progressiveness that we profess to admire in our teachers.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE OF RURAL SCHOOL TEACHERS.

B. P. HOLST, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF BOONE COUNTY.

It is my purpose to show some of the reasons why educational work in rural schools is not more effective and wholesome, and if possible, to point out some of the remedies to be applied.

The statement that the old-time district school was, for many reasons, better than the new school of the present time is in some respects, at least, much more rational than it sounds. Whoever would attempt to show that, during the majestic march of our state through the last quarter of a century, the growth of the rural schools in the form of actual progress in means to facilitate education, had kept step with the other enterprises forming important factors in the building up of a great agricultural state, would find success extremely difficult. In almost every instance he would find abundance of material to show that the school lagged far behind the growth of the community and the educational demands of the people.

There are many communities in which the people possess magnificent homes and are surrounded by all the luxuries and conveniences of rural life, while the little school house remains unpainted, the yard unfenced, and neither flower nor tree planted to beautify the grounds and cheer the children in their struggle for knowledge. In the school room we find little needed apparatus to aid the teacher in his daily work. Yet Iowa may well feel proud of her 13,000 rural schools. In them we are making American citizens with the proper nerve and sinew, and to them we must give our hard, persistent efforts. It is only a question as to how to secure better results than at present.

In rural school districts an opinion prevails that teachers have no property interest whatever in their position. They are employed for one term, and then make room for some one else. The school is but fairly organized, when the teacher turns the work over to a successor. In many of the districts three teachers are employed in a single year, each to teach a term of two or three months. In village and city schools the unstability of the teacher's position is frequently surprising, but changes do not occur as often as in rural districts; while in the city and county superintendency the work is but fairly begun when a voice is heard: "It's time for a change!" "No third term!" "If the office is good for the incumbent, it is also good for some one else!" When election day comes the guillotine of public opinion in favor of rotation in office is applied, and an inexperienced man placed in charge.

Now that the tenure of office of school directors is made to extend to a period of three years, it behooves the friends of good schools to cultivate a healthy public sentiment in favor of continuing a wide awake teacher or superintendent, one who is securing the best results possible under existing circumstances, in his sphere of labor, for a longer period than is usually accorded him. On referring to the Iowa school report for 1892, it is learned that 16,445 schools were supported and 27,253 teachers employed in them; thus showing that on an average nearly every school in the state experienced a change of teachers during the year. The changes with few exceptions, however, occurred in rural districts.

Below is given a table showing some valuable points of difference between the tenure of office in rural and graded schools of Boone county the past ten years:

YEAR.	Number graded schools.	Teachers employed.	Number of changes in teachers.	Number rural schools.	Teachers employed.	Number of changes in teachers.
1884	32	37	5	144	263	110
1885	36	44	8	145	285	140
1886	40	44	4	144	266	122
1887	39	44	5	147	274	127
1888	42	45	3	146	288	142
1889	40	42	2	152	291	139
1890	42	44	2	147	290	142
1891	46	47	1	149	295	146
1892	51	52	1	149	290	141
1893	52	52	0	150	284	134
Average	42.0	45.1	3.1	147.3	282.6	135.3

Above we have shown the condition of continual shifting of teachers from school to school in one of the best counties of Iowa, a county where five and a half thousand children are enumerated in rural districts. Ought we to continue another decade having two or three short terms of school each year, involving an hundred and thirty-five changes of teachers annually? This is substantially the condition in every county of the state. The time and opportunity is certainly here when the errors of the past should be held up before the people that they may take warning and profit thereby.

There are, however, a number of schools in Boone county that have escaped the guillotine of those who crave a change in administration and, consequently show very high rank in results. Below is given the record of C. W. Johnson, who taught three years consecutively in sub-district No. 7, Jackson township, but who, like most progressive school masters, appreciated an increase in salary, and now fills the office of principal at Exira:

SCHOOL YEARS.	Enumeration.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance on enrollment.	Per cent on enumeration.	Graduates.	No. of pupils attending the Co. Institute.	Salary of teachers per month.
1889-90.....	48	40	34	85.0	72.9	4	5	\$ 33.33
1890-91.....	31	36	34	94.4	109.6	4	7	35.75
1891-92.....	36	38	30	75.9	83.3	4	6	38.57
Average.....	38.3	38.0	33.6	86.1	88.6	4	6	35.88

The above record of attendance is better than that made by any city school of the state in 1892. That it was brought about by the consecutive services of the teacher is evidenced by the large enrollment, as compared with the enumeration, and also by the attendance at the school after Mr. Johnson's departure. Since then every term brought a new teacher. At the end of the year the secretary reports the enumeration at 48, enrollment, 35, average attendance, 23. The per cent on enrollment being 65.7, and on enumeration, 47.9.

Following is given the record of seven schools after having the same teacher two or more terms. These schools made the best showing in the county for 1892:

NAMES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	Ind. Liberty of Union Twp.	Ind. West Center of Garden Twp.	Ind. Center of Garden Twp.	Sub. Dist. No. 9, Jackson Twp.	Ind. Pleasant View, Beaver Twp.	Sub. Dist. No. 2, Colfax Twp.	Ind. Union of Grant Twp.
Enumeration.....	24	30	44	21	31	33	35
Enrollment.....	30	31	38	20	31	28	27
Average attendance.....	23	24	32	15	21	21	20
Per cent of attendance on enrollment.....	76.6	77.4	84.2	75.0	67.7	71.4	74.1
Per cent on enumeration.....	95.8	80.0	72.7	71.4	67.7	63.6	57.1
Average cost of tuition per month.....	\$1.27	\$1.76	\$0.90	\$1.92	\$1.67	\$1.40	\$1.71

The record of the seven city schools making the best showing in 1892, as contained in the State School Report, is here given as a matter for convenient comparison :

NAMES OF CITIES.	Knoxville.	Stuart.	Webster City.	Marion.	Belle Plaine.	Grinnell.	Boone.
Enumeration.....	947	896	900	1,080	856	1,000	1,510
Enrollment.....	852	759	785	900	750	797	1,261
Average attendance.....	727	605	643	780	610	658	1,014
Per cent of attendance on enrollment..	85.3	87.6	84.4	86.6	81.3	82.6	80.4
Per cent on enumeration.....	70.7	74.2	64.9	72.2	71.3	65.8	67.1
Average cost of tuition per month..	\$ 1.04	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.28

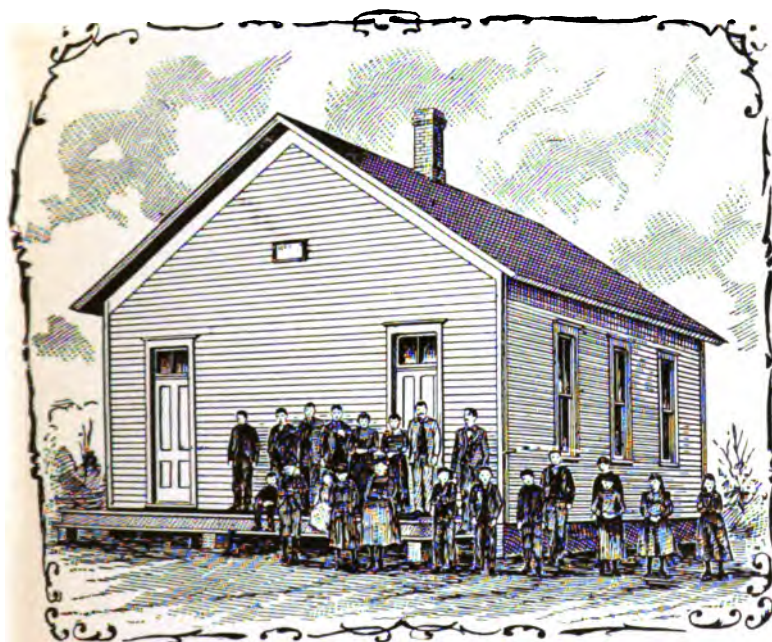
These tables show that good teachers are able to do as much by consecutive efforts in country as in city schools. However, comparatively few of the rural schools make as high a record as they ought, owing to the lack of permanency in the teacher's office. The progress of the school generally also depends upon the same cause. The average cost of tuition per pupil is always in favor of city schools, owing to large enrollments in proportion to the number of teachers employed.

As a remedy that will do much toward eradicating existing evils it may be suggested that every district should have from seven to nine months school, beginning in the fall and continuing through the winter, with a short vacation during holidays. The teacher should be employed for the year and continued in the school as long as fitness and willingness is shown to do thorough, competent and conscientious work. School boards should visit the schools and demand satisfactory results, and naturally give more attention to the selection and employment of teachers.

Many directors too often act as if persons of inferior qualifications were good enough for country school teachers. It is frequently not ascertained whether the applicant has had experience in teaching, or the class of certificate he holds shows him to be qualified to manage successfully the particular school for which he applies. It naturally follows that a large number of the schools are filled by those who are not and do not intend to become teachers by profession. Their chief interest lies in some other line of work; and they resort to teaching for the time being as a means of partial support. How to provide the country schools with a sufficient body of professionally trained teachers—able persons who have adopted teaching as a life-work—and make their tenure of office secure and stable, with a respectable yearly salary, is one of the school problems that demands earnest and careful study.

There should be a general change in favor of public education, without which very little material progress can be made in rural districts. School work lags wherever an earnest and aggressive spirit does not move the people to accomplish all that is possible in securing adequate facilities and competent teachers, commensurate with the work in their particular schools. It is the experience of the writer that a rural school cannot be raised much above the demands of the community.





**SCHOOL AND SCHOOL HOUSE IN SUB-DISTRICT No. 7, JACKSON
TOWNSHIP, BOONE COUNTY, IOWA.**

STATISTICS.

1892-1893.

ABSTRACT [A]—

SCHOOL

COUNTIES.	DISTRICTS.			SCHOOLS.			TEACHERS.			
	District town- ships.	Independent districts.	No. of subdis- tricts.	Ungraded.	Rooms in graded.	Av. duration in months.	Number employed.		Av. monthly compensation.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Adair	15	15	127	138	21	7.8	54	299	32.33	28.35
Adams	9	32	76	110	17	8.2	43	195	32.90	29.30
Allamakee	9	72	58	125	24	7.1	25	210	30.42	24.35
Appanoose	13	30	97	121	38	6.8	79	180	33.19	26.45
Audubon	12	42	108	108	14	8.1	70	171	33.97	31.95
Benton	10	98	84	173	48	8.0	65	304	37.55	29.20
Black Hawk	10	66	78	159	59	8.0	61	282	37.48	31.36
Boone	11	56	95	149	51	7.5	60	282	36.32	28.00
Bremer	6	62	43	101	26	7.6	32	168	41.20	25.94
Buchanan	9	61	78	134	38	8.1	45	201	34.25	27.58
Buena Vista	15	10	123	130	27	7.8	32	232	37.37	30.07
Butler	11	46	95	132	32	7.9	56	148	35.69	29.58
Calhoun	16	5	136	136	25	7.8	27	137	41.47	31.50
Carroll	13	28	107	134	46	7.9	64	209	38.02	31.95
Cass	15	16	131	140	47	8.5	58	299	38.77	35.57
Cedar	12	43	99	134	33	7.9	38	260	43.90	31.51
Cerro Gordo	13	18	103	129	33	7.9	36	224	39.21	29.49
Cherokee	15	13	127	134	28	7.8	65	241	37.09	31.66
Chickasaw	5	61	53	114	21	7.4	27	205	39.48	26.58
Clarke	9	25	77	100	20	7.2	30	195	39.81	26.11
Clay	16	2	112	114	16	7.3	42	188	32.65	30.42
Clayton	18	33	137	166	49	7.8	65	265	36.23	27.71
Clinton	17	37	139	155	106	8.5	27	253	55.07	34.62
Crawford	20	6	163	163	32	8.2	50	271	36.21	31.33
Dallas	13	31	116	139	50	7.8	84	275	37.70	32.22
Davis	6	67	37	96	23	6.6	54	102	32.37	25.33
Decatur	9	52	66	110	32	7.1	48	184	36.25	27.24
Delaware	14	24	110	127	32	8.2	41	233	36.14	27.71
Des Moines	6	58	26	83	101	8.8	45	188	53.09	36.77
Dickinson	6	9	24	51	9	7.3	24	79	35.50	30.49
Dubuque	10	49	66	119	109	8.9	32	212	57.12	32.88
Emmet	11	1	23	56	7	6.4	18	72	34.24	28.88
Fayette	12	75	106	178	40	7.3	46	328	34.70	24.13
Floyd	11	15	99	110	36	7.9	21	176	40.56	26.82
Franklin	12	35	99	134	21	7.6	28	220	32.00	30.00
Fremont	11	19	99	113	41	8.1	53	213	39.42	32.40
Greene	14	15	129	138	29	7.9	71	281	32.87	28.86
Grundy	11	35	91	121	19	8.1	45	221	35.70	30.43
Guthrie	14	21	125	138	44	7.8	70	276	35.56	30.29
Hamilton	15	24	109	140	26	7.6	52	238	35.48	30.48
Hancock	16	3	68	98	12	7.2	23	137	36.29	24.44
Hardin	9	60	80	138	44	7.7	46	252	41.22	32.40
Harrison	16	32	105	129	51	8.4	69	275	49.98	31.53
Henry	4	72	32	97	32	7.6	44	214	36.49	27.51
Howard	11	10	82	87	19	7.7	31	164	33.68	28.52
Humboldt	10	16	82	100	16	7.3	32	160	33.96	30.09
Iowa	12	4	100	103	19	8.0	60	163	36.30	32.20
Jackson	10	65	76	134	33	8.0	68	250	34.58	28.78
Jasper	14	46	105	142	49	8.0	45	218	39.37	27.97
Jasper	17	29	161	177	48	7.6	72	345	37.40	31.60

REPORTS FOR 1892.

STATISTICS.

PUPILS.					SCHOOL-HOUSES.		GENERAL.				
Between the ages of 5 and 21.		Enrolled in public schools.	Total average attendance.	Av. tuition per month per pupil.	Number.	Value.	Value of apparatus.	No. of volumes in libraries.	No. of trees set out on grounds and in thrifty condition.	School rooms in which effects of stimulants and narcotics are taught.	
Males.	Females.										
2,543	2,543	4,122	2,537	1.95	145	84,790	2,937	253	2,012	150	
2,496	2,228	3,769	2,601	1.50	110	64,805	3,613	551	1,526	105	
2,326	3,257	4,694	2,691	1.65	129	96,515	1,957	891	643	149	
2,345	3,824	6,007	2,980	1.26	129	104,575	3,695	957	857	158	
2,082	2,093	3,462	2,100	1.95	110	79,070	6,228	281	481	117	
4,118	4,035	6,420	4,420	1.72	188	146,390	4,136	894	2,660	177	
4,232	4,116	6,477	4,184	1.81	151	166,060	4,822	1,220	2,504	198	
4,433	4,091	7,292	4,344	1.55	157	145,230	4,789	2,330	2,422	200	
4,644	3,550	3,929	2,166	1.75	110	79,905	3,492	1,589	2,371	123	
4,157	2,927	5,059	3,280	1.71	145	155,015	4,797	419	857	171	
4,567	2,537	3,953	2,420	2.30	137	117,045	4,451	1,768	1,414	155	
4,813	2,522	4,507	2,752	1.98	144	93,712	3,140	740	2,885	164	
2,653	2,267	4,125	2,682	1.99	144	102,080	5,043	688	1,027	161	
3,274	3,209	5,179	3,180	1.93	145	125,305	7,194	646	2,374	161	
3,844	3,705	6,220	3,840	1.85	150	149,150	3,765	666	2,355	187	
3,986	2,945	4,671	3,255	1.98	143	131,790	6,180	1,331	2,590	161	
2,510	2,658	4,489	2,741	2.01	136	111,847	4,532	383	1,007	153	
2,568	2,542	4,566	2,824	2.22	141	125,418	3,665	969	1,805	162	
2,704	2,623	4,314	2,495	1.72	119	68,125	4,454	432	2,459	127	
2,167	1,986	3,157	2,346	1.58	105	71,025	2,103	117	1,177	92	
1,790	1,677	2,876	1,744	2.35	118	59,975	3,725	140	709	130	
4,861	4,720	6,936	4,182	1.73	175	158,385	6,081	1,359	998	215	
7,221	7,638	9,208	6,052	1.74	181	313,530	4,847	5,690	2,577	252	
3,519	3,358	5,539	3,144	2.15	171	125,230	8,993	1,617	2,591	160	
3,712	3,494	5,804	3,996	1.84	154	147,545	5,272	1,025	3,428	189	
3,778	2,753	4,317	2,858	1.27	105	65,368	1,633	149	1,036	119	
2,829	2,698	5,046	3,003	1.52	121	71,630	2,276	357	1,487	141	
3,022	3,828	4,308	2,730	1.95	138	107,505	3,605	566	754	159	
3,576	6,440	7,200	4,852	1.77	97	290,966	6,700	706	1,883	98	
893	890	1,410	900	2.25	56	36,000	1,790	732	88	60	
9,139	9,273	8,656	5,463	1.63	139	310,870	4,472	488	2,696	232	
991	908	1,417	819	2.51	47	34,066	2,206	332	1,389	57	
3,970	3,731	6,384	3,790	1.66	186	127,535	3,558	684	1,000	218	
2,765	2,674	4,478	2,423	1.96	124	142,960	4,108	823	1,383	146	
2,402	2,270	3,756	2,230	2.38	140	81,675	2,418	715	1,180	155	
2,974	2,785	4,693	3,080	1.86	122	112,340	4,359	728	2,185	151	
2,823	2,734	4,600	2,867	1.81	144	108,335	4,227	1,449	2,127	160	
2,438	2,362	3,874	2,349	1.94	126	73,495	4,555	4,095	2,337	140	
3,137	2,981	5,679	3,559	1.79	150	122,800	5,390	1,842	2,378	119	
2,739	2,772	4,504	2,820	1.91	136	89,570	4,598	434	590	157	
1,864	1,585	2,238	1,609	2.29	98	46,095	3,840	196	329	110	
3,778	3,204	5,680	3,282	2.06	149	126,625	5,385	1,304	2,254	177	
4,947	3,701	6,588	3,777	1.70	140	143,355	6,539	1,545	2,869	178	
2,849	2,890	4,540	2,774	1.67	107	120,850	2,882	208	2,491	129	
2,199	2,098	3,134	1,837	1.74	91	56,505	2,387	935	986	106	
1,800	1,720	2,287	1,730	2.18	107	52,290	2,290	990	626	113	
1,632	1,682	2,948	1,823	2.35	108	72,525	3,590	272	1,413	108	
3,394	3,185	5,297	3,353	1.72	141	110,605	4,792	1,119	2,293	154	
4,294	3,854	6,376	3,953	1.65	154	161,701	7,413	1,050	1,713	185	
4,274	4,041	6,978	4,399	1.82	180	147,990	3,792	1,063	1,879	221	

ABSTRACT [A]—

SCHOOL

COUNTIES.	DISTRICTS.			SCHOOLS.			TEACHERS.			
	District townships.	Independent districts.	No. of subdistricts.	Ungraded.	Rooms in graded.	Av. duration in months.	Number employed.		Av. monthly compensation.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jefferson	9	28	69	91	27	7.5	25	200	33 58	27 96
Johnson	16	47	117	160	44	8.1	46	286	35 14	37 67
Jones	9	65	60	123	44	8.0	35	250	46 25	38 44
Keokuk	2	115	24	133	52	7.3	68	214	37 75	28 77
Kossuth	25	7	143	141	25	7.6	46	226	35 22	30 30
Lee	7	66	49	107	85	7.7	53	202	54 72	31 62
Linn	11	71	107	170	153	8.2	76	443	39 25	31 30
Louisia	9	26	56	75	29	8.0	30	151	39 32	28 40
Lucas	4	58	33	90	28	7.3	39	154	36 62	26 57
Lyon	15	14	51	108	16	7.2	41	119	34 43	32 10
Madison	12	25	101	129	29	7.1	58	225	32 80	30 22
Mahaska	9	75	68	145	57	7.9	64	302	36 70	30 18
Marion	4	113	32	138	50	7.5	71	210	33 63	28 10
Marshall	12	55	93	138	72	8.1	63	296	39 54	28 25
Mills	5	62	20	77	32	8.5	43	136	44 65	35 51
Mitchell	8	45	52	90	29	7.5	36	167	40 70	28 42
Monona	17	12	117	134	25	8.0	46	257	34 60	31 36
Monroe	6	46	49	91	20	6.5	28	141	34 26	25 88
Montgomery	10	23	85	103	40	8.1	52	207	39 70	33 22
Muscatine	11	25	67	83	68	8.5	39	209	49 67	35 62
O'Brien	16	6	119	122	31	7.5	49	209	38 00	31 41
Oseola	9	3	41	76	11	7.1	31	107	34 92	33 84
Page	11	45	83	124	47	8.1	73	201	38 71	34 06
Palo Alto	16	3	93	104	13	7.0	28	152	34 08	29 49
Plymouth	23	5	151	159	37	8.4	35	161	39 34	34 97
Pocahontas	15	12	116	123	13	7.1	45	185	33 50	30 00
Polk	13	56	92	142	247	8.5	90	481	48 02	42 44
Pottawattamie	25	23	213	235	116	8.7	94	513	40 39	34 19
Poweshiek	14	22	117	137	40	8.1	55	288	36 46	32 10
Ringgold	12	34	101	132	18	7.3	76	225	30 72	27 37
Sac	16	7	132	132	28	7.7	59	202	34 57	30 46
Scott	13	27	79	104	109	9.4	61	214	59 40	42 06
Shelby	16	8	134	134	25	8.3	76	238	38 32	33 67
Sioux	19	14	137	154	36	8.3	65	232	38 29	33 18
Story	14	27	115	132	42	7.5	62	266	38 20	29 55
Tama	12	77	97	174	38	8.0	63	334	38 28	30 30
Taylor	13	26	100	121	35	8.1	52	244	35 20	30 66
Union	10	22	96	108	39	8.3	45	236	38 34	29 61
Van Buren	8	47	67	112	27	7.0	44	191	37 43	26 28
Wapello	8	48	55	109	82	8.3	52	223	37 61	34 19
Warren	6	97	41	132	31	7.2	75	230	34 34	27 69
Washington	6	85	49	124	37	7.7	48	270	37 90	27 50
Wayne	13	33	90	117	39	7.1	79	205	34 11	26 43
Webster	19	33	142	171	40	7.4	47	291	35 07	29 37
Winnebago	12	2	69	71	12	6.3	29	107	29 50	25 82
Winneshie	15	38	102	127	37	7.2	60	222	36 08	26 50
Woodbury	17	37	121	174	154	8.9	79	388	41 88	40 17
Worth	12	2	83	81	10	6.9	28	126	30 80	27 94
Wright	16	5	112	123	26	7.4	37	216	39 44	30 85
Totals	1,193	3,532	8,985	12,322	4,123	7.9	4,978	22,275	\$ 37 76	\$ 30 78

REPORTS FOR 1892—CONTINUED.

STATISTICS.

PUPILS.					SCHOOL-HOUSES.		GENERAL.				
Between the ages of 5 and 21.		Enrolled in public schools.	Total average attendance.	Av. tuition per month per pupil.	Number.	Value.	Value of apparatus.	No. of volumes in libraries.	No. of trees set out on grounds and in thrifty condition.	School rooms in which effects of stimulants and narcotics are taught.	
Males.	Females.										
2,635	2,516	4,185	2,591	1.44	99	92,370	1,875	893	1,510	118	
4,685	4,545	5,132	3,443	1.91	175	193,645	4,119	608	2,289	201	
3,335	3,256	5,238	3,350	1.68	137	135,930	5,333	528	2,302	170	
4,082	3,976	6,106	4,213	1.64	146	129,316	4,854	1,125	3,819	177	
2,920	2,502	3,947	2,298	2.44	153	92,882	6,118	717	818	144	
6,149	6,150	7,338	5,132	1.61	128	268,241	4,385	955	215	191	
7,920	7,923	11,310	8,112	1.49	204	451,000	6,778	1,966	3,500	322	
2,045	1,916	3,273	1,984	1.73	83	68,345	3,316	323	2,034	104	
2,388	2,150	3,095	2,575	1.49	99	81,350	2,042	1,141	2,032	116	
1,697	1,564	3,174	1,469	2.64	110	62,511	4,048	902	390	121	
2,905	2,733	4,798	3,170	1.73	138	90,150	1,801	848	2,514	158	
5,039	4,999	6,999	4,670	1.66	156	216,000	4,579	2,000	2,174	196	
4,222	4,180	6,668	4,472	1.38	151	155,910	3,186	1,021	1,914	185	
4,347	4,130	6,602	4,415	2.27	154	269,825	3,896	2,709	1,938	210	
2,850	2,609	4,077	2,326	1.84	89	91,705	4,490	1,423	1,660	102	
2,452	2,458	3,611	2,295	1.78	103	76,630	4,506	845	2,279	113	
2,827	2,650	4,465	2,542	2.06	136	85,505	5,340	858	1,532	159	
2,634	2,492	3,216	2,453	1.58	100	67,712	2,471	666	999	107	
2,816	2,722	4,755	3,194	1.92	112	130,830	4,143	2,152	2,937	143	
4,009	3,913	5,421	3,670	1.95	100	189,410	4,522	2,086	2,026	151	
2,333	2,175	3,506	2,336	2.36	130	91,847	6,020	792	1,488	153	
1,095	1,018	1,820	1,044	2.80	80	48,345	2,865	180	502	81	
3,811	3,711	6,162	3,880	1.67	133	147,735	4,050	561	4,322	152	
1,961	1,853	2,816	1,580	2.33	105	51,875	2,214	978	1,560	117	
3,600	3,398	5,380	3,109	2.27	168	138,528	7,565	1,177	1,340	196	
2,042	1,903	3,140	1,674	2.64	127	68,765	4,931	93	4,200	136	
10,568	10,807	14,438	9,559	2.06	176	907,545	15,259	7,097	547	366	
7,797	8,139	10,891	7,136	2.04	256	467,170	11,250	630	4,257	351	
3,090	2,970	5,247	3,434	1.99	145	134,290	4,160	2,309	3,425	177	
2,679	2,489	4,233	2,864	1.57	135	68,865	2,264	326	925	146	
2,607	2,544	4,277	2,650	2.05	141	89,434	3,089	299	1,127	160	
7,820	7,677	8,822	5,897	1.98	120	428,385	7,503	2,197	3,870	213	
3,272	2,947	5,289	3,252	1.99	143	112,065	4,445	1,002	2,416	159	
3,378	3,203	4,938	3,086	2.31	168	113,590	11,336	1,147	2,524	162	
3,081	3,110	5,289	3,208	1.84	145	136,270	3,434	782	2,006	174	
3,836	3,628	6,345	4,001	1.83	178	167,875	5,029	1,984	2,960	201	
3,156	3,132	5,272	3,324	1.61	130	96,195	3,398	490	1,594	155	
3,145	3,012	4,934	3,209	1.72	119	183,555	1,622	428	1,257	147	
3,601	2,729	4,938	3,124	1.42	113	104,439	1,703	500	1,286	139	
5,021	5,002	7,758	5,039	1.40	111	261,490	5,441	2,283	1,707	189	
3,170	3,051	5,291	3,236	1.63	142	90,605	2,790	257	1,678	158	
3,064	3,054	4,770	3,129	1.60	137	114,800	2,974	437	2,015	161	
2,820	2,768	4,973	3,134	1.49	122	83,939	2,983	934	833	147	
4,064	4,028	5,869	3,648	1.92	184	151,174	5,910	776	1,239	209	
1,841	1,688	2,445	1,314	1.64	70	48,430	2,345	310	17	80	
3,933	3,775	5,469	2,839	1.82	144	107,740	3,448	946	1,060	159	
8,826	8,292	10,534	6,644	2.26	206	524,650	9,643	953	2,386	328	
1,776	1,720	2,444	1,466	1.80	84	40,245	1,960	295	595	91	
2,593	2,280	3,960	2,247	2.32	129	82,216	5,628	924	2,065	133	
343,508	331,426	509,830	321,708	1.81	13,275	13,800,152	441,374	106,130	180,080	15,837	

ABSTRACT [B]—

SCHOOL

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.									
	DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.					
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for school-houses and sites.	Paid on bonds and interest.	Paid for libraries and apparatus.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.	
Adair.....	\$ 224 55	\$ 4606 74	\$ 21 64	\$ 6862 93	\$ 1926 73	\$ 2787 06		\$ 273 71	\$ 1875 43	
Adams.....	1780 05	1847 30	4514 60	8142 85	1417 64	227 74		736 21	5743 46	
Allamakee.....	981 23	2728 09	4929 23	8638 55	3400 22	1630 03		172 82	3261 20	
Appanoose.....	1366 33	9964 21	15145 59	26476 13	7392 51	15324 91		1280 53	2478 18	
Audubon.....	1278 08	1704 85	54 55	3037 48	1580 24	514 00		11 22	932 02	
Benton.....	1694 92	3483 71	1606 03	6845 56	4035 36	502 80	126 43	800 39	1380 58	
Black Hawk.....	1222 08	3630 42	10525 51	15678 01	2019 24	2190 05	51 57	43 90	10472 65	
Boone.....	14528 27	4996 56	17345 22	36870 05	10721 91	1000 82	116 90	14131 87	10228 55	
Bremer.....	1083 08	2487 44	3100 62	6672 24	2135 99	2852 50	17 60	612 47	1053 68	
Buchanan.....	1961 06	4553 69	12480 39	19005 04	5003 30	1906 41	30 96	710 12	11354 25	
Buena Vista.....	4396 77	9064 07	5888 47	19349 31	3217 14	7620 68	422 50	724 51	5264 48	
Butler.....	1936 98	4119 41	216 08	6272 47	3259 84	180 00	119 50	1265 85	2447 28	
Calhoun.....	3261 37	6785 21	52 78	10099 36	4405 79	1347 44		1152 77	3163 36	
Carroll.....	3478 53	6038 29	1160 00	13676 82	7172 22	1975 76	114 25	1774 47	2639 92	
Cass.....	3572 48	7542 37	20927 05	31611 90	2780 83	2323 14	208 00	3068 11	3061 82	
Cedar.....	2421 57	5700 40	636 63	8758 00	1736 50	3610 40		1357 36	2125 74	
Cerro Gordo.....	6606 00	6458 31	956 51	13451 82	4117 63	2311 10	168 00	4889 15	1865 14	
Cherokee.....	1573 92	9470 61	8987 39	20031 82	10099 69	2965 98		445 55	5529 61	
Chickasaw.....	1269 73	3775 73	2644 61	7690 47	1444 34	1620 90		1308 10	3177 13	
Clarke.....	1928 42	2818 09	7211 75	11958 26	304 16	958 20		1502 22	593 68	
Clay.....	1013 92	3278 43	947 78	5240 13	3144 89	986 91	20 55	698 40	419 28	
Clayton.....	1683 17	1794 00	3536 60	6953 77	3151 64	165 12		603 43	3035 58	
Clinton.....	2646 61	13568 63	259 27	16473 91	6900 33	4540 33		2392 85	2691 40	
Crawford.....	3068 24	8126 51	2404 77	13599 52	5926 15	1680 55	224 16	1710 58	4058 08	
Dallas.....	3350 70	6675 22	2427 46	12453 38	4300 83	4633 66		1186 52	2332 37	
Davis.....	123 67	167 31	136 00	426 98	173 02	134 49		119 35	32	
Decatur.....	1682 85	4788 57	4848 48	10719 90	4006 98	2827 98	8 15	1703 58	2173 21	
Delaware.....	5323 13	2939 59	2950 02	11222 73	5156 44	564 43		563 96	4927 90	
Des Moines.....	1610 19	3615 04	32155 49	37580 32	30946 48	2402 41		3745 28	286 75	
Dickinson.....	1601 96	3057 77	387 31	5047 04	2806 46	370 62	32 30	358 75	1458 91	
Dubuque.....	3586 46	4750 14	11110 27	19466 87	8986 64	1585 85	58 20	623 60	8412 58	
Emmet.....	9457 80	3428 42	2729 56	15615 78	11394 50	839 43	354 60	400 99	2626 26	
Fayette.....	1292 63	3643 13	1466 06	6401 82	1758 45	1039 45	106 77	1394 23	2102 92	
Floyd.....	2279 53	2261 96	1685 33	6226 82	4610 87	838 45		45 22	732 28	
Franklin.....	4383 55	4504 11	1119 90	10007 56	3870 68	292 50	245 51	983 00	4615 87	
Fremont.....	11180 53	4670 95	3534 17	19185 65	13562 13	895 50	237 95	872 71	3617 36	
Greene.....	2742 83	5193 49	2451 84	10388 16	2364 28	1961 43	2588 00	495 02	2979 43	
Grundy.....	808 12	2975 51	931 77	3875 40	25 75	1597 20	25 30	1693 34	762 81	
Guthrie.....	4465 27	9078 92	252 13	13796 32	3214 35	2989 09		1150 27	6442 47	
Hamilton.....	2841 73	3365 62	25385 98	31733 33	2242 67	25328 49		2985 73	2076 44	
Hancock.....	6995 15	5485 49	8311 17	20402 61	6888 59	13 71	95 70	195 97	13208 64	
Hardin.....	3320 04	6022 13	4053 71	13435 88	2269 08	7368 47		2187 61	1610 72	
Harrison.....	659 03	9155 67	1421 71	17157 51	6509 14	1960 10	488 08	2579 48	5781 71	
Henry.....	1052 26	318 00	1689 86	3060 12	19 73	2622 51		151 52	296 36	
Howard.....	1380 26	1708 31	55 94	3144 61	744 91		36 90	15 00	1186 35	
Humboldt.....	1396 45	3008 33	3418 77	7823 45	1414 37	552 00	60 75	877 86	4918 47	
Ida.....	1429 44	3519 01	3063 73	7962 68	3297 70	1861 10		566 13	2287 15	
Iowa.....	4439 92	3989 50	441 51	8867 93	4653 54	1585 43		345 13	1983 83	
Jackson.....	856 31	7465 54	2730 66	11052 51	369 40	5551 81	200 00	2711 94	2219 36	
Jasper.....	3186 15	6151 33	913 42	10250 90	4469 56	3187 16		481 61	2121 57	

REPORTS FOR 1892.

FINANCES.

CONTINGENT FUND.										
DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.						
On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for fuel, rent, repairs, insurance, and janitors.	Paid secretaries and treasurers.	Paid for records, dictionaries, and apparatus.	Paid for text-books and supplies to be resold.	Paid for general supplies.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
7137 41	13183 75	645 37	20066 53	10235 26	1447 52	295 58	43 04	2503 98	604 09	7835 86
2823 05	7178 82	2000 95	12002 82	5804 28	929 16	329 35	994 71	1421 75	391 77	2131 80
2579 38	8905 40	1149 45	12724 23	6415 61	1013 72	143 15	577 62	832 88	768 11	2923 14
5335 21	8215 18	704 72	14235 71	6178 78	825 25	416 00	31 37	1091 72	1014 04	4700 54
3695 31	11351 38	682 52	15736 21	6046 60	1066 14	49 83	.....	3366 26	810 10	4397 28
13215 96	15261 83	1186 82	29664 61	12124 32	1731 09	320 95	308 56	1074 53	1672 37	12432 79
5908 04	16893 42	3199 10	25701 46	12506 59	1481 71	612 55	381 11	2254 01	1624 59	6750 90
7269 59	13202 99	1013 35	21605 93	10165 85	1601 35	248 80	228 36	1268 19	1511 55	6581 83
7729 68	7328 77	7747 47	15832 92	6374 33	1115 51	113 87	.....	761 24	1209 94	6258 03
4225 24	12620 93	7357 16	24204 33	13411 38	1311 50	754 34	506 01	2280 02	1464 43	4385 75
7409 70	13280 90	1845 26	22535 76	9307 14	1119 17	508 93	648 78	1732 62	2174 72	7044 39
6519 08	12062 50	500 92	21273 10	7099 32	1552 79	372 19	251 53	1465 50	1374 53	9157 24
776 75	12820 70	947 14	21334 59	8140 20	1409 71	571 79	141 44	25671 17	2291 67	6212 55
7800 04	14150 69	2136 55	24087 48	9972 80	1761 16	368 98	1095 66	1433 48	1375 31	8060 09
8471 23	18503 97	1803 36	28778 46	10788 05	1482 21	490 51	52 63	2110 02	4358 43	9496 61
7556 56	11646 58	1789 27	20092 41	8876 42	1505 87	852 66	277 43	1403 42	1487 30	6589 30
8032 48	15933 17	5683 97	29669 62	10052 82	1210 20	357 33	106 72	3139 27	7124 13	7879 14
7147 28	14468 29	3775 51	25419 08	9751 78	1354 24	424 92	12 47	1452 31	4487 52	7935 84
4913 83	8625 57	2028 47	15567 87	7383 90	1084 88	371 05	749 60	1005 47	900 39	4072 58
1664 58	8026 62	423 69	10114 89	4399 80	880 05	312 15	4 30	1231 39	617 82	2669 38
7014 84	9247 38	885 64	17147 86	6102 05	903 36	471 81	614 18	1230 76	2374 63	5331 07
6909 40	10711 50	2968 80	20389 70	8309 24	1687 80	749 50	986 62	1431 53	1528 43	5676 58
9196 41	22775 06	7538 89	39303 38	17841 75	1920 46	294 66	115 48	2092 78	6984 30	10044 95
5299 62	17651 25	1509 09	24449 96	11278 30	1641 12	737 16	990 36	1111 89	1160 71	7530 42
7911 13	15336 29	978 50	24225 92	11250 93	1745 12	654 01	396 50	1526 24	1082 31	7570 79
3919 70	5500 23	212 55	6522 48	833 33	75 55	.....	.....	830 45	703 18	2851 99
5633 96	6139 76	509 63	12493 35	4919 72	989 07	432 35	50 74	993 02	1201 22	3897 23
6422 44	10567 86	901 54	17891 84	6823 02	1143 25	294 02	268 64	3106 05	1365 83	4891 08
3033 22	27991 26	654 90	31679 57	16037 55	1257 10	317 31	1 00	859 89	9665 98	3540 74
2257 32	4462 55	232 59	6022 46	2789 08	691 64	334 04	.....	595 11	683 89	1828 70
7174 66	40642 71	413 23	48230 02	33063 40	3000 05	284 10	91 69	3182 67	2165 46	6412 35
1109 58	3673 79	290 67	5283 04	2241 20	562 00	277 42	.....	847 42	514 22	850 78
6904 46	10643 26	1812 04	19259 79	7516 54	1401 88	476 84	237 24	1379 62	1138 86	7108 81
5129 43	10278 32	1022 18	16429 93	8047 31	758 72	430 89	233 06	957 21	1732 71	4270 03
7646 89	11545 35	635 76	19830 00	7340 00	1278 82	292 34	61 23	802 69	3107 50	9949 42
5686 26	9151 77	3414 92	18232 97	7425 37	1188 94	707 89	428 29	2565 73	2133 00	3783 75
6550 12	12409 52	688 22	19647 86	7077 83	1321 47	249 16	706 89	3331 85	313 68	6647 06
6906 18	7930 95	720 20	15437 23	5389 40	1020 79	281 73	34 05	1569 30	1833 14	5328 82
5963 13	14343 95	2021 19	22329 27	11632 10	1177 50	607 97	305 55	1720 15	1412 30	5272 70
6496 74	10465 20	845 33	19807 27	4727 84	1173 96	440 48	117 75	1646 70	2883 37	8817 17
6732 79	8215 10	613 36	15581 27	4190 75	940 51	512 38	313 81	1404 92	1483 82	6655 06
7753 83	15154 67	2252 10	25170 60	11468 24	1635 11	530 10	186 80	1100 35	1425 59	8824 41
8463 05	19790 96	1610 81	29892 92	10952 62	1889 06	1216 76	70 08	2680 97	1634 02	11240 30
6422 57	10168 72	533 84	17125 18	7532 33	1067 50	262 42	3 20	747 30	860 28	6621 85
2981 65	7278 63	602 40	10812 68	5232 40	776 85	490 66	69 27	704 35	1117 12	2422 03
4284 71	5356 50	478 42	10119 63	4549 44	845 78	418 18	45 24	1118 37	271 54	2871 08
6802 89	8578 98	714 97	16098 84	6431 93	976 53	224 06	.....	1468 63	1222 20	5773 49
6113 52	11332 04	2850 10	20304 66	7692 46	1450 07	848 28	809 69	1741 77	2505 21	5248 18
7286 43	11901 31	4766 90	23546 54	7946 92	1529 91	745 42	415 94	1304 36	4191 53	7412 46
9645 89	15185 39	1125 43	24936 50	9258 70	1391 55	134 05	1061 03	1992 88	1309 30	9788 99

ABSTRACT[B]—

SCHOOL

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.								
	DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.				
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for school-houses and sites.	Paid on bonds and interest.	Paid for libraries and apparatus.	*Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
Jefferson	\$ 345 41	\$ 5312 47	\$ 2465 16	\$ 8123 04	\$ 2000 87	\$ 4522 87	\$	\$ 183 13	\$ 516 17
Johnson	19446 28	3313 38	4558 23	27317 89	19672 68	1472 74	20 70	374 82	5776 95
Jones	1665 65	2898 85	4570 80	9135 30	285 40	5743 17	23 80	889 84	2193 09
Keokuk	2256 46	8580 42	7813 22	18650 10	4773 22	7174 72	.....	531 27	6179 89
Kossuth	6268 82	7666 51	5399 85	19335 18	6752 01	2807 05	79 85	2857 46	6888 81
Lee	490 60	5866 03	5660 08	12306 71	2463 24	5416 20	.....	3950 38	536 89
Linn	9672 76	20785 82	7697 56	38456 14	8601 82	18764 75	425 19	3165 78	7498 60
Louisa	488 87	3744 60	2180 00	6413 47	3495 55	1694 49	195 48	146 26	881 69
Lucas	2703 21	4286 09	23 62	7012 92	422 79	756 50	.....	432 26	5401 37
Lyon	8195 08	10682 37	3051 59	21929 04	9933 71	3874 27	496 84	2456 55	5167 07
Madison	1792 63	1886 94	163 25	3842 82	1950 92	124 00	.....	302 99	1464 91
Mahaska	2731 00	11181 11	3075 06	16988 07	6684 08	4785 21	35 50	3329 38	2153 90
Marion	1923 09	6605 10	3156 26	11684 45	1446 87	6474 38	20 00	398 84	3344 36
Marshall	2418 93	12425 36	5677 30	20521 59	5744 56	3435 36	134 39	8006 06	3201 22
Mills	1280 96	5686 10	5735 96	12703 02	5344 83	2922 60	.....	1209 11	3226 48
Mitchell	866 98	1090 38	640 18	2597 54	745 00	817 07	62 50	602 83	370 14
Monona	1911 83	7216 35	945 25	10073 43	2820 13	2269 57	450 00	964 68	3669 05
Monroe	1073 73	1485 99	2549 71	5109 43	2737 00	310 55	.....	130 93	1090 05
Montgomery	2821 91	9651 17	6445 82	18318 90	1877 99	9861 15	3 95	214 80	6599 92
Muscatine	660 01	1034 03	14525 96	16220 00	5295 83	976 00	.....	414 57	9533 60
O'Brien	4202 14	8842 06	1824 26	14868 46	6568 24	4121 36	23 00	791 71	3364 15
Osceola	1969 05	4657 40	2244 64	8871 09	4166 33	1256 40	56 85	1523 46	1868 05
Page	3675 26	6830 98	7614 88	18121 12	1861 15	3679 80	68 79	9126 46	3384 92
Palo Alto	2391 93	5414 24	7690 97	15506 14	5179 60	5823 78	170 18	538 42	3794 16
Plymouth	6377 55	11123 14	1409 28	18909 97	6216 71	2542 15	45 00	4470 33	5635 78
Pocahontas	1774 43	6708 62	11239 78	19732 83	6911 07	7065 45	349 27	2583 39	2813 05
Polk	9641 08	48446 77	67841 40	126329 25	31745 49	66664 26	.....	8174 63	19744 87
Pottawattamie	13087 93	17805 49	27706 80	58600 22	22913 50	7393 60	154 95	2166 63	25971 45
Poweshiek	1361 01	3552 24	8692 46	13605 71	6536 97	2016 97	.....	217 18	4815 49
Ringgold	2020 47	5068 91	550 94	7638 32	3398 14	2140 97	.....	601 66	1517 55
Sac	1530 28	5003 70	4335 65	10869 63	3711 77	3060 98	256 13	2310 80	1529 95
Scott	1527 47	16430 65	3284 54	21232 66	15875 46	1020 43	.....	1154 51	3182 26
Shelby	3308 60	6012 37	20894 92	30215 89	3450 00	12907 32	.....	12547 10	1311 47
Sioux	5022 94	13294 72	4658 97	22976 63	10552 07	4600 42	246 05	1227 02	6351 07
Story	4447 16	6072 85	5593 45	16113 46	2817 98	9603 66	10 55	417 07	3174 20
Tama	3399 98	9238 56	262 62	12901 16	1867 11	5518 00	7 50	519 93	4987 72
Taylor	1740 08	3065 01	970 07	6676 19	1317 90	2599 70	.....	538 44	2220 15
Union	6576 85	9776 84	677 94	17031 63	11045 55	4470 96	.....	32 77	1482 35
Van Buren	1571 09	3302 36	294 25	5138 30	1001 88	1184 98	2 00	1840 84	1108 60
Wapello	1411 32	11963 53	15334 19	28769 04	19809 29	4840 01	63 33	614 69	3681 72
Warren	2329 94	3648 78	807 14	6695 86	1955 78	1005 10	62 20	1878 53	1104 25
Washington	1331 61	9609 00	2922 77	14124 28	6089 75	1357 89	153 25	1209 85	5313 54
Wayne	4099 12	2352 28	1326 06	8777 46	3274 64	3185 97	62 65	1284 14	970 06
Webster	5060 81	7072 85	6974 27	19107 93	13605 79	2191 38	.....	1920 25	2230 51
Winnebago	4703 50	3050 98	2548 41	11202 89	92 4 60	316 20	88 61	611 03	982 36
Winneshiek	2157 11	2742 35	173 00	5073 36	2808 37	301 63	.....	653 54	1369 82
Woodbury	33468 09	29437 23	70462 20	133967 61	92722 81	19668 28	61 75	17319 16	5595 61
Worth	1459 27	2957 40	25 19	3541 86	575 00	621 53	.....	832 62	1513 31
Wright	3898 61	7075 12	2170 84	13144 57	5967 07	2322 44	.....	1587 05	3268 91
Totals	361542 93	643588 33	611900 96	1617122 22	624731 04	433669 32	10099 21	178206 42	370116 23

*Including \$37,462.26 transferred from school-house fund to other funds.

REPORTS FOR 1892—CONTINUED.

FINANCES.

CONTINGENT FUND.												
DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.								On hand.
On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	* Received from other sources.		Paid for rent, fuel, repairs, insurance, and janitors.	Paid secretaries and treasurers.	Paid for records, dictionaries, and apparatus.	Paid for text-books and supplies to be resold.	Paid for general supplies.	Paid for other purposes.			
3110 99	9621 30	1318 92	14051 21	6678 55	1071 97	165 45	.. . . .	451 12	385 70	5318 42		
9245 99	12996 40	5440 51	28382 90	11605 89	1529 79	503 48	80 37	1802 84	6128 69	6631 84		
7329 74	12653 69	1170 27	21153 70	8976 24	1309 09	773 04	179 83	1125 68	2239 10	6650 72		
7651 40	15057 30	1394 03	24102 73	9444 18	1662 09	606 10	85 70	1284 81	1519 70	9400 15		
7628 94	12004 84	1696 55	21330 33	7629 29	1476 10	591 43	618 17	956 68	2080 17	7978 49		
4078 77	18084 05	1128 38	23981 29	9047 67	1404 84	154 55	287 74	1590 13	4316 45	7089 82		
11170 29	42319 39	1363 10	54852 69	24903 93	2265 22	1130 01	4332 08	2935 01	3068 31	16129 13		
1578 66	9610 90	746 81	8936 37	4430 93	799 58	76 40	29 65	757 36	430 28	2412 17		
3806 27	8762 10	2890 87	15456 24	8065 74	1140 43	608 25	.. . . .	1895 73	393 00	3628 09		
2430 88	8741 81	1650 39	12823 08	4492 45	1472 67	441 95	41 85	957 91	2141 65	8274 60		
5784 89	11302 25	1685 78	18752 92	8782 21	1092 52	265 45	1534 96	1091 29	1398 81	4597 68		
3228 44	16626 15	1962 12	23816 71	9312 48	1710 88	343 45	12 97	1598 65	5045 70	5492 58		
9351 37	14926 86	9057 42	33335 65	9212 57	1690 89	205 09	1234 27	1652 20	14580 06	4760 57		
9153 30	20497 36	1964 61	31535 27	15413 84	1548 73	808 56	956 45	2206 74	489 79	10131 16		
4855 59	9304 65	2369 48	16619 72	5188 31	1408 06	741 43	317 54	1701 45	2402 44	4860 40		
4907 79	8381 91	725 43	14015 13	6134 95	982 81	299 14	9 00	1352 28	1016 30	4340 65		
4356 16	13140 48	130 03	18125 67	6693 98	986 50	261 05	143 90	1410 26	1009 08	7617 90		
3003 82	5613 20	589 39	9206 41	3347 29	957 92	1 00	.. . . .	233 08	1754 81	2912 31		
3989 57	11065 26	5845 58	20780 41	12802 48	1011 34	306 20	75 47	1213 09	2265 13	3107 70		
2384 61	16003 99	4804 46	23193 06	13667 33	1385 43	314 95	2145 51	2458 54	614 56	2626 71		
4199 37	12230 66	1102 18	17532 21	7654 83	1212 41	573 97	1116 87	2097 00	970 63	3906 50		
5763 05	7422 54	227 20	13412 79	4420 26	707 00	1318 69	.. . . .	250 47	613 42	6102 95		
5682 59	14019 62	2319 84	22022 05	10076 67	1523 53	497 13	34 25	1647 31	2835 51	5397 65		
5007 06	8268 04	83 52	13356 54	4229 32	1001 85	903 01	15 48	1022 87	1146 80	5339 25		
8408 74	12676 02	1575 80	23750 56	9778 92	2033 92	464 05	212 38	1484 79	3472 70	6303 80		
4300 52	10220 84	1409 70	15631 05	5301 65	1168 50	890 73	125 60	1817 56	1173 73	5463 29		
8401 53	6090 94	26619 40	95659 97	41106 70	3456 03	2797 10	3026 49	7527 47	30058 08	7088 10		
51294 50	47286 37	5192 17	74063 04	35064 14	2516 47	1677 50	6718 64	3627 88	7195 66	17262 96		
7657 04	12567 30	2364 00	22588 34	10500 36	1209 00	76 27	2315 18	2257 90	1041 69	5187 85		
3618 19	7899 35	795 05	12512 59	7553 93	921 63	542 35	.. . . .	832 69	180 16	2481 83		
7187 55	9716 15	1122 11	16025 81	7084 17	1394 72	581 44	16 80	1508 02	1286 85	6253 81		
15719 64	24742 82	5569 93	46062 39	20320 45	2537 60	776 53	6002 07	1612 90	4506 37	10306 47		
7045 44	11349 34	928 28	19323 05	8243 01	1492 70	345 75	23 04	2623 84	889 63	3705 08		
9407 50	14071 55	2271 68	24750 73	9060 46	2109 50	2491 21	309 25	1516 11	1901 81	7332 39		
9464 33	10304 27	1782 57	21051 17	7715 30	1273 23	567 73	561 42	1698 60	1908 74	7326 15		
10280 86	19964 63	1208 38	31463 90	12239 45	1853 27	929 32	.. . . .	3499 16	1336 24	11626 46		
6905 00	11621 36	1610 52	20036 90	8949 81	1356 00	417 60	80 37	2761 67	841 59	5629 86		
3128 90	15187 15	2681 90	20997 95	9691 14	1121 52	230 71	1150 20	2124 25	2013 78	4466 35		
3900 89	6261 23	1098 21	11320 33	5032 76	952 26	103 28	.. . . .	910 39	457 35	3984 29		
5100 06	19369 52	1157 57	25627 17	15722 98	1508 26	164 68	60 98	2034 29	1708 36	4427 72		
4912 23	9468 61	1372 42	15753 36	6639 60	1232 22	82 15	1142 89	1090 68	1209 24	4376 39		
3563 63	9932 28	875 57	16771 28	7181 84	1156 30	658 86	74 18	503 08	1019 21	5777 81		
6712 81	7249 27	2946 23	16908 30	6015 50	951 31	252 00	.. . . .	1684 19	1674 26	5431 04		
9446 49	14650 25	1963 11	26079 85	10168 80	1706 70	418 86	753 32	4904 07	2802 11	5325 96		
3986 21	6283 11	457 43	10006 75	3944 48	718 75	592 93	204 12	271 03	1382 88	2892 56		
6183 76	8627 41	436 47	15447 64	5477 19	1132 21	511 85	7 45	850 47	773 83	6694 64		
12856 92	47129 10	2969 71	63935 73	33089 88	2276 62	1367 02	624 49	5888 35	7625 80	12172 57		
3410 25	5682 96	605 06	9699 27	3705 27	558 80	85 76	.. . . .	662 53	299 54	4387 37		
5886 44	9749 28	1749 41	17435 13	7603 77	1094 50	695 46	464 20	938 58	1577 29	5061 33		
63361 93	1348941 71	205356 35	3190549 99	944504 76	133013 57	51096 78	53172 22	168683 19	234639 10	605439 77		

* Including \$35,411.57 received from sale of text-books.

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1892.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS' FUND.							
	DEBIT.				Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.		
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from semi-annual apportionment.	Received from other sources.		Paid teachers.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
Adair.....	25347 15	34806 03	5999 87	587 16	68740 21	38671 03	229 64	27839 54
Adams.....	12590 11	23778 78	5229 00	1154 07	42353 55	32014 97	94 83	10242 86
Allamakee.....	9171 39	25786 82	5787 55	905 19	41740 95	31447 06	318 73	9975 16
Appanoose.....	15547 90	27650 83	6068 30	308 20	50484 23	34109 15	400 00	15973 03
Audubon.....	13390 05	31065 92	4073 10	408 88	48946 95	33533 32	24 98	15388 65
Benton.....	42515 63	42986 16	12027 78	967 49	98307 06	58094 06	793 04	39309 96
Black Hawk.....	28273 90	45869 04	11836 40	1768 02	87749 16	59219 09	84 21	28445 86
Boone.....	24427 92	42061 40	8181 44	332 61	75003 37	50300 33	600 76	24042 28
Bremer.....	20788 03	20075 40	6007 11	944 51	47815 05	28393 64	627 23	18794 19
Buchanan.....	22565 51	35098 46	8127 60	401 90	66196 47	44124 45	509 69	21562 33
Buena Vista.....	21872 43	34308 58	5113 62	1330 80	62630 43	41517 32	469 09	20644 02
Butler.....	28416 50	34312 13	4144 80	962 53	67835 96	42856 45	147 78	24829 73
Calhoun.....	18778 32	33832 13	4820 39	587 48	58027 32	41672 67	97 44	16257 21
Carroll.....	22443 92	37610 73	4886 25	451 81	65392 71	46978 33	115 50	18298 88
Cass.....	28557 29	48897 95	11419 86	1499 53	90374 63	60527 74	.....	29846 89
Cedar.....	28237 26	37847 12	9687 00	1218 65	76970 03	47677 29	740 82	28551 92
Cerro Gordo.....	21476 83	31407 40	6883 02	607 89	60375 74	43504 57	374 59	16496 58
Cherokee.....	24462 83	40481 17	6108 60	1367 63	72420 23	47117 42	236 00	25066 81
Chickasaw.....	14004 85	23918 84	5144 53	973 13	44041 35	30478 26	60 34	13502 75
Clarke.....	12304 28	20005 69	4250 35	301 66	36861 08	25562 80	153 38	11145 80
Clay.....	8037 18	27971 20	3304 46	2426 74	41739 58	29803 18	340 77	11586 63
Clayton.....	25705 70	36669 46	10896 85	1776 50	75108 51	53599 59	680 62	20828 32
Clinton.....	36920 53	69721 26	11786 63	4843 23	126271 65	87922 50	2195 99	36153 16
Crawford.....	22963 62	43269 08	6657 23	925 45	73816 28	53540 08	6 33	20299 87
Dallas.....	18967 57	45388 23	7940 58	1946 84	72423 22	55890 34	500 60	17852 28
Davis.....	7861 43	15853 57	5332 72	183 28	20231 00	22993 66	55 02	6182 32
Decatur.....	18394 85	24152 84	5877 18	2800 29	51225 16	31413 36	675 13	19136 67
Delaware.....	22181 68	31437 16	7156 38	2294 79	63070 01	42031 89	164 83	20873 29
Des Moines.....	19050 04	59401 57	18410 27	540 50	97402 38	71502 63	11349 42	14550 33
Dickinson.....	5992 88	12049 65	2255 11	112 65	20410 29	14850 76	301 65	5257 88
Dubuque.....	14821 17	60513 44	19137 40	1035 52	95507 53	79458 60	1523 33	14525 21
Emmet.....	7301 27	7362 93	4080 87	318 44	19063 51	13150 77	71 65	5841 09
Fayette.....	22643 08	37841 40	8701 28	1080 51	70266 27	44619 35	1160 34	24466 58
Floyd.....	12146 30	31896 53	6956 61	441 10	51440 54	37583 90	203 09	13653 55
Franklin.....	13369 49	34582 01	4891 93	1699 25	54252 68	40278 18	81 84	13862 62
Fremont.....	25860 95	39513 23	6440 04	1008 19	72822 41	44958 79	5068 28	22775 34
Greene.....	20138 08	35221 66	6968 94	1103 55	65432 23	41095 76	130 03	22206 44
Grundy.....	18385 97	30514 61	6832 32	542 20	56275 10	36835 30	180 54	19250 26
Guthrie.....	17671 50	36611 66	7976 43	3128 30	65387 89	49162 58	1026 89	16196 42
Hamilton.....	16490 20	33277 70	4681 11	853 39	55302 40	38284 72	716 16	16301 52
Hancock.....	15372 26	23783 97	3834 10	1812 84	44803 17	24927 70	1817 84	18057 63
Hardin.....	22610 14	45289 63	7357 17	1021 51	76578 45	52003 34	527 44	24047 67
Harrison.....	26332 94	49635 57	8692 00	1664 08	83324 59	56941 42	897 92	25535 25
Henry.....	16372 26	26251 79	7968 60	559 19	51151 84	34053 92	117 24	19890 66
Howard.....	6933 04	18641 08	5112 27	166 06	30872 45	24855 20	85 91	5691 31
Humboldt.....	13141 64	21261 77	3310 90	217 47	37931 84	27493 43	227 09	10909 32
Ida.....	21764 25	27306 92	5472 38	552 29	55185 84	34296 26	197 50	20692 28
Iowa.....	20351 31	34145 49	7575 45	3618 58	65690 83	43474 45	432 69	21783 69
Jackson.....	25632 29	42045 80	7635 68	1169 43	76483 20	49666 74	185 28	26632 18
Jasper.....	27662 45	44828 03	12669 50	964 58	90054 56	60740 33	113 66	29200 57

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1892.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS' FUND.							
	DEBIT.				Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.		
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from semi-annual apportionment.	*Received from other sources.		Paid teachers.	*Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
Jefferson.....	1227 03							
Johnson.....	2220 51	1900 34	6432 50	78 08	38238 85	20856 46	725 09	10657 30
Jones.....	17070 83	4067 85	5801 60	976 29	71716 25	53211 91	315 29	18189 14
Keokuk.....	25700 48	38193 07	9334 60	1200 12	65788 62	45019 80	1297 62	19471 20
Kossuth.....	18604 93	4423 32						
Lee.....	22905 62	30241 50	9863 35	1608 25	81685 40	48068 84	215 05	33401 51
Linn.....	56205 24		4681 10	1485 90	64013 52	42611 47	1242 44	20129 61
Louisia.....	14685 82	45032 41	15087 60	848 29	84803 35	63960 24	2433 15	18779 96
Lucas.....	13301 68	21504 58	18605 70	3120 96	155558 53	99267 88	630 95	55630 70
Lyon.....	16436 19	20453 15	5249 39	638 31	42078 10	27479 18	179 24	14119 68
Madison.....	21634 60	26240 75	50314 35	651 29	40930 48	25883 73	258 24	14788 51
Manitowish.....	2061 65	28237 82	3600 24	1353 51	41630 69	27888 70	172 10	13569 89
Marion.....	22064 51	35404 02	82360 32	526 50	58768 24	37641 67	32 70	21093 87
Marshall.....	30537 42	35404 02	13452 29	1919 69	90948 55	57151 54	865 58	32931 53
Mills.....	22301 25	38706 17	12224 04	1397 21	687 94 43	44170 06	3253 56	21371 01
Monroe.....	2165 92	23496 13	10357 08	1294 34	116995 07	77511 43	200 05	3284 19
Muscatine.....	1621 34	34787 91	5173 69	711 53	57771 69	36331 82	734 20	20705 58
Nemadji.....	19261 97	37054 70	5752 94	906 24	40309 04	29267 29	351 04	10710 71
Ness.....	21108 66	46730 92	5397 17	1064 32	62865 39	41953 81	132 81	20778 77
O'Brien.....	17364 57	36478 13	4144 83	675 29	32916 96	25168 80	452 29	9245 87
Oceola.....	1649 16	16705 04	8628 54	664 90	65445 11	46592 58	365 00	18487 73
Pace.....	2630 26	40137 49	9805 00	1098 37	78742 05	59116 47	182 03	19443 55
Palo Alto.....	1189 34	23797 12	5054 46	1736 97	61034 13	41306 04	745 82	18982 27
Plymouth.....	2161 28	36600 97	722 84	324 20	32092 14	20785 99	1997 17	9308 98
Pocahontas.....	1018 43	27707 83	9705 34	1879 88	78252 97	52400 99	1045 55	24806 43
Polk.....	5711 18	131375 66	2059 43	2315 94	58644 54	25801 00	513 13	12530 41
Pottawattamie.....	6661 42	104252 26	4584 88	1273 05	69663 07	53998 68	180 78	16083 61
Portsmouth.....	31156 09	30230 43	3824 11	1273 05	42953 52	31384 74	520 01	11048 77
Ringold.....	15063 93	25164 36	4870 17	762 74	214749 75	167671 97	496 47	46881 31
Sac.....	18542 79	35017 75	224746 81	1338 15	190698 64	129834 84	747 33	72116 47
Sauk.....	48182 09	87040 99	8674 72	669 39	79890 53	53657 21	831 71	25401 58
Shelby.....	2568 01	39110 71	4745 61	773 80	45747 70	32035 46	484 40	12327 93
Sioux.....	2203 82	4853 25	5783 44	955 38	60290 36	41851 24	2 85	18445 27
Story.....	19049 79	35939 71	8194 63	1858 24	155275 95	105523 82	163 90	49588 23
Tama.....	31860 14	49513 22	6932 54	3066 61	74787 91	50240 84	456 17	24090 93
Taylor.....	22739 50	2739 82	8298 45	908 22	79837 74	57271 96	541 45	22024 33
Union.....	21904 55	34688 71	8681 70	1121 49	64842 69	44262 71	77 70	20502 28
Van Buren.....	30238 57	22410 16	12858 77	1150 07	95391 20	58537 13	537 08	36316 90
Wapello.....	21711 33	4406 24	6854 04	859 17	63192 03	43225 72	117 30	10849 01
Warren.....	1808 29	26756 04	5642 39	336 86	62572 51	45788 01	77 65	16706 85
Washington.....	2284 66	26255 07	7263 86	1534 95	51447 54	30036 24	1059 59	20351 71
Wayne.....	22674 35	20448 35	14742 42	1973 30	82923 29	58744 13	813 42	23395 74
Webster.....	25232 00	44531 45	8008 05	360 96	53193 84	36889 41	367 05	15937 38
Winnebago.....	6388 81	10480 64	9436 11	1270 10	62913 54	38592 29	440 34	22880 91
Winnechick.....	17177 77	10653 63	4577 55	539 65	53639 90	32156 78	503 61	20979 51
Woodbury.....	65232 60	18610 23	5905 06	909 54	76578 14	50529 83	4487 71	21569 60
Worth.....	6855 87	2903 71	1544 15	272 77	21736 37	13303 30	42 84	8100 23
Wright.....	18364 62	2903 71	8745 02	644 48	51990 90	37112 30	171 18	14677 51
Totals.....	2146805 70	309276 82	24170 19	6876 91	202461 33	133885 92	203 34	68725 07
			2983 37	138 24	26587 71	10110 60	2 06	7475 05
			4551 91	1377 31	54097 55	38631 40	14 00	15452 15
			780039 67	117437 64	6745050 92	4580236 28	68838 94	2087884 70

* Including \$14,873.23 received from school-house fund.

* Including \$9,999.79 paid other districts for tuition.

ABSTRACT [C]—

EXAMINATION

COUNTIES.	1st grade certifi- cates is- sued.		2d grade certifi- cates is- sued.		3d grade certifi- cates is- sued.		Total number issued.		Appli- cants re- jected.		Appli- cants examined.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Adair.....	38	118	11	121	.....	.....	49	239	15	39	64	278
Adams.....	11	68	25	135	.....	.....	36	203	4	37	40	240
Allamakee...	12	71	10	82	12	36	34	189	2	16	38	205
Appanoose...	33	80	46	97	.....	.....	79	177	2	5	81	182
Audubon.....	38	65	23	135	.....	.....	61	200	3	37	64	237
Benton.....	37	168	34	176	.....	.....	71	344	8	46	79	380
Black Hawk..	17	81	48	175	5	3	70	259	18	55	88	314
Boone.....	31	123	21	122	.....	.....	52	245	11	60	63	305
Bremer.....	18	74	9	63	2	2	27	164	2	17	29	181
Buchanan....	10	55	27	127	.....	6	37	188	5	9	42	197
Buena Vista..	23	129	22	92	4	42	49	263	2	11	51	274
Butler.....	31	86	18	130	.....	.....	49	216	6	87	55	303
Calhoun.....	27	57	54	96	.....	.....	81	153	6	14	87	167
Carroll.....	23	61	22	75	17	56	62	192	16	38	78	320
Cass.....	16	89	23	176	3	36	42	301	21	66	63	367
Cedar.....	12	111	24	119	.....	.....	36	230	5	18	41	248
Cerro Gordo..	23	129	11	90	2	27	36	246	5	41	41	287
Cherokee.....	32	61	44	125	7	53	83	239	5	36	88	373
Chickasaw....	13	80	11	69	5	43	29	192	6	34	35	228
Clarke.....	12	84	10	150	.....	.....	22	234	4	56	36	280
Clay.....	18	107	19	85	.....	.....	37	192	7	23	44	215
Clayton.....	22	60	28	197	.....	.....	50	257	18	64	68	321
Clinton.....	19	163	10	140	.....	.....	29	312	6	88	35	400
Crawford....	20	88	18	118	2	12	40	218	10	32	50	250
Dallas.....	51	93	24	103	.....	.....	75	196	15	56	90	252
Davis.....	20	38	29	86	.....	.....	49	124	4	10	53	134
Decatur.....	25	57	23	156	.....	.....	48	213	2	35	50	248
Delaware.....	10	35	20	180	.....	.....	30	215	3	35	33	250
Des Moines....	25	128	4	76	.....	.....	29	204	6	15	35	219
Dickinson....	3	19	12	22	2	7	17	48	1	6	18	54
Dubuque.....	13	118	14	132	.....	.....	27	250	.....	76	27	328
Emmet.....	3	36	12	32	3	21	18	90	.....	4	18	94
Fayette.....	20	125	11	157	.....	.....	31	282	9	86	40	368
Floyd.....	12	78	10	101	.....	.....	22	179	2	10	24	149
Franklin.....	8	73	13	73	5	54	26	200	9	24	35	224
Freemont....	27	68	16	108	4	28	47	204	6	31	53	235
Greene.....	26	114	14	71	.....	.....	40	185	8	73	48	258
Grundy.....	20	60	6	48	16	63	42	171	6	26	48	197
Guthrie.....	80	199	70	134	.....	.....	150	333	10	37	160	370
Hamilton.....	11	66	17	107	.....	.....	28	173	2	24	30	197
Hancock.....	10	53	8	85	1	15	19	153	1	16	20	160
Hardin.....	18	110	14	90	1	16	36	216	16	87	52	303
Harrison.....	30	96	13	103	.....	.....	43	199	2	15	45	214
Henry.....	13	76	17	132	.....	.....	30	208	5	28	35	226
Howard.....	10	51	10	66	18	63	38	180	5	11	43	191
Humboldt....	17	52	10	79	.....	.....	27	131	.....	27	27	158
Ida.....	24	59	15	62	1	25	40	146	.....	33	40	179
Iowa.....	40	78	12	65	10	83	62	226	10	50	72	265
Jackson.....	18	77	.....	84	3	96	21	257	2	20	23	277
Jasper.....	14	57	38	192	.....	.....	52	249	30	189	82	438

REPORTS FOR 1892.

OF TEACHERS.

Different persons licensed.		Certificates in force Oct. 1, 1892.		Certificates revoked.		Average age of applicants.		No experience in teaching.		Taught less than one year.		Holding state certificates or diplomas.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
35	201	31	194	.....	.....	23	23	6	39	3	42	3	.....
15	15	15	118	.....	.....	25	23	5	25	10	58	3	.....
31	180	21	135	.....	.....	24	28	14	42	7	21	2	.....
56	115	40	82	.....	.....	25	21	9	28	12	30	3	2
137	.....	28	95	.....	.....	24	24	10	37	5	14	.....	1
46	282	29	274	.....	.....	24	22	19	41	12	45	4	2
47	277	29	156	.....	.....	25	21	24	62	12	58	3	10
31	194	20	150	.....	1	30	24	5	18	9	22	2	4
20	150	10	109	.....	.....	21	21	4	30	8	46	4	3
42	140	38	150	.....	.....	22	19	5	49	6	68	2	2
40	185	32	155	.....	.....	27	23	4	11	2	24	1	.....
40	160	23	137	.....	.....	23	22	4	30	9	39	4	5
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	.....	12	114	.....	.....	23	19	2	37	2	28	2	1
158	.....	50	146	.....	.....	24	23	12	54	14	23	5	1
24	173	16	182	.....	.....	25	22	9	30	5	45	9	14
231	.....	19	181	.....	.....	28	20	10	39	14	62	2	2
30	200	22	140	.....	.....	26	23	4	24	3	14	3	.....
45	187	26	147	.....	.....	27	21	8	31	4	28	1	4
26	166	17	129	.....	.....	24	22	5	15	9	51	.....	1
18	183	10	121	.....	.....	22	20	.....	21	4	20	1	1
31	113	12	87	.....	.....	23	21	8	20	8	25	2	3
40	217	35	115	.....	.....	27	22	4	22	14	30	2	.....
21	280	20	241	.....	.....	30	23	4	40	2	25	4	9
36	210	24	169	.....	.....	26	20	6	36	7	62	2	.....
64	197	45	159	.....	.....	24	23	9	20	8	28	5	4
41	93	31	89	.....	.....	23	22	8	16	8	12	1	.....
62	167	28	116	.....	.....	28	23	3	21	6	59	2	.....
25	160	15	168	.....	.....	24	19	2	20	6	45	.....	1
17	200	25	197	.....	.....	30	27	8	27	3	17	8	3
17	48	6	51	.....	.....	20	20	3	10	.....	.....	.....	1
20	228	19	208	.....	.....	29	24	2	10	7	19	2	.....
15	64	5	47	.....	.....	25	21	2	27	.....	22	1	.....
27	310	20	169	.....	.....	25	21	5	28	3	53	.....	2
18	165	4	124	.....	.....	26	21	2	19	1	20	3	.....
20	188	11	136	.....	.....	24	22	6	42	2	17	1	6
41	147	23	118	.....	.....	24	21	5	23	18	32	2	2
24	150	18	153	.....	.....	24	23	16	20	6	38	4	1
24	135	20	115	.....	.....	25	22	3	19	9	32	2	1
12	206	54	115	.....	.....	30	22	10	30	12	40	3	4
15	131	13	91	.....	.....	23	19	2	23	8	39	2	.....
19	103	12	87	.....	.....	26	22	1	25	2	42	4	.....
30	220	9	110	.....	.....	28	23	12	68	3	30	6	12
28	157	43	190	.....	.....	25	19	10	30	9	50	5	5
55	164	14	128	.....	.....	25	21	6	52	2	16	2	4
34	145	21	133	.....	.....	24	22	12	31	6	19	1	3
22	110	11	81	.....	.....	24	23	12	13	10	15	1	.....
33	120	19	105	.....	.....	24	21	6	34	9	26	1	3
40	160	39	142	.....	.....	23	20	6	10	10	15	2	1
20	264	20	150	.....	.....	31	20	3	26	6	60	2	3
44	204	32	182	.....	.....	23	23	8	20	12	30	1	.....

ABSTRACT [C]—

EXAMINATION

COUNTIES.	1st grade certifi- cates issued.		2d grade certifi- cates issued.		3d grade certifi- cates issued.		Total number issued.		Appli- cants re- jected.		Appli- cants examined.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jefferson	12	29	19	90	9	50	40	178	.....	40	40	218
Johnson	9	105	14	196	.....	.....	23	301	2	19	25	320
Jones	15	77	16	128	.....	.....	31	205	6	41	37	246
Keokuk	30	70	8	216	.....	.....	38	286	10	33	48	319
Kossuth	19	86	15	98	12	97	46	281	13	30	59	311
Lee	19	69	13	129	.....	.....	32	180	11	32	43	221
Linn	28	175	36	171	.....	.....	58	346	19	43	77	389
Louisa	19	61	12	100	.....	.....	31	161	7	39	38	200
Lucas	4	40	23	130	.....	1	26	171	4	39	30	210
Lyon	11	64	12	68	.....	.....	23	132	.....	1	23	133
Madison	33	114	16	124	.....	.....	49	238	2	28	51	266
Mahaska	20	91	37	165	.....	.....	57	257	26	111	83	368
Marion	23	80	39	109	.....	.....	62	189	10	47	72	236
Marshall	18	79	44	241	.....	.....	62	320	21	89	83	409
Mills	17	35	13	69	12	53	42	157	1	11	43	168
Mitchell	10	25	15	45	13	71	38	141	8	22	46	163
Monona	12	112	15	109	.....	.....	27	231	1	5	28	226
Monroe	14	35	9	65	8	56	31	156	5	45	36	201
Montgomery	8	61	3	31	6	50	17	142	.....	6	17	148
Muscatine	13	84	16	87	9	32	38	203	5	31	43	234
O'Brien	24	101	18	87	2	19	44	207	6	25	50	232
Osceola	12	68	17	23	.....	.....	29	91	3	13	32	164
Page	21	52	52	198	.....	.....	73	250	39	132	112	382
Palo Alto	14	72	11	50	4	48	29	170	5	46	34	216
Plymouth	9	103	7	58	.....	.....	16	161	4	24	20	155
Pocahontas	30	84	20	127	.....	1	50	212	2	17	52	229
Polk	26	317	24	215	.....	4	50	536	5	61	55	397
Potawatamie	39	221	17	219	.....	.....	56	440	4	24	60	464
Poweshiek	19	90	38	105	.....	.....	57	196	5	27	62	223
Ringgold	26	56	21	101	.....	.....	47	157	5	31	52	188
Sac	28	93	21	103	.....	.....	49	196	2	18	51	214
Scott	40	122	24	117	.....	.....	63	239	6	9	69	248
Shelby	31	74	47	151	.....	.....	78	225	4	13	82	238
Sioux	20	95	35	109	4	21	59	235	3	13	62	228
Story	21	46	36	184	.....	.....	57	230	16	64	73	294
Tama	24	92	22	165	.....	.....	46	257	14	61	60	318
Taylor	26	53	23	97	5	30	59	180	12	86	71	266
Union	12	117	14	152	.....	5	26	274	.....	19	26	293
Van Buren	21	62	22	72	14	39	57	173	3	21	60	194
Wapello	17	101	25	129	.....	.....	42	230	6	61	48	291
Warren	16	68	9	127	.....	.....	25	195	2	9	27	204
Washington	11	51	29	169	2	33	42	253	2	23	44	276
Wayne	25	59	44	138	.....	.....	69	197	8	18	77	215
Webster	25	82	40	100	.....	.....	65	182	2	8	67	190
Winnebago	10	19	11	29	3	43	24	91	.....	2	24	56
Winneblesh	16	63	21	88	9	24	46	175	6	33	52	208
Woodbury	40	160	33	170	.....	.....	73	336	2	3	75	333
Worth	16	33	14	45	2	17	32	95	4	38	36	153
Wright	17	95	13	87	.....	.....	30	182	1	58	31	220
Totals	2054	8395	2080	11228	238	1515	4372	21108	663	3611	5035	24719

REPORTS FOR 1892—CONTINUED.

OF TEACHERS.

Different persons licensed.		Certificates in force Oct. 1, 1892.		Certificates revoked.		Average age of applicants.		No experience in teaching.		Taught less than one year.		Holding state certificates or diplomas.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
40	150	35	90	.....	.....	24	23	15	40	25	75	.....	1
15	249	10	225	.....	.....	24	23	8	17	6	61	.....	4
32	186	20	168	.....	.....	26	22	6	20	5	20	4	1
30	190	25	175	.....	.....	20	19	7	20	10	50	4	1
35	155	15	132	.....	.....	24	22	10	35	6	14	1	1
25	125	33	140	.....	.....	31	23	5	29	6	23	7	2
25	345	52	346	.....	.....	28	22	14	70	10	33	3	2
27	152	15	92	.....	.....	26	23	1	19	3	17	1	1
32	127	8	90	.....	.....	25	21	.....	28	8	29	1	1
30	130	9	78	.....	.....	23	19	1	0	3	15	1	.....
40	182	25	129	.....	.....	30	25	4	13	10	24	1	.....
32	180	35	140	.....	.....	22	19	10	34	6	33	.....	4
32	183	34	139	.....	.....	26	22	11	24	9	24	2	1
35	181	37	129	.....	.....	26	23	11	33	7	52	4	10
35	97	20	91	.....	.....	26	23	7	18	13	28	.....	.....
24	115	15	86	.....	.....	24	22	15	40	5	20	2	1
24	221	27	221	.....	.....	23	19	6	40	.....	20	.....	4
24	123	22	98	.....	.....	26	23	1	3	2	12	1	.....
16	124	16	127	.....	.....	22	20	4	48	6	70	.....	2
36	180	26	170	.....	.....	27	24	12	27	5	21	3	3
42	133	22	105	.....	.....	25	22	5	5	3	23	1	.....
21	80	9	53	.....	.....	24	21	5	8	3	7	.....	2
53	168	31	155	.....	.....	30	21	13	28	11	50	3	3
18	130	7	58	.....	.....	29	21	5	30	1	20	.....	1
40	182	16	161	.....	.....	29	29	3	8	7	26	1	.....
45	155	19	109	.....	.....	25	21	6	14	10	30	1	1
52	516	50	529	.....	.....	26	27	5	68	16	133	3	5
52	397	47	383	.....	.....	23	22	10	77	8	57	1	3
47	177	45	170	.....	.....	23	21	7	30	5	23	2	4
42	135	33	97	.....	.....	26	21	7	30	10	22	1	1
63	150	24	124	.....	.....	27	22	5	13	5	16	3	1
78	279	60	230	.....	.....	27	25	9	50	4	14	3	1
38	225	20	131	.....	.....	27	21	13	20	15	40	2	1
48	215	20	154	.....	.....	26	22	5	28	5	30	2	1
43	240	15	135	.....	.....	23	22	10	10	15	22	4	3
43	228	24	231	.....	.....	24	23	10	42	14	71	3	4
21	133	34	119	.....	.....	26	22	5	13	10	25	.....	.....
8	211	14	165	.....	.....	28	22	2	28	4	54	1	.....
25	171	21	113	.....	.....	25	22	20	35	12	36	5	.....
25	185	21	170	.....	.....	22	20	15	46	5	20	3	1
61	230	25	168	.....	.....	25	23	3	18	3	25	2	2
45	131	30	119	.....	.....	24	22	7	17	5	21	2	1
34	91	30	170	.....	.....	27	20	7	36	12	24	2	.....
144	21	2	24	.....	.....	26	21	2	30	5	45	.....	3
36	15	2	103	.....	.....	25	23	3	30	2	35	1	1
72	178	46	178	.....	.....	24	21	11	48	9	26	1	1
194	12	99	.....	.....	.....	27	23	3	26	5	35	2	2
302	1753	2054	14334	.....	.....	24	21	10	22	.....	58	3	.....
						24	21	3	37	7	58	.....	204

Average age.

* 26

* 22

604

2,868

699

3,229

217

204

ABSTRACT [D].

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC., 1892.

COUNTIES.	VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.		EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.			AP-PEALS.	COMPEN-SATION OF CO. SUPT.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
	Schools visited by county superintendent.	Visits made during the year.	County associa-tions.	Township meetings held.	Educational meet-ings held.	Cases decided by county superintendent.	Received for official services from October 1, 1891, to October 1, 1892.	Number.	Teachers employed.	Students attending.	Number of graduates.
Adair.....	62	71	Yes..	Yes..	4	8	1216				
Adams.....	55	58	Yes..	Yes..	3		1168	1	6	40	7
Allamakee.....	100	150	Yes..	No..		3	1104	3	7	361	18
Appanoose.....	39	50	Yes..	Yes..	5	2	1136	1	3	35	
Audubon.....	76	84	Yes..	Yes..	12	1	1128	1	4	42	
Benton.....	59	59	Yes..	No..	4		1156	6	12	451	21
Black Hawk.....	186	214	Yes..	Yes..	16		1252	6	20	720	26
Boone.....	162	197	Yes..	Yes..	24		1244				
Bremer.....	120	236	Yes..	No..	7		1072	14	19	702	
Buchanan.....	128	193	Yes..	Yes..	11	1	1256	1	5	110	
Buena Vista.....	60	62	Yes..	No..	3		866	6	14	371	
Butler.....	110	105	Yes..	No..	3		1256				
Calhoun.....	142	168	No..	Yes..	36		1248				
Carroll.....	30	43	No..	No..	1		1235	4	14	360	
Cass.....	135	148	Yes..	No..	6		1244				
Cedar.....	91	109	Yes..	No..	3	1	1224				
Cerro Gordo.....	130	229	Yes..	No..	4		1200	4	9	290	
Cherokee.....	164	234	Yes..	No..	12		1196				
Chickasaw.....	70	101	Yes..	Yes..	3	4	1212	2	4	250	
Clarke.....	83	85	No..	No..			1025				
Clay.....	119	147	No..	No..	6		1144				
Clayton.....	150	176	Yes..	No..	3	1	1238	6	6	170	
Clinton.....	250	268	Yes..	No..		1	1443	8	38	712	76
Crawford.....	20	25	Yes..	No..	2		1202	2	6	231	
Dallas.....	160	163	Yes..	Yes..	21		1256	1	10	80	30
Davis.....	43	50	No..	Yes..	7		1200	1	6	120	17
Decatur.....	75	90	Yes..	Yes..	1	3	1153	2	12	676	3
Delaware.....	115	120	Yes..	No..	4		1200	3	12	225	11
Des Moines.....	37	55	No..	No..			1262	8	48	1046	
Dickinson.....	98	98	No..	No..		1	630	1	3	95	
Dubuque.....	20	25	No..	No..	10	1	1420	24	106	3819	59
Emmet.....	40	46	Yes..	No..	2		342				
Fayette.....	119	136	Yes..	Yes..	6	1	1236	3	27	614	20
Floyd.....	149	205	Yes..	No..	4		1250	2	10	215	11
Franklin.....	86	100	Yes..	No..	5		1180	1	4	60	
Fremont.....	33	38	Yes..	Yes..	3	2	1196	1	13	220	4
Greene.....	158	199	Yes..	Yes..	10		1200	1	3	70	
Grundy.....	112	123	Yes..	Yes..	5		1250				
Guthrie.....	150	180	Yes..	Yes..	6	2	1248	*1	5	180	10
Hamilton.....	110	100	No..	Yes..	4		1200				
Hancock.....	102	186	Yes..	No..	3	1	1149	1	7	252	9
Hardin.....	110	140	Yes..	No..	1		1240	2	2	149	5
Harrison.....	170	190	Yes..	No..	7		1232	2	10	385	11
Henry.....	92	94	Yes..	No..	4		1128	4	21	761	36
Howard.....	77	85	Yes..	No..	3		1217	1	4	148	
Humboldt.....	104	154	Yes..	No..	3	1	1154				
Ida.....	82	110	Yes..	No..	1		1207				
Iowa.....	68	70	Yes..	Yes..	4		1252	2	2	99	
Jackson.....	75	100	Yes..	Yes..	10		1200	6	10	265	
Jasper.....	50	55	Yes..	Yes..	8	2	1248	1	2	85	

*County High School.

ABSTRACT [D]—CONTINUED.

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC., 1892.

COUNTIES.	VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.		EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.			AP-PEALS.	COMPEN-SATION OF CO. SUPT.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
	Schools visited by county superintendent.	Visits made during the year.	County associa-tions.	Township meet-ings held.	Educational meet-ings held.	Cases decided by county superin-tendent.	Received for offi-cial services from October 1, 1891, to October 1, 1892.	Number.	Teachers em-ployed.	Students attend-ing.	Number of gradu-ates.
Jefferson.....	85	80	Yes..	No..	2	.....	1200	3	14	311	23
Johnson.....	103	118	Yes..	Yes..	15	.....	1180	5	25	529	39
Jones.....	110	147	Yes..	Yes..	7	.....	1208	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keokuk.....	60	70	Yes..	Yes..	5	.....	1256	1	3	70	8
Kossuth.....	145	201	No..	Yes..	6	3	1150	1	5	100	.....
Lee.....	32	50	No..	No..	1	.....	1200	5	7	213	18
Linn.....	76	76	Yes..	Yes..	20	.....	1350	4	52	1257	87
Louisa.....	50	60	Yes..	No..	3	.....	1104	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucas.....	90	130	Yes..	No..	4	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyon.....	98	111	Yes..	Yes..	18	.....	666	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	158	162	Yes..	Yes..	7	.....	1124	1	2	20	.....
Malaska.....	113	120	Yes..	Yes..	3	.....	1256	4	26	419	16
Marion.....	51	52	Yes..	No..	4	2	1256	1	8	158	9
Marshall.....	73	68	Yes..	Yes..	12	.....	1252	4	20	327	13
Mills.....	25	40	Yes..	No..	2	.....	1244	1	2	103	26
Mitchell.....	90	103	Yes..	No..	6	.....	1184	2	15	450	16
Monona.....	40	45	Yes..	No..	1	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	39	45	No..	No..	1	.....	1220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	98	103	Yes..	No..	4	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscatine.....	37	40	Yes..	Yes..	8	.....	1088	5	15	486	10
O'Brien.....	110	114	Yes..	Yes..	14	1	1084	2	2	163	14
Osceola.....	82	187	Yes..	No..	14	.....	992	2	4	100	.....
Page.....	17	17	Yes..	No..	10	2	1252	2	12	404	14
Paw. Alto.....	105	180	No..	No..	1	.....	1184	1	5	167	.....
Plymouth.....	170	190	Yes..	No..	4	1	1208	4	19	645	31
Pocahontas.....	55	75	Yes..	No..	2	1	1104	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pock.....	28	49	No..	No..	4	1	1500	6	112	3469	415
Pottawattamie.....	172	177	No..	Yes..	5	.....	1252	3	19	506	16
Poweshiek.....	97	100	Yes..	Yes..	43	1	1200	1	30	514	40
Ringgold.....	56	70	Yes..	No..	5	.....	1140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac.....	131	164	Yes..	No..	2	.....	1172	1	4	150	.....
Scott.....	121	163	No..	No..	6	.....	1232	12	86	1476	70
Shelby.....	51	60	No..	Yes..	14	.....	1200	1	3	85	.....
Sioux.....	101	105	Yes..	No..	6	1	1228	5	8	200	3
Story.....	85	113	Yes..	No..	26	1	1244	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tama.....	75	84	Yes..	No..	3	2	1244	1	16	412	36
Taylor.....	50	54	No..	No..	3	.....	1133	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	68	79	Yes..	No..	6	.....	1208	3	16	267	16
Van Buren.....	38	43	No..	Yes..	5	2	1244	1	1	25	.....
Wapello.....	100	100	Yes..	No..	3	2	1250	3	8	280	.....
Warren.....	144	160	Yes..	No..	15	3	1172	3	21	424	23
Washington.....	65	58	Yes..	No..	3	.....	1141	4	9	260	22
Wayne.....	98	106	Yes..	No..	6	.....	1208	1	12	230	6
Webster.....	150	150	Yes..	No..	3	.....	994	1	8	75	.....
Winebago.....	80	160	Yes..	No..	4	.....	928	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebuck.....	122	128	Yes..	Yes..	13	2	1140	8	42	1026	129
Woodbury.....	120	160	Yes..	No..	10	5	1500	4	15	805	9
Worth.....	91	178	Yes..	No..	7	.....	1060	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wright.....	94	103	Yes..	Yes..	3	2	1133	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	9173	11360	.....	.....	669	63	*1177	240	1131	30408	1490

*Average compensation.

ABSTRACT [E]-

TEACHERS'

COUNTIES.	WHERE HELD.	SESSIONS.			TEACHERS IN AT-TENDANCE.			
		Commencing.	Continuing weeks.	Number daily.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Graduates.
Adair.....	Greenfield.....	March	14	3.0	1	53	187	240
Adams.....	Corning.....	July	25	3.0	2	23	145	168
Allamakee.....	Waukon.....	August	15	3.0	2	23	143	166
Appanoose.....	Centerville.....	August	15	3.0	2	44	156	200
Audubon.....	Audubon.....	August	1	3.0	2	16	124	140
Benton.....	Vinton.....	July	18	2.0	2	26	200	226
Black Hawk.....	*Waterloo.....	August	15	4.0	2	43	276	319
Boone.....	Boone.....	August	1	3.0	2	46	278	324
Bremer.....	Waverly.....	August	1	3.0	2	10	117	127
Buchanan.....	*Independence.....	August	1	3.0	2	8	104	112
Buena Vista.....	Storm Lake.....	July	11	2.0	2	14	137	151
Butler.....	Allison.....	July	20	3.0	1	18	146	164
Calhoun.....	Manson.....	July	25	2.0	2	18	112	130
Carroll.....	Carroll.....	August	8	2.0	2	29	138	167
Cass.....	Atlantic.....	July	18	3.0	1	32	224	256
Cedar.....	Tipton.....	July	25	2.0	2	14	205	219
Cerro Gordo.....	Mason City and Clear Lake.....	August	15	4.0	2	25	201	226
Cherokee.....	Cherokee.....	August	8	3.0	2	21	213	234
Chickasaw.....	New Hampton.....	July	14	2.0	2	19	137	156
Clarke.....	Osceola.....	July	11	2.0	1	14	197	211
Clay.....	Spencer.....	August	1	2.0	2	14	110	124
Clayton.....	Elkader.....	August	8	3.0	2	20	173	193
Clinton.....	Clinton.....	August	15	2.0	2	15	273	283
Crawford.....	Denison.....	August	15	2.0	2	21	181	202
Dallas.....	Adel.....	July	18	3.0	2	38	188	226
Davis.....	Bloomfield.....	August	15	2.0	2	55	140	195
Decatur.....	Leon.....	June	20	2.0	1	32	128	158
Delaware.....	Manchester.....	August	15	2.0	2	25	200	225
Des Moines.....	Burlington.....	August	14	2.0	1	20	148	168
Dickinson.....	Millford.....	March	28	2.0	2	14	62	76
Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	July	18	2.0	2	14	231	245
Emmet.....	Estherville.....	August	1	2.0	2	5	53	58
Fayette.....	West Union.....	July	18	3.0	2	17	193	210
Floyd.....	Charles City.....	July	18	2.0	2	13	157	170
Franklin.....	Hampton.....	August	8	2.0	2	20	157	177
Fremont.....	Sidney.....	August	1	2.0	2	23	103	126
Greene.....	Jefferson.....	August	1	2.4	2	19	190	209
Grundy.....	Grundy Center.....	August	1	2.4	2	13	96	109
Guthrie.....	Guthrie Center.....	August	8	2.0	2	38	191	229
Hamilton.....	Webster City.....	August	15	2.0	2	10	177	187
Hancock.....	Garner.....	August	1	2.0	2	6	88	94
Hardin.....	Eldora.....	March	28	2.0	2	22	189	211
Harrison.....	Logan.....	July	5	2.0	2	27	154	181
Henry.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	August	1	3.0	1	20	146	166
Howard.....	Cresco.....	March	28	2.0	2	27	107	134
Humboldt.....	Humboldt.....	August	8	2.0	2	14	122	136
Ida.....	Ida Grove.....	July	25	2.0	2	10	130	140
Iowa.....	Marango.....	August	8	2.0	1	20	183	203
Jackson.....	Maquoketa.....	July	18	2.0	2	14	193	207
Jasper.....	Newton.....	July	25	3.0	1	73	252	325

*Including a spring institute.

REPORTS FOR 1892.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

INSTITUTE FUND.

On hand at last report.	RECEIPTS.					Total.	EXPENDITURES.		
	Examination fees.	Registration fees.	State appropriation.	County appropriation and sundries.			Instruction and lectures.	Incidentals.	Unexpended.
48 35	312	240	50			1070 35	422 50	119 70	508 01
314 60	250	165	50	2 50		815 10	505 00	82 00	228 10
82 57	241	165	50			546 87	463 00	65 75	16 12
113 40	295	200	50			626 40	485 00	85 90	55 50
8 21	301	140	50			500 21	405 00	34 00	1 21
222 91	480	226	50			1037 94	367 00	68 35	602 59
382 21	402	319	50			1153 20	670 30	55 38	427 52
77 32	358	334	50			819 92	644 70	132 40	43 82
125 26	210	127	50			512 26	300 00	56 10	156 16
125 70	219	112	50			526 76	290 00	132 00	104 76
53	325	151	50	10 17		536 70	405 00	71 70	
258 65	358	164	50			840 65	580 00	55 08	195 57
58 53	254	130	50			492 53	410 00	22 00	60 53
36 24	308	167	50			561 24	360 50	57 40	143 34
63 23	430	256	50			799 23	520 00	170 00	109 23
185 01	289	219	50			743 01	490 00	90 93	192 08
11 39	328	226	50			615 39	541 00	66 20	8 19
685 55	353	214	50			1343 55	585 00	41 73	706 80
8 48	261	159	50			475 48	442 95		32 53
4 00	316	211	50			581 00	398 00	56 30	126 70
26 05	259	124	50			639 06	325 00	31 05	241 91
312 48	389	193	50			944 48	581 00	50 30	313 18
154 26	435	288	50			927 26	617 50	163 53	140 23
17 75	300	202	50			509 75	384 60	94 60	91 15
91 00	342	226	50			709 00	530 00	176 40	22 60
26 01	147	195	50			458 03	352 00	48 25	57 75
252 29	244	154	50			758 20	455 00	25 00	278 20
111 71	244	225	50			699 70	554 75	94 31	20 64
4 50	251	168	50			475 70	315 00	104 30	56 40
82 20	72	76	50			280 29	100 00	12 00	168 29
229 10	353	245	50			877 10	523 00	116 65	237 45
59 24	112	58	50	115 00		394 24	235 00	38 75	120 49
482 50	408	210	50			1130 50	550 00	86 20	494 30
80 03	213	170	50			522 06	365 00	75 00	82 06
67 15	259	177	50			553 15	430 00		123 15
184 25	288	126	50			648 25	348 40	108 74	191 11
25 43	306	209	50			580 43	411 00	159 95	19 48
255 23	245	169	50			671 23	388 35	62 57	220 31
397 91	530	229	50			1203 91	505 54	173 35	526 02
197 76	227	187	50	10 00		671 76	553 00	72 80	45 96
3 25	189	94	50			336 25	305 00	31 25	
181 88	355	211	50	33 00		830 88	511 00	88 75	231 13
318 47	259	181	50			808 87	413 00	25 50	370 37
29 29	271	166	50	25 00		541 69	485 00	49 25	7 44
114 50	234	134	50			532 50	385 00	92 80	54 70
93 92	185	136	50			464 92	335 00	48 50	81 42
285 94	219	140	50	08		699 00	230 00	89 89	279 11
210 96	357	203	50	21 35		842 31	410 00	111 00	321 31
	300	207	50	5 00		562 00	370 00	108 67	83 34
259 17	520	325	50			1154 17	740 00	176 93	237 23

ABSTRACT [E]—

TEACHERS'

COUNTIES.	WHERE HELD.	SESSIONS.			TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.			
		Commencing.	Continuing weeks.	Number daily.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Graduates
Jefferson.....	Fairfield.....	August	8 2.0	2	35	141	176	1
Johnson.....	Iowa City.....	July	25 2.0	2	9	201	210	11
Jones.....	Anamosa.....	August	1 2.0	2	20	177	197	.....
Keokuk.....	Sigourney.....	August	1 2.0	1	37	183	220	.....
Kossuth.....	Algona.....	August	1 2.0	2	26	188	214	.....
Lee.....	Keokuk.....	July	5 3.0	2	11	136	147	.....
Linn.....	Marion.....	August	15 2.0	2	36	350	386	20
Louisa.....	Wapello.....	July	11 3.0	1	12	115	127	.....
Lucas.....	Chariton.....	August	1 2.0	2	12	112	124	1
Lyon.....	Rock Rapids.....	July	11 2.0	2	14	77	91	21
Madison.....	Winterset.....	July	25 2.0	2	20	238	257	1
Mahaska.....	Oskaloosa.....	July	25 2.0	2	25	267	292	.....
Marion.....	Knoxville.....	August	1 3.0	1	47	171	218	14
Marshall.....	Marshalltown.....	August	1 2.0	2	37	184	221	15
Mills.....	Malvern.....	July	25 2.0	1	16	128	144	.....
Mitchell.....	Osage.....	August	1 3.0	2	25	169	194	.....
Monona.....	Whiting.....	July	11 3.0	2	14	139	153	.....
Monroe.....	Albia.....	July	25 3.0	2	14	123	137	4
Montgomery.....	Red Oak.....	August	15 2.0	1	13	148	161	25
Muscatine.....	Muscatine.....	August	8 2.0	2	26	168	194	.....
O'Brien.....	Primghar.....	August	15 2.0	2	17	119	136	9
Osceola.....	Sibley.....	July	11 2.0	2	17	76	93	8
Page.....	Clarinda.....	August	1 3.0	1	30	183	213	19
Palo Alto.....	Emmetsburg.....	August	22 2.0	1	8	102	110	.....
Plymouth.....	Le Mars.....	June	20 2.0	2	20	230	250	28
Pocahontas.....	Rolfe.....	August	1 2.0	2	20	106	126	.....
Polk.....	*Des Moines.....	August	15 3.0	1	34	499	533	.....
Pottawattamie.....	Avoca and C. Bluffs.....	July	11 4.0	1	22	205	217	.....
Poweshiek.....	Montezuma.....	July	25 2.0	2	31	190	221	6
Ringgold.....	Mt. Ayr.....	August	1 2.0	1	20	138	158	.....
Sac.....	Odebolt.....	July	11 2.0	2	24	94	118	.....
Scott.....	Davenport.....	July	11 2.0	1	15	162	177	9
Shelby.....	Harlan.....	August	8 3.0	2	53	157	210	.....
Sioux.....	Ireton.....	August	15 2.0	2	19	126	145	3
Story.....	Nevada.....	August	8 3.0	2	34	179	213	6
Tama.....	Toledo.....	August	8 2.0	2	31	286	317	7
Taylor.....	Bedford.....	August	15 2.0	2	41	147	188	.....
Union.....	Afton.....	August	1 3.0	1	21	173	194	0
Van Buren.....	Keosauqua.....	July	27 3.0	2	31	121	152	2
Wapello.....	Ottumwa.....	July	18 3.0	1	35	200	235	3
Warren.....	Indianola.....	August	1 2.0	2	16	166	182	7
Washington.....	Washington.....	July	18 3.0	2	12	179	191	3
Wayne.....	Corydon.....	August	15 2.0	1	47	159	206	9
Webster.....	Fort Dodge.....	July	6 2.0	2	40	240	280	10
Winnebago.....	Forest City.....	August	22 2.0	2	7	60	67	.....
Winnebleshiek.....	Decorah.....	March	30 2.0	2	56	201	257	.....
Woodbury.....	Sioux City.....	July	5 3.0	2	16	204	220	33
Worth.....	*Northwood.....	August	15 3.0	2	20	114	134	.....
Wright.....	Clarion.....	August	8 2.0	2	15	116	131	.....
Totals.....			+2.4	.....	2265	16590	18855	476

* Including a supplementary institute.

† Including school of methods.

‡ Average length of institute.

1893.]

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

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REPORTS FOR 1892.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

INSTITUTE FUND.

On hand at last report	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURES.		
	Examination fees.	Registration fees.	State appro- priation.	County appro- priation and sundries.	Total.	Instruction and lectures.	Incidentals.	Unexpended.
\$ 38 90	258	176	50	51 00	813 90	360 00	198 25	255 65
41 63	345	210	50	32 50	637 50	473 50	164 00	..
33 00	283	197	50	..	571 63	480 00	46 45	45 18
33 36	367	220	50	..	670 00	568 00	86 25	15 75
32 58	370	214	50	..	687 36	310 00	62 00	315 36
24 06	264	147	50	..	664 58	365 00	30 00	269 58
111 30	466	386	50	..	930 00	510 00	416 63	3 37
116 25	238	127	50	..	526 20	430 00	51 00	43 20
43 25	240	124	50	..	530 25	328 00	75 75	126 50
239 61	156	91	50	35 00	375 25	252 72	25 25	97 28
234 45	317	267	50	..	864 61	365 00	240 62	258 99
285 77	451	292	50	..	1027 48	670 00	181 10	176 38
267 30	308	218	50	..	861 77	479 50	96 20	286 07
48 62	492	221	50	..	763 00	590 00	125 00	48 00
336 51	211	144	50	..	672 90	395 70	135 25	141 95
19 79	269	194	50	..	501 62	446 00	11 50	44 12
47 49	254	153	50	..	783 51	377 00	68 00	338 51
36 25	137	107	50	..	443 79	320 00	40 00	83 79
112 50	165	161	50	..	813 40	360 00	12 40	441 00
2 55	277	134	50	..	547 25	515 00	32 25	..
335 73	282	196	50	..	580 50	390 00	54 85	135 65
252 85	136	93	50	27 17	308 72	283 00	25 72	..
19 60	494	213	50	..	962 73	637 70	58 52	266 51
143 34	250	110	50	..	662 85	352 00	34 35	276 50
177 45	205	250	50	..	515 60	440 00	67 15	8 45
582 25	281	126	50	..	600 34	345 00	65 45	189 89
..	652	533	50	..	1412 43	950 75	272 84	188 84
..	524	317	50	..	1473 25	990 00	67 85	415 40
..	285	221	50	..	556 00	500 00	56 50	..
..	240	158	50	27 45	475 45	391 00	84 45	..
35 46	265	118	50	..	708 46	385 00	26 75	296 71
18 52	317	177	50	..	742 52	395 00	34 55	312 97
125 75	520	210	50	..	705 75	420 00	128 50	157 25
182 23	300	145	50	..	684 23	444 50	51 35	188 38
19 03	467	213	50	..	819 08	584 00	102 50	132 58
3 70	378	317	50	..	748 70	615 00	99 20	34 50
20 35	337	188	50	..	795 35	385 00	58 25	352 10
37 17	319	194	50	..	840 17	419 00	34 00	387 17
33 17	254	152	50	..	659 87	425 00	64 95	169 92
179 8	339	235	50	..	803 88	556 00	15 00	232 88
146 35	211	182	50	..	609 95	480 00	123 00	6 95
52 35	320	191	50	..	940 38	631 00	70 40	238 98
205 56	292	206	50	..	754 50	415 00	44 10	295 40
120 25	257	280	50	4 00	721 95	500 00	131 25	90 70
45 65	117	67	50	..	279 65	180 00	19 75	79 90
4 02	260	237	50	..	647 02	447 00	108 44	91 58
60 10	408	220	50	..	738 10	480 00	247 45	10 65
2 97	169	134	50	2 58	358 55	316 00	41 85	70
..	251	131	50	72 95	504 95	461 50	43 45	..
\$ 15241 55	\$ 20754	\$ 18975	\$ 4950	\$ 444 73	\$ 60065 28	\$ 44619 01	\$ 8314 54	\$ 16451 73

ABSTRACT [E]—CONTINUED.

(Lack of room on these two pages, compelled the omission of a few names.)

COUNTIES.	CONDUCTOR.	INSTRUCTORS.
Adair.....	C. L. Wilson.....	A. A. Taylor, G. I. Kelley, J. W. Kitch, Mollie Brown, I. H. Wright. [Joubert.]
Adams.....	H. M. Bell.....	A. O. Peckham, Esther Patton, C. M. Thompson, Fred G. S. Dick, S. M. Mowatt, L. Eells, Phoebe Lincoln
Allamakee.....	H. F. Kling.....	F. E. King, F. E. Stephens, J. W. Robey. [S. Holman.]
Appanoose.....	H. C. Hollingsworth.....	F. P. Hocker, C. F. Willcutt, W. H. Brinkerhoff, Emma H. S. Welton, L. J. Harrington, S. A. Darland.
Audubon.....	O. H. Gurney.....	O. J. Laylander, G. A. Bateman, F. J. Sessions, C. H. Cole, Anna S. Newman, J. H. Leighton.
Benton.....	J. H. Leighton.....	A. W. Rich, G. I. Miller, Hattie L. Goodrich, Clara E. Thompson, J. M. Mehan, Sue Ankeny.
Black Hawk.....	J. L. Buechele.....	S. H. Sheakley, E. O. Garrett, Kate E. Sullivan.
Boone.....	B. P. Holst.....	S. Calvin, S. G. Burkhead, Clara M. Travis, H. B. Lizer.
Bremer.....	S. F. Flester.....	C. W. von Coelln, H. S. Lamson, J. E. Durkee, C. W. Bean, G. F. Ostrander, B. A. Colby, F. A. Ginn.
Buchanan.....	W. E. Parker.....	L. T. Weld, W. B. Moffett, Sara M. Riggs.
Buena Vista.....	Thos. Walpole.....	J. F. Lavender, P. C. Holdoegel, M. F. Morgan, Gertrude Van Huse, Abbie Shearer.
Butler.....	M. F. Arey.....	M. A. Reed, Mrs. H. N. Funk, Miss S. L. Garrett.
Calhoun.....	L. W. Parish.....	J. J. McConnell, H. B. Newcomb, H. H. Perryman, G. S. Kirkpatrick, Ella M. Austin, J. A. McLean.
Carroll.....	F. J. Sessions.....	Wm. Wilcox, A. T. Hukill, J. E. Luckey, Ella D. Mead.
Cass.....	W. C. Moyer.....	Wm. Wilcox, G. H. Chandler, Mrs. E. B. Chassell, J. F. Doderer, F. I. Drake, C. A. Fullerton.
Cedar.....	W. L. Etter.....	C. W. Martindale, J. C. Yocum, Henry Sabin, Etta Suplee, A. Brandvig.
Cerro Gordo.....	A. R. Sale.....	G. H. Chandler, H. F. Kling, J. A. Bishop, Minnie Howe, Mrs. F. M. Rogers, Cora Van Velsor.
Cherokee.....	Eva L. Gregg.....	Dan Miller, W. A. McCord, C. O. McLain.
Chickasaw.....	W. J. Nugent.....	W. H. Bender, E. A. Ford, Phoebe Lincoln.
Clarke.....	I. N. Heard.....	Jas. Lawrey, Isabella Pretlow, A. F. Burton, Charles Johnson, S. E. Denlan.
Clay.....	G. S. Dick.....	C. W. French, O. E. Schlabach, O. P. Bostwick, Julia J. Sweet, Abbie C. Porter.
Clayton.....	H. C. Bishop.....	A. C. Warthen, W. L. Hearst, Mrs. A. L. Shattuck.
Clinton.....	J. Q. Jeffries.....	C. M. Pinkerton, E. B. Wilson, D. Hahn, J. M. Holaday.
Crawford.....	G. I. Miller.....	O. E. Garrett, A. J. Oblinger, Anna Potts.
Dallas.....	D. S. Wright.....	O. W. Weyer, G. W. Bryan, R. S. Galer, S. J. Finley.
Davis.....	Ed. T. Matthews.....	R. A. Harkness, A. T. Hukill, I. N. Heard, V. R. McGinnis, J. M. Howell.
Decatur.....	A. A. Roy.....	J. W. McClellan, C. M. Grumbling, G. H. Chandler, F. W. Ellsworth, H. F. Baldwin, Kate Shimmie.
Delaware.....	A. O. Stanger.....	R. McCay, W. J. Samson, R. S. Davis, W. L. Sheetz, L. W. S. Wilson. [Steece.]
Des Moines.....	E. G. Willard.....	Anna E. McGovern, T. M. Irish, J. E. Welsh, S. H. Sheakley, D. Compton, Helen Graham.
Dickinson.....	R. B. Young.....	E. A. Brown, A. J. Ong. [Scurry.]
Dubuque.....	J. G. Regan.....	F. J. Sessions, W. F. Chevallier, F. A. Lacey, Julia G. S. Dick, C. P. Colgrove, F. Shaub, Minnie Mooney.
Emmett.....	H. H. Davidson.....	Dr. Myron Penney. [Kenzie.]
Fayette.....	F. D. Merritt.....	G. W. Samson, W. A. Willis, J. E. Luckey, Mrs. L. McInlinson, Kate Mitchell, Laura Roe.
Floyd.....	L. B. Sunderlin.....	C. W. von Coelln, E. D. Y. Culbertson, W. P. Johnson.
Franklin.....	Wm. Wilcox.....	H. W. Bean, Libbie A. Olive, Nellie Laughery.
Freemont.....	C. W. Durette.....	E. H. Griffin, W. H. Bloom, Ella G. Huffman.
Greene.....	W. E. Jenison.....	A. W. McPherson, F. E. Palmer, Mrs. I. F. Ware.
Grundy.....	W. D. Wells.....	C. F. Woodward, E. F. Fitch, Elizabeth K. Matthews, E. B. Warman, A. J. Oblinger, A. E. Parsons.
Guthrie.....	W. G. Ray.....	J. F. Hirsch, A. M. Deyoe, J. F. Barsalow, Bertha Bush, Miss C. Schneider.
Hamilton.....	J. H. Richard.....	F. J. Sessions, H. G. Lamson, Mrs. O. E. Weston, Laura Graves, Alice Clark.
Hancock.....	J. Wernli.....	H. A. Kinney, M. A. Reed, H. E. Wheeler, C. E. Moore.
Hardin.....	C. F. Woodward.....	G. H. Scott, J. L. Tamsiea, J. M. Ireland.
Harrison.....	M. L. Dakan.....	J. F. Riggs, Gus Walters, Mrs. B. A. Mansfield.
Henry.....	C. W. Larkin.....	L. T. Weld, G. H. Chandler, I. E. A. Ling, M. O. Perry.
Howard.....	E. B. Champlin.....	C. C. Miller, Lena Wachtel, Nellie Stone.
Humboldt.....	A. Loughridge.....	C. Messer, J. Carr, B. M. Simmons, J. T. Bradshaw.
Ida.....	W. F. Koppin.....	J. H. Orcutt, S. Yates, A. L. Brower, Mrs. M. A. Walsh.
Iowa.....	J. N. Stahl.....	J. Mad. Williams, W. O. Mullin, A. T. Hukill, Sadie Rice, Lillian L. Hedrick.
Jackson.....	H. E. Robbins.....	W. H. Bender, C. C. Dudley, Mrs. A. R. Darling.
Jasper.....	Dan Miller.....	I. N. Beard, D. M. Kelly, J. A. Callison.
Jefferson.....	A. A. Harkness.....	J. E. Williamson, A. B. Carroll, L. T. Hill, Marie Benson.
Johnson.....	W. J. Baldwin.....	W. T. Jackson, E. H. Hastings, Christine Benson, E. L. Porter, E. B. Warman. [Idler, A. Palmer.]
Jones.....	E. R. Moore.....	W. A. Doran, J. A. Bishop, Kate Shimmie, G. H. Chan-

REPORTS FOR 1892—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CONDUCTOR.	INSTRUCTORS.
Keokuk.....	G. L. Bartow.....	O. C. Scott, O. J. Laylander, G. H. Mullin, J. P. Dodds, J. A. Thomas, B. F. Ogden, Kate E. Palmer, J. F. Riggs.
Kossuth.....	B. F. Reed.....	J. S. Shoup, Anna E. McGovern, W. H. Dixon, Bertha L. Patt.
Lee.....	O. W. Weyer.....	G. E. Marshall, C. H. Dye, C. H. Peirce.
Linn.....	F. S. Thompson.....	J. J. Dofflemeyer, O. J. Laylander, W. A. Doran, J. A. Bishop, Marie Benson. [B. Burt.]
Louisa.....	Lizzie Hughes.....	G. H. Mullin, J. A. Barnes, Mrs. L. G. Murdock, Josephine Wm. Bell, Mrs. L. B. Carlisle, Nancy Milligan, C. F. Goltz, L. B. Stewart.
Lucas.....	Carrie E. Allen.....	Alex. Donnan, Nora Kelly, Mrs. C. E. Shelton.
Lyon.....	C. E. Shelton.....	J. J. Dofflemeyer, W. J. Dean, E. R. Zeller, A. C. Hutchins.
Madison.....	T. H. Stone.....	Kate Burnard.
Mahaska.....	Mrs. E. H. Rogers.....	C. E. Shelton, J. F. Saylor, G. W. Samson, Mary A. Blood, M. O. Roland, Lottie E. Granger, Martin Ross, Kate E. Palmer. [C. M. Pinkerton, Hattie M. Frink, L. B. Carlisle, P. B. Wood, W. W. Cook, W. J. Dobson, Lucy Curtis, Ida L. Schell, Eliza George, L. L. Summers, Carrie M. Sheldon, Alice Lincoln, Emma Curtis, R. A. Harkness, H. B. Larrabee, B. W. Hoadley, J. L. Laird.]
Marion.....	Mrs. M. Harsin.....	C. P. Colgrove, J. A. Lapham, Mary A. Grandy, Wm. Wilcox, Jennie M. Sitter, D. A. Thornburg, J. L. Martin, A. M. Wilson.
Marshall.....	H. B. Freer.....	F. E. Lark, C. F. Garrett, Eva Kendall.
Mills.....	O. R. Patrick.....	S. J. Finley, Mrs. A. L. Shattuck, Josie Parsons.
Mitchell.....	F. B. Cooper.....	J. J. McConnell, W. F. Chevallier, J. A. McLean, H. H. Monlux, Mary Downs.
Monona.....	A. P. Hargrove.....	A. L. Brower, G. W. Coverston, V. E. David, E. F. Schall, Hattie R. Foulke, Sylvan Plumley.
Monroe.....	H. C. Hollingsworth.....	W. T. Jackson, J. F. Hirsch, M. C. Ladd, Lydia Brintnall.
Montgomery.....	W. W. Montgomery.....	E. E. Blanchard, W. A. Ferguson, Edith Trainer.
Muscatine.....	A. W. Stuart.....	H. E. Kratz, C. W. Deane, F. E. Lark, G. H. Scott, Eva Kendall. [Larsen.]
O'Brien.....	W. I. Simpson.....	C. P. Colgrove, G. W. Young, Agnes B. Martin, Bessie E. N. Coleman, Wm. Wilcox, W. O. Riddell, G. W. Young.
Oscola.....	A. W. Rich.....	G. E. Reed, S. A. Emery, Nora Kelly.
Pace.....	C. C. Hodges.....	J. M. Greenwood, Sarah L. Arnold, I. N. Beard, J. H. Garber, H. M. Bell, Mrs. H. R. Reynolds, J. W. Cliff, A. V. Storm, Dr. C. Scott, Kate M. Ball.
Palo Alto.....	P. H. Donlon.....	H. W. Sawyer, J. W. W. Laird, J. R. Kirk, W. C. Davis, W. W. Carnen, Mrs. I. E. Ware, C. Spruitt.
Plymouth.....	F. B. Cooper.....	W. G. Ray, G. W. Bryan, G. W. Cowden, W. C. Rayburn, J. W. Jarnagin, L. L. Summers.
Pocahontas.....	J. C. Gilchrist.....	Dr. Clifton Scott, J. W. Wilkerson, Mary Taylor, Mattie H. A. Kinney, C. Messer, Mrs. A. L. Shattuck, O. H. Jump. [Lindley, J. A. Kleinsorge.]
Polk.....	W. A. McCord.....	J. M. DeArmond, W. D. Wells, Mary Tague, Mrs. Cora W. O. Riddell, J. M. Mehan. [J. M. Eppstein.]
Potawatamie.....	J. K. Cooper.....	M. M. Mishler, D. M. Odle, J. L. Mishler, Edith Trainer, L. T. Weld, M. F. Arey, Anna E. McGovern, C. C. Carstens, C. D. Slinker.
Poweshiek.....	S. W. Heath.....	J. R. Young, E. E. Blanchard, J. M. Eppstein, H. M. Rebok, W. S. Reese, Christine Benson. [A. Stahl.]
Ringgold.....	S. S. Maxwell.....	R. Turney, Wm. Bell, I. S. Condit, S. F. Wright, Martha O. A. Shotts, O. E. French, Frank Lester, A. G. Owen, A. B. Goss, S. B. Allison, A. B. Carroll, David Williams, R. McCay, Gus Walters, F. S. Robinson, Marie Benson, Bertha Martin.
Sac.....	J. H. Orcutt.....	E. Haworth, D. R. Michener, I. S. Condit, E. L. Miller, Helen M. Andrews, Jeannette E. Tomlinson.
Scott.....	C. L. Suksdorf.....	S. S. Townsley, Mrs. E. B. Chassell, Mattie E. Rudd, Margaret Smith, Mary A. Tate, J. F. Matthews, S. P. Wylie. [Seals, S. L. Hill.]
Shelby.....	A. B. Warner.....	L. Begeman, L. Buchanan, Frances Walker, Laura G. W. Samson, J. Carr, Anna E. McGovern, L. Hezzelwood, Grace Lincoln.
Sioux.....	S. S. Townsley.....	R. C. Barrett, Hellen Halvorsen.
Story.....	J. F. Reed.....	J. Breckenridge, F. C. Clark, Bertha L. Patt, Cora Hicks, Mrs. Phoebe Lincoln, Mrs. F. M. Rogers, C. S. Bolce, H. E. Case, Therese Asseln.
Tama.....	W. L. Bywater.....	J. C. Gilchrist, E. A. Brown, Mrs. E. M. Boehmen, Henry Sablin, M. E. Shoup.
Taylor.....	Fannie Rutledge.....	J. A. Lapham, Mrs. N. S. Paull, E. W. G. Vogenitz.
Union.....	Chas. Emerson.....	S. S. Wright, Minnie A. Walsh, J. S. Grundy, F. B. Morris.
Van Buren.....	O. W. Weyer.....	
Wapello.....	A. W. Stuart.....	
Warren.....	W. G. Stanley.....	
Washington.....	D. W. Lewis.....	
Wayne.....	C. A. Niday.....	
Webster.....	F. C. Wildes.....	
Winebag.....	F. H. Fisk.....	
Winnebush.....	H. L. Coffeen.....	
Woodbury.....	J. S. Shoup.....	
Worth.....	H. H. Freer.....	
Wright.....	J. A. Barnes.....	

STATISTICS OF CITY SYSTEMS.

Comparative showing for 1891-2 from all cities in Iowa of more than 2,000 population in 1890. Compiled chiefly from the reports of county superintendents for 1892.

CITIES.	Population, census 1890.	Between 5 and 21, 1892.	Enrolled in school 1891-92.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance upon enumeration.	Percentage of attendance upon enrollment.	Paid teachers in 1891-2.	Cost of tuition per month.	No. of assistant teachers.	Average salary per mo.	No. months taught.	PRESENT CITY SUPERINTENDENT. YEAR 1892-93.	Salary.
Albia	2359	752	638	430	58	1 07	4	4985	1.30	10	41.50	H. C. Hollingsworth	1200
Algona	2068	834	642	449	53	8 08	3	5805	1.36	12	42.00	W. H. Dixonson	1200
Anamosa	2078	608	550	401	67	5 72	0	5063	1.40	11	43.18	A. Palmer	1125
Atlantic	4351	1608	1325	973	50	9 78	4	12692	1.45	25	49.20	G. W. Samson	1500
Belle Plaine	2623	854	750	610	71	3 81	3	5 09	1.02	14	40.33	S. B. Montgomery	1100
Boone	6520	1510	1261	1014	67	1 80	4	11690	1.24	23	47.50	G. I. Miller	1500
Burlington	22565	8454	4175	3110	37	1 72	2	52312	1.79	96	58.50	Robert McCay	1900
Carroll	2448	842	421	371	47	6 88	1	5050	1.51	9	40.56	J. L. Rose	900
Cedar Falls	3459	1076	837	670	62	4 80	0	10437	1.72	19	46.85	O. J. Laylander	1500
Cedar Rapids	18020	6511	4242	3300	51	1 77	8	9 99	1.32	93	46.66	J. T. Merrill	2400
Centerville	2668	1480	1120	775	52	4 69	2	7245	1.04	17	45.81	F. E. Stephens	1200
Chariton	3122	1045	802	600	37	4 74	2	6580	1.22	15	38.33	L. B. Carlisle	1300
Charles City	2802	1191	960	744	62	5 77	0	8 98	1.33	19	45.00	G. S. Dick	1200
Cherokee	3441	902	836	548	60	8 65	6	8632	1.71	16	40.00	J. C. Yocum	1500
Clarinda	3362	913	824	544	58	8 66	0	7355	1.50	14	45.66	J. A. Woods	1200
Clinton	13619	5700	2863	2054	35	4 71	7	26730	1.36	64	50.00	O. P. Bostwick	1800
Council Bluffs	21474	6087	3764	2863	47	0 76	1	47540	1.42	90	58.97	H. W. Sawyer	2000
Cresco	2018	711	450	368	51	8 80	7	4549	1.37	9	42.77	L. E. A. Ling	1000
Creston	7900	2532	1832	1248	49	3 68	1	17750	1.42	29	45.73	H. R. Larrabee	1500
Davenport	29572	9946	4914	3699	38	7 74	1	65338	1.78	118	57.52	J. B. Young	2900
Decorah	2801	796	558	395	49	6 70	8	6528	1.68	11	45.57	S. S. Townsley	1200
E. Des Moines		3311	3074	2574	48	3 70	1	34119	1.47	77	47.45	Amos Hiatt	1600
W. Des Moines		7278	4393	3167	43	5 73	6	73167	2.56	120	69.44	F. B. Cooper	2500
N. Des Moines	50093	1348	901	691	51	3 76	4	14609	2.35	11	46.64	O. E. Smith	1250
Dubuque	30311	11386	4931	3597	29	6 68	3	48946	1.45	97	48.67	Thos. Hardie, Sec.	1500
Fairfield	3391	1062	812	541	50	9 76	6	7305	1.50	16	42.81	J. E. Williamson	1200
Fl. Dodge	4871	1813	1145	841	45	8 74	3	10505	1.41	24	48.19	C. H. Wildes	1500
Fl. Madison	7901	2500	1500	1292	48	9 04	0	10436	1.05	24	43.00	C. H. Dye	1150
Grinnell	3332	1000	797	658	65	8 82	6	10074	1.70	21	47.93	G. W. Cowden	1300
Hampton	2075	807	666	482	59	7 72	4	8068	1.07	16	49.00	W. H. Bender	1200
Independence	3163	1241	881	653	53	0 74	3	9583	1.54	22	39.81	S. G. Burkhead	1000
Indianola	2354	726	653	488	67	2 74	3	5770	1.31	12	41.00	W. F. Maxwell	1000
Iowa City	7016	3813	1463	1075	28	2 73	5	17062	1.67	33	55.45	W. F. Cramer	1600
Keokuk	14101	4652	2381	1811	38	9 76	1	29863	1.83	33	51.00	W. W. Jamieson	1400
Knoxville	2632	947	852	727	76	7 85	3	6790	1.04	16	42.20	S. J. Finley	1000
Le Mars	4036	1425	888	664	46	5 75	8	10309	1.76	29	49.88	E. N. Coleman	1500
Lyons	5739	2133	1214	809	37	4 66	7	10199	1.26	23	36.68	H. E. Robbins	1500
Manchester	2314	803	639	453	51	4 70	9	6954	1.71	16	43.78	E. B. Stiles	1100
Maquoketa	3077	940	842	665	70	7 79	9	7465	1.25	18	42.72	C. O. Dudley	1300
Marion	3994	1080	980	780	72	2 86	3	9490	1.32	20	47.50	J. J. Dogliemyer	1500
Marshalltown	8914	2756	2020	1489	54	0 73	7	27939	2.08	30	51.76	C. P. Rogers	1800
Mason City	4067	1371	1185	809	58	6 67	5	10135	1.41	22	45.46	Wm. Wilcox	1500
Missouri Valley	2797	1003	643	479	47	7 74	5	6106	1.19	13	47.69	C. E. Moore	1200
Mt. Pleasant	3997	1244	792	619	49	8 78	2	8691	1.56	20	45.37	J. F. Riggs	1100
Muscatine	11454	3688	2161	1592	44	2 73	7	25007	1.87	69	51.43	F. M. Witter	1400
Newton	2594	886	704	549	61	9 77	9	7187	1.45	14	42.00	E. J. H. Beard	1200
Osceola	2120	778	675	497	63	9 73	3	5691	1.27	11	41.82	J. N. Beard	1000
Oskaloosa	3558	2527	1710	1200	45	5 70	2	18225	1.69	39	57.72	O. C. Scott	1500
Ottumwa	14001	4412	3444	2415	52	5 69	3	25797	1.17	62	48.53	A. W. Stuart	1900
Pella	2408	1003	635	526	52	4 82	8	5816	1.10	14	35.30	J. H. Garber	800
Perry	2880	956	889	680	71	1 76	1	7804	1.28	16	43.91	A. L. Lyons	1125
Red Oak	3321	1448	976	752	51	9 77	0	11762	1.74	24	50.11	W. F. Chevalier	1400
Shenandoah	2140	1065	758	516	48	4 68	1	6488	1.40	14	47.86	A. B. Carroll	1200
Sioux City	37506	10837	5758	3947	33	6 63	2	75751	2.19	138	56.26	H. E. Kratz	2500
Stuart	2032	896	750	665	74	2 87	6	6840	1.43	15	42.00	W. E. A. Aul	1500
Vinton	2865	892	798	557	62	4 75	4	6322	1.26	12	44.00	J. W. McClellan	1125
Washington	3235	1111	820	648	58	3 79	0	9565	1.64	15	42.00	D. W. Lewis	1125
Waterloo, E.	6674	1430	1012	799	50	1 72	7	10457	1.50	24	42.74	F. J. Sessions	1500
Waterloo, W.		1027	755	525	51	1 69	3	7155	1.51	14	44.06	G. A. Bateman	1125
Waverly	2316	750	616	436	58	1 71	0	6534	1.66	14	39.96	S. H. Sheakley	1400
Webster City	2829	990	785	643	64	9 84	4	7150	1.17	16	40.32	E. H. Fitch	1475
What Cheer	3246	891	816	621	69	7 76	1	6190	1.11	14	40.00	A. L. Shattuck	1100
Winterset	2281	839	756	521	62	1 68	9	7533	1.61	15	54.37	W. J. Dean	1000

GRADED SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF CITIES OR TOWNS.	No. months school.	Enu- meration between 5 and 21 in 1892.	Enrolled in school in 1891-2.	Average attend- ance 1891-2.	Average tuition per month for each scholar in av. attendance.	NAME OF SUPERIN- TENDENT OR PRINCIPAL, 1891-92.	Annual salary.	No. of other teach- ers.	Average salary per month of assist- ant teachers.
Ackley**	9.0	583	416	290	1.46	C. H. Cole	1000	7	40.28
Adair	9.0	283	238	140	1.43	J. W. Kitch	585	3	45.00
Adel*	9.0	408	368	226	1.65	E. B. Wilson	1000	7	39.28
Afton*	9.0	578	512	411	1.01	R. A. Kletzing	1000	8	34.37
Agency*	9.0	235	203	188	1.15	A. G. Smith	700	5	32.50
Ainsworth	8.0	129	129	99	1.89	W. R. Jeffrey, Jr.	600	3	37.50
Akron	9.0	450	230	196	1.20	I. C. Hise	640	4	35.00
Alden	9.0	245	194	136	1.73	Bertha Bishop	630	4	45.00
Allerton*	8.0	365	335	243	1.07	J. F. Holliday	680	5	35.00
Alta	9.0	297	244	164	1.55	G. T. Ostrander	720	4	42.50
Ames*	9.0	487	424	274	1.50	C. C. Carstens	1000	9	40.00
Amity	9.0	225	171	111	1.22	W. M. Speers	450	3	35.00
Angus	9.0	271	269	170	1.10	W. L. Brannon	585	3	40.00
Aquila	9.0	428	300	227	1.31	F. B. Lawrence	675	5	45.00
Applington	9.0	239	188	138	1.25	George A. Hooker	450	3	40.00
Audubon*	9.0	551	472	335	1.32	F. P. Hoeker	900	8	43.00
Aurelia	9.0	241	211	151	1.39	C. N. Brones	675	3	45.00
Avoca*	9.0	553	532	344	1.53	W. C. Davis	1080	9	45.00
Bancroft	9.0	307	241	144	1.47	A. W. McCausland	585	4	42.70
Battle Creek	9.0	197	174	115	1.55	Frank Jarvis	540	3	40.00
Beacon	8.0	372	280	170	1.17	J. P. McMurtry	400	4	34.25
Bedford*	9.0	704	569	449	1.81	Wm. Bell	1100	12	53.33
Bellevue**	9.0	556	322	251	1.49	M. O. Roland	900	7	40.00
Belmont	9.0	443	250	175	1.38	Angus MacDonald	675	3	41.10
Birmingham	8.0	264	193	121	1.32	W. C. Kennedy	560	3	30.00
Bloomfield	9.0	181	164	116	1.52	John McCarty	540	3	38.00
Bloomfield*	8.0	731	447	399	1.22	G. M. Holiday	1000	9	41.67
Bonaparte*	8.0	268	218	156	1.31	Annie E. Packer	720	3	40.00
Bonsboro*	9.0	672	575	345	1.98	F. E. Buck	765	8	37.13
Breda	10.0	146	135	90	1.52	J. J. McMahon	675	3	40.00
Brighton	8.0	270	206	175	1.31	A. L. Holiday	640	4	35.62
Britt	8.0	315	294	165	1.30	G. F. Barsalow	675	6	39.00
Brooklyn	9.0	425	328	271	1.72	Fred S. Robinson	1000	8	44.56
Brush Creek	8.5	245	210	136	1.64	J. W. Rosser	630	4	28.38
Callopee	9.0	242	224	120	2.04	N. Spencer	765	3	40.00
Camauche	8.0	238	183	112	1.50	W. H. Manifold	560	3	35.00
Capital Park	9.0	402	287	201	2.16	J. A. Callison	760	7	46.43
Carson	9.0	193	165	124	1.57	W. R. DeWitt	675	3	40.00
Casey	9.0	195	200	130	1.33	G. W. Thompson	540	3	40.00
Cedar Point	9.0	235	213	152	1.22	O. M. Elliott	630	3	28.75
Charter Oak	9.0	270	221	137	1.41	W. J. Savage	675	3	40.00
Cincinnati*	8.5	214	202	179	1.92	J. W. Robey	700	4	35.00
Clermont**	9.0	211	200	160	1.53	J. H. Morgan	850	4	40.00
Clermont	7.3	340	331	210	1.31	J. R. McCollum	900	4	41.25
Clearfield	9.0	220	183	130	1.61	Amos Huffman	548	3	35.00
Clear Lake	9.0	202	192	162	1.04	H. S. Ash	600	3	35.00
Clermont	9.0	433	380	261	1.43	D. H. Campbell	800	7	40.71
Colfax	9.0	313	221	132	1.33	J. Parks	540	3	30.00
Columbus City	8.0	385	310	198	1.46	W. F. Salmen	800	5	36.15
Columbus Junction	8.0	192	186	110	1.38	S. F. Ball	465	3	31.70
Cross Roads	9.0	294	244	198	1.63	G. H. Mullin	1100	5	37.19
Gorham	9.0	738	300	175	1.65	P. L. Wilson	700	4	37.50
Corcoranville	9.0	417	520	492	1.26	Ira P. Clark	1100	12	41.00
Corydon*	8.0	326	326	194	1.93	C. W. Bean	1000	6	38.75
Dallas Center	9.0	233	307	249	1.23	Louis Begeman	900	5	39.00
Danbury	8.0	215	185	133	1.35	A. J. Oblinger	720	3	41.76
Davis City	8.0	260	219	126	1.47	H. H. Hahn	720	3	32.50
Dayton	8.0	259	239	150	1.86	Samuel Darrah	440	3	30.00
Deep River	8.0	151	135	168	1.04	Fern Woodland	480	3	38.67
Delta	8.0	237	173	85	2.29	Curtis Adams	480	4	32.50
Deer	9.0	765	577	150	1.22	J. P. Holden	600	3	25.00
De Soto	9.0	170	142	446	1.24	A. C. Warthen	900	10	41.38
De Witt	9.0	454	284	121	1.74	A. C. Hutchins	675	3	45.00
Dexter	9.0	238	197	196	1.95	Margaret Buchanan	910	7	48.12
Dix City	9.0	199	197	157	1.71	Bruce Francis	720	4	48.75
Dunlap	9.0	610	401	116	1.72	Ida Mosher	675	3	50.00
Dyart	9.0	255	217	248	1.80	G. H. Scott	1100	8	45.00
Elwood	9.0	136	200	156	1.67	H. O. Bateman	765	4	45.00
East Grove	9.0	722	604	112	1.21	G. H. Sumner	675	3	30.00
				349	1.35	J. G. Grundy	1100	9	45.00

GRADED SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF CITIES OR TOWNS.	No. months school.				NAME OF SUPERIN- TENDENT OR PRINCIPAL, 1891-92.				Annual salary.	No. of other teach- ers.	Average salary per month of assist- ant teachers.
	Enrollment be- tween 5 and 21 in 1892.	Enrolled in school in 1891-92.	Average attend- ance 1891-92.	Average tuition per month for each scholar in av. attendance.							
Earlville.....	9.0	193	174	121	148	J. W. Malvin.....	\$	540	3	37 00	
Eddyville.....	8.0	293	180	160	162	J. S. McMahan.....		640	3	36 00	
Eldon*.....	9.0	681	556	351	102	J. F. Anderson.....		765	3	25 62	
Eldora.....	9.0	645	520	320	166	O. F. Woodward.....		1100	10	53 50	
Elgin.....	9.0	227	170	142	14	J. P. McKinley.....		585	3	30 00	
Elkadert.....	9.0	423	423	155	194	E. G. Webb.....		1000	4	48 50	
Elliott*.....	9.0	125	130	98	181	E. G. Clark.....		585	3	40 00	
Elma.....	8.5	330	222	138	40	John D. Porter.....		495	3	32 50	
Emerson.....	9.0	168	151	126	168	J. L. Laird.....		720	3	43 33	
Emmetsburg.....	9.0	624	302	210	167	W. E. D. Rummel.....		1000	7	44 00	
Essex.....	9.0	208	233	146	44	E. B. Lamb.....		800	3	41 73	
Estherville.....	9.0	709	551	370	166	H. H. Davidson.....		1000	7	35 00	
Extra.....	9.0	268	249	170	20	O. F. Willcutt.....		630	4	36 25	
Farlington.....	8.0	350	303	240	10	J. T. Anderson.....		640	5	37 50	
Farragut*.....	9.0	164	172	110	53	C. P. Beal.....		675	3	37 50	
Fayette.....	9.0	420	303	224	12	F. H. Bloodgood.....		720	5	34 00	
Fonda.....	7.0	238	225	110	75	Dan Swindler.....		420	3	40 00	
Fontanelle.....	9.5	330	294	198	28	G. I. Kelley.....		760	5	40 00	
Forest City.....	6.0	638	370	280	13	F. H. Flake.....		900	7	35 00	
Fremont*.....	8.0	153	138	91	57	W. O. Mullin.....		400	3	31 25	
Fremont City.....	9.0	181	151	105	85	L. B. Stewart.....		675	3	40 00	
Garden Grove.....	9.0	177	171	124	78	J. A. Brandvig.....		475	3	35 00	
Garner.....	9.0	293	242	153	14	A. M. Deyoe.....		630	3	35 00	
Gilman.....	9.0	184	148	102	204	J. E. Vertz.....		585	3	45 00	
Gladbrook*.....	9.0	251	192	145	57	J. J. Koltmos.....		675	4	40 00	
Glenwood*.....	9.0	1059	601	398	38	W. H. Fort.....		900	10	40 20	
Glidden.....	9.0	263	205	190	106	O. W. Jack.....		600	4	45 00	
Goldfield.....	9.0	232	228	128	97	F. B. Morse.....		675	5	40 60	
Gowrie.....	8.0	211	182	120	48	Perry T. McVay.....		576	3	35 00	
Grand Junction.....	9.0	465	307	320	20	J. L. Lyon.....		720	5	37 00	
Greene*.....	9.0	298	259	215	16	W. F. Barr.....		675	5	35 00	
Greenfield.....	9.0	434	418	296	28	A. A. Taylor.....		720	7	36 42	
Griswold.....	9.0	254	272	198	43	G. S. Kirkpatrick.....		675	5	40 00	
Grundy Center*.....	9.0	444	422	301	23	W. D. Wells.....		990	7	37 14	
Guthrie Center*.....	9.0	349	349	228	64	F. E. Palmer.....		900	7	53 42	
Guttenburg*.....	10.0	445	202	157	43	S. Miller.....		650	5	46 00	
Hamburg*.....	8.0	697	551	398	32	J. O. King.....		1100	10	40 50	
Harlan*.....	9.0	748	673	494	105	A. B. Warner.....		1200	10	45 50	
Hartley.....	9.0	203	157	110	86	J. F. Miller.....		800	3	40 00	
Hawarden.....	9.0	256	194	120	77	J. L. Mishler.....		747	3	43 33	
Hedrick.....	8.0	288	200	133	27	D. T. Solenberger.....		400	3	30 00	
Holsteint.....	9.0	273	179	135	44	H. Olerich.....		720	3	41 66	
Hopkinton.....	9.0	275	151	116	51	C. R. Scroggie.....		675	3	38 00	
Hubbard.....	8.0	223	205	121	30	George Mathes.....		520	4	35 00	
Hull.....	10.0	285	214	147	39	D. M. Odle.....		700	3	45 00	
Humboldt.....	9.0	358	332	227	34	Clarence Messer.....		765	5	42 00	
Humeston*.....	9.0	271	190	142	33	Clara Crim.....		765	4	34 44	
Ida Grove.....	9.0	552	544	407	45	S. Yates.....		1200	10	30 16	
Iowa Falls*.....	9.0	725	660	353	55	J. Peasley.....		1100	10	47 77	
Ireton.....	9.0	182	163	110	72	C. L. Cobb.....		765	3	46 00	
Jefferson.....	9.0	665	552	380	27	E. D. Y. Culbertson.....		810	10	41 50	
Jesup.....	9.0	180	180	107	31	T. J. Durant.....		540	3	30 00	
Keillogg*.....	9.0	272	225	170	57	J. W. Oallison.....		675	4	37 50	
Keosauqua.....	8.0	410	351	232	24	A. B. Goss.....		800	5	37 50	
Keota.....	9.0	246	259	190	27	S. S. Wright.....		900	5	35 00	
Kingsley*.....	9.0	242	252	163	35	Clara W. Ellis.....		540	5	44 00	
Lake City*.....	9.0	472	438	288	27	M. F. Morgan.....		900	7	42 12	
Lake Mills.....	8.0	321	188	100	32	L. M. Parsons.....		400	3	30 00	
Lamoni.....	10.0	280	222	170	90	J. A. Gunsolly.....		585	4	30 00	
Lansingt.....	9.0	604	408	272	39	S. M. Mowatt.....		1073	7	35 43	
La Porte City.....	9.0	392	271	205	41	J. H. Leighton.....		510	5	40 00	
Le Claire.....	9.0	238	175	124	57	A. E. Baker.....		540	3	35 00	
Lehigh.....	8.0	441	320	255	68	O. Bond.....		440	4	35 00	
Lenox*.....	9.0	412	360	273	103	E. O. Arbuckle.....		750	5	40 00	
Leon*.....	9.0	518	503	350	50	V. R. McGinnis.....		800	8	47 25	
Lewis.....	9.0	255	204	174	44	H. B. Newcomb.....		630	4	43 75	
Lime Springs.....	9.0	237	194	119	61	John G. Love.....		675	4	30 00	
Linleville*.....	8.0	268	233	148	58	L. Buchanan.....		680	4	32 75	
Lisbon*.....	9.0	320	245	212	107	W. E. Abingast.....		585	5	38 50	
Little Sioux.....	8.0	183	144	110	59	Wilbur Guyton.....		520	3	35 00	

GRADED SCHOOLS--CONTINUED.

NAMES OF CITIES OR TOWNS.	No. months school between 5 and 21 in 1892.	Enrolled in school in 1891-92.	Average attend- ance in 1891-2.	Av. tuition per month for each scholar in aver- age attendance.	NAME OF SUPERIN- TENDENT OR PRINCIPAL, 1891-92.	Annual salary.	No. of other teach- ers.	Average salary per month of assist- ant teachers.
Logan*	9.0	406	378	298	1 60 H. E. Wheeler..	1000	9	43 89
Lucas	9.0	293	293	175	1 42 E. S. Wells.....	450	5	30 00
Madrid	9.0	240	199	120	1 37 B. A. Goan.....	520	3	40 00
Malcom	9.0	115	108	90	1 04 M. D. Hays.....	750	3	40 00
Malvern*	9.0	354	275	258	95 E. H. Hamilton.....	720	4	42 50
Manilla	10.0	320	300	185	1 20 E. A. Kreger.....	700	3	39 00
Manning	9.0	433	358	263	1 23 Sarah L. Garrett....	700	5	45 00
Manson*	9.0	410	305	282	1 19 G. W. Young.....	1000	5	38 57
Mapleton*	10.0	361	262	198	1 47 C. F. Garrett.....	900	5	40 00
Marcus	9.0	285	256	151	1 48 A. Brandvig.....	585	4	38 00
Marango**	9.5	655	580	460	1 33 C. H. Carson.....	1200	10	48 50
Maxwell	9.0	221	195	175	84 N. G. Richardson....	540	3	30 00
McGregor**	10.0	507	294	282	1 91 I. B. Smiley.....	1100	10	50 00
Mechanicsville**	9.0	260	225	174	1 35 L. F. Loos.....	675	4	40 00
Mediapolis*	8.0	213	190	147	1 04 R. A. Elwood.....	650	3	30 00
Menlo	9.0	176	163	122	1 70 R. C. Gibson.....	810	3	40 00
Milton	8.0	287	292	223	1 05 D. L. Newkirk.....	800	4	33 75
Mitchell	9.0	189	175	131	1 41 J. D. Stout.....	620	3	35 00
Mitchellville	9.0	192	209	131	1 45 R. Gettles.....	630	3	40 00
Monona	9.0	162	184	104	1 70 J. Parks.....	720	3	40 00
Monroe	8.0	372	370	291	1 19 T. J. Gaston.....	700	5	36 15
Montezuma	9.0	443	377	310	1 23 G. W. Bryan.....	1125	6	43 00
Monticello*	9.0	659	568	362	1 54 W. A. Doran.....	1200	10	41 00
Montour*	9.0	135	135	121	1 50 W. R. Paterson.....	675	3	38 33
Montrose*	7.0	232	232	189	86 W. H. Hopkirk.....	600	4	30 00
Morning Sun	9.0	398	283	207	1 41 A. M. Dornon.....	765	6	34 32
Moulton*	8.0	632	421	306	96 F. E. King.....	900	5	38 00
Mount Ayr	9.0	534	442	340	1 12 J. W. Wilkerson.....	800	7	41 43
Mount Vernon	9.0	335	260	232	1 07 H. R. Wright.....	675	6	40 00
Murray	8.0	257	253	167	1 17 Mary Taylor.....	520	4	40 00
Mystic	8.0	340	310	226	73 L. J. Fleming.....	600	5	35 00
Nashua**	9.0	277	302	246	1 51 W. Scott Prouty.....	900	6	39 16
Neba	9.0	339	284	190	1 03 W. B. Rowland.....	675	3	40 00
Nevada	9.0	577	483	345	1 54 L. T. Weld.....	1240	10	42 30
Newell	9.0	250	195	165	1 23 J. C. Sanders.....	720	4	36 25
New Hampton**	9.0	533	323	391	1 14 H. H. Monlux.....	1100	10	38 33
New London	9.0	201	183	114	1 23 S. B. Stonerook, jr..	450	3	30 00
New Sharon	9.0	342	290	278	1 08 E. C. Meredith.....	635	4	36 00
Nora Springs	9.0	276	211	117	1 67 W. A. Allis.....	720	3	35 00
North English	9.0	266	203	135	1 15 Clarence McCracken..	405	3	31 00
North McGregor	9.0	226	171	119	1 22 J. J. McFaul.....	540	3	38 00
Northwood	9.5	377	286	217	1 14 E. W. G. Vogenitz....	340	5	35 00
Oakdale	9.0	458	323	216	1 24 Phoebe Sites.....	800	6	50 02
Oakland	9.0	227	225	131	1 67 J. W. W. Laird.....	765	3	45 00
Oakbladt	9.0	345	352	275	1 25 J. H. Orenutt.....	900	6	40 38
Oelwein	9.0	385	328	233	75 F. S. Watson.....	675	4	31 25
Ozden	9.0	276	250	169	1 36 C. F. Curtiss.....	630	4	38 75
Qlin	9.0	220	200	149	1 21 T. J. Cowen.....	675	3	35 00
Onawa*	9.0	715	597	375	1 34 F. E. Lark.....	1000	9	43 35
Orange City	10.0	604	359	256	1 51 M. M. Mishler.....	900	7	40 00
Osage	9.0	773	651	449	1 20 Geo. H. Chandler.....	1250	10	40 50
Oxford	9.0	191	158	106	1 62 Eugene Henely.....	540	3	45 00
Oxford Junction	9.0	292	264	164	1 40 A. F. Burton.....	675	4	36 25
Pacific Junction	9.0	330	217	141	1 40 J. R. Graham.....	650	3	40 00
Panora	9.0	368	295	209	1 26 A. T. Whitmer.....	675	5	38 00
Parkersburg	9.0	253	256	180	1 61 C. A. Fullerton.....	675	6	42 50
Paullina*	9.5	225	186	128	1 76 M. C. Ladd.....	855	3	40 00
Peterson	9.0	126	117	113	1 56 D. A. Harman.....	675	3	33 33
Pleasantville	8.0	245	245	205	1 13 P. B. Woods.....	520	3	31 00
Pomeroy	9.0	237	216	115	1 49 John A. Kitz.....	540	3	40 00
Postville	9.0	412	267	200	1 58 J. F. Smith.....	900	5	37 50
Prairie City	8.0	300	280	163	1 39 D. M. Kelly.....	640	4	42 50
Pringle	8.0	205	201	112	1 86 J. J. Billingsley.....	680	3	40 00
Randolph	8.0	200	144	127	1 13 J. C. Condit.....	540	3	30 00
Redfield	8.0	228	206	157	1 32 J. H. Ellison.....	609	3	40 00
Reinbeck	10.0	379	280	181	1 05 W. H. Bloom.....	800	3	36 67
Rhodes	9.0	200	189	109	1 73 J. E. Stout.....	585	3	40 00
Riceville	8.0	193	150	157	1 04 M. O. Perry.....	600	3	30 00
River Park	9.5	407	264	165	1 17 G. W. Gordon.....	765	3	38 33
Riverton*	9.0	248	175	124	1 28 M. Dalley.....	800	3	35 00
Rockford*	9.0	382	328	223	1 49 L. B. Moffett.....	766	6	41 66
Rock Rapids	10.0	593	593	352	1 30 E. E. Blanchard.....	1300	9	45 82

GRADED SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF CITIES OR TOWNS.	No. Months school.	Enumeration be- tween 5 and 21 in 1892.	Enrolled in school in 1891-92.	Average attend- ance in 1891-92.	Av. Tuition per month for each scholar in aver- age attendance.	NAME OF SUPERIN- TENDENT OR PRINCIPAL, 1891-92.	Annual salary.	No. of other teach- ers.	Average salary per month of assist- ant teachers.
Rock Valley.....	9.0	315	218	133	180	G. G. Washburn.....	630	3	40 00
Rockwell.....	9.2	203	189	118	111	J. G. Doderer.....	675	3	36 00
Rockwell City*.....	9.0	211	235	150	148	P. C. Holdoegel.....	900	4	36 00
Rolfe.....	9.0	222	221	139	140	S. A. Emery.....	675	3	40 00
Russell.....	9.0	199	162	96	159	C. A. Goltry.....	420	3	33 33
Ruthven.....	9.0	235	244	133	105	Bessie Larsen.....	540	3	37 00
Sabula*†.....	9.0	276	263	186	133	P. E. Hoadley.....	765	4	33 75
Sac City*.....	9.0	479	364	266	137	J. N. Hamilton.....	765	7	30 25
Salem.....	9.0	210	194	119	125	W. S. Dey.....	480	3	30 00
Sanborn*†.....	9.0	385	329	208	133	W. I. Simpson.....	1000	7	30 25
Seranton.....	9.0	187	180	134	164	W. P. Johnson.....	675	4	37 50
Sergeant's Bluff.....	9.0	225	188	102	178	J. Chultz.....	630	3	38 00
Seymour*.....	7.0	480	398	281	82	S. L. Hill.....	490	6	31 07
Sheffield.....	9.0	192	151	100	154	W. J. Flint.....	720	3	40 00
Shelby.....	9.0	257	267	181	146	W. G. Durfee.....	765	4	46 25
Sheldon.....	9.0	600	476	341	135	W. X. Crider.....	1050	8	41 66
Shell Rock.....	9.0	244	231	160	139	F. E. Howard.....	675	4	37 50
Sibley.....	9.0	323	320	245	137	W. A. Ferguson.....	1000	5	45 00
Sidney*.....	9.0	327	301	247	131	S. M. Watt.....	900	6	40 00
Sigourney*.....	9.0	571	437	316	161	J. P. Dodds.....	1000	10	34 00
Sioux Rapids.....	8.5	275	226	166	111	J. E. Durkee.....	637	3	36 67
Sloan.....	9.0	234	194	128	168	W. N. Orris.....	675	4	40 00
Smithland.....	9.0	228	204	121	166	J. W. Rapp.....	467	3	40 00
Snow Hill.....	9.0	212	234	168	112	H. H. Wilson.....	480	3	35 00
Spencer*.....	9.0	739	630	418	153	F. E. Willard.....	1000	12	62 14
Spirit Lake.....	9.0	285	255	168	162	D. Gross.....	800	4	40 00
Springdale*.....	9.0	129	109	77	266	L. T. Hill.....	810	3	36 00
Springville*†.....	9.0	177	196	157	153	O. J. Trumbauer.....	855	4	41 00
St. Ansgar.....	9.0	278	229	146	104	A. M. Willson.....	585	3	30 00
Stanton.....	9.0	255	197	141	135	W. A. Peterson.....	400	3	37 50
State Center.....	9.0	345	318	228	164	Lucy Curtis.....	1000	6	47 50
Storm Lake.....	9.5	718	645	463	172	H. G. Jamson.....	1250	13	46 53
Story City.....	8.5	277	177	95	164	C. M. Brones.....	510	3	35 00
Strawberry Point*†.....	9.0	324	306	222	119	E. S. Hady.....	800	5	40 00
Sutherland.....	10.0	255	225	125	155	M. C. Fobes.....	650	3	45 10
Sumner.....	9.0	421	366	219	104	James Lawrey.....	800	5	30 00
Tabor.....	9.0	180	183	127	199	Miss A. L. Blakely.....	675	3	30 00
Tama City*.....	9.0	632	452	360	125	H. M. Rebok.....	1000	9	40 00
Tipton*.....	9.0	606	481	363	126	J. E. Luckey.....	1200	8	40 00
Toledo*.....	9.0	596	487	423	144	J. B. Young.....	1200	10	43 50
Traer*.....	9.0	363	349	276	127	E. H. Griffin.....	900	6	44 00
Union.....	8.5	230	173	151	157	S. Reece.....	675	3	38 96
Vail.....	9.0	298	158	101	198	A. M. Zollinger.....	720	3	40 00
Van Meter.....	9.0	282	230	155	110	F. W. Akers.....	540	3	38 33
Van Horne.....	9.0	120	149	118	148	N. S. Iorns.....	585	3	26 67
Victor.....	9.0	279	243	202	114	S. T. May.....	675	5	39 00
Villisca*.....	9.0	644	605	407	146	J. A. McLean.....	1000	11	42 00
Volga City*.....	9.0	156	143	112	134	L. A. Wescott.....	540	3	35 00
Walker.....	9.0	156	135	87	121	R. G. Popham.....	675	3	30 00
Wall Lake.....	9.0	194	173	123	166	F. F. Strong.....	675	3	38 33
Walnut*.....	9.0	343	259	208	144	W. Koehler.....	675	3	43 00
Wapello.....	9.0	384	220	210	90	W. A. Lester.....	720	5	32 00
Waucoma.....	9.0	202	169	117	124	J. W. Wyatt.....	540	3	30 00
Waukon*.....	9.5	628	399	266	138	H. F. Kiling.....	1000	8	40 71
West Branch*.....	9.0	225	232	178	156	Geo. I. Kelley.....	800	4	40 00
West Liberty*.....	9.0	447	351	271	204	J. M. Williams.....	1300	4	44 50
West Side.....	9.0	184	174	129	155	W. L. Hearst.....	720	3	40 00
West Union.....	9.0	566	442	308	134	C. K. Dukes.....	900	8	38 25
Wheatland*.....	9.0	234	162	130	135	W. F. Coulter.....	650	3	35 00
Whiting*.....	9.0	257	197	136	140	A. F. Hargrove.....	630	3	40 00
Williamsburg*.....	9.5	304	273	193	82	A. T. Hukill.....	1000	3	45 00
Wilton*.....	9.0	382	347	268	141	A. L. Brower.....	1000	3	45 00
Winfield.....	8.0	183	155	113	146	C. G. Keller.....	400	2	35 83
Woodbine*†.....	10.0	307	524	259	111	W. O. Riddell.....	700	5	52 40
Wyoming*.....	9.0	260	253	164	136	H. O. Coe.....	675	4	40 00

*Latin. †German.

State University of Iowa.

The State University of Iowa, founded in accordance with the provision of the constitution, is at the head of the public school system of the state. It comprises six departments, as follows:

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

This department takes up the work of education where the high school leaves off. Candidates may be admitted without examination, on graduation from most of the high schools of the state. There are six courses leading to the Bachelor's degree; classical, philosophical, letters, scientific, civil engineering, and electrical engineering. Each of these occupies four years.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Two years are required for this course. The graduates receive the degree LL.B., and are admitted to practice before the courts of the state and the United States.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Three years are necessary for graduation, when the degree M. D. is conferred.

THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This also requires three years' study, and the degree M. D. is conferred on the graduates.

THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

This course requires three years' work, and the degree D. D. S. is conferred.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department offers a two years' course and the degree Ph. G.

THE GRADUATES.

The university has already graduated from its several departments 3,540 students.

ATTENDANCE.

There are at present on the rolls of the various departments over 900 students. These receive instruction from 76 professors, assistant professors, lecturers and instructors.

For other information as to requirements, terms, or any other matters, address

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER,
PRESIDENT STATE UNIVERSITY,
Iowa City, Iowa.

Iowa State Normal School.

SCHOOL YEAR, 1891-92.

ATTENDANCE.

During the year 1891-92, there were 700 different students enrolled, classified as follows: Fourth year class, 28; third year class, 80; second year class, 122; first year classes—third term, 137; second term, 76; first term, 72; special students, 93; first year high school graduates' class, 62; second year high school graduates' class, 36.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

During the year eighty-nine counties were represented by one or more students. Of the ten counties not represented, five have representatives during the fall of 1892.

GRADUATES.

During the year 100 students were graduated: 23 from the four years' course; 53 from the three years' course; 21 from the high school graduates' course.

COURSES OF STUDY.

This institution now provides four courses of study, each with elective English and Latin subjects. Two state diploma courses leading to the degree Master of Didactics. Two regular state certificate courses, leading to the degree Bachelor of Didactics. A high school graduates' supplementary course, leading to the degree Bachelor of Didactics. A college graduates' professional course, leading to the Master's degree and preparing for state certificate and state diploma.

EXPENSES.

Tuition free to students intending to teach in Iowa. Contingent fee required by statute; fall term, \$4.00; winter term, \$3.00; spring term, \$3.00. Boarding at rates ranging at from \$2.00 to \$3.50, according to method. Other expenses as reasonable as in any other place in Iowa.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

AGE—At least sixteen years.

SCHOLARSHIP—At least 80 per cent of the questions required for a county teacher's certificate.

STATE CERTIFICATES AND LIFE DIPLOMAS.

By the act of the general assembly that became a law March 29, 1890, state certificates and life diplomas are granted to graduates of the Iowa State Normal School by the state board of educational examiners.

SCHOOL YEAR, 1892-93.

FALL TERM, 1892.—Total enrollment, 555. Faculty composed of seventeen members, specialists in the particular departments to which they are assigned.

For further information, address

H. H. SEERLEY,
PRESIDENT IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
Cedar Falls, Iowa.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

TERM OF OFFICE—JANUARY, 1892, TO JANUARY, 1894.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE.
Adair.....	†C. L. Wilson	Greenfield.
Adams.....	J. M. Bixler	Corning.
Allamakee.....	†W. J. Mitchell	Waukon.
Appanoose.....	P. H. Bradley.....	Centerville.
Audubon	*D. P. Repass.....	Audubon.
Benton.....	*E. K. McGogy	Vinton.
Black Hawk.....	†J. L. Buechele.....	Waterloo.
Boone.....	*B. P. Holst.....	Boorsboro.
Bremer.....	†S. F. Fiester	Waverly.
Buchanan.....	†W. E. Parker.....	Independence.
Buena Vista.....	†Thos. Walpole.....	Alta.
Butler.....	*G. F. Wood	Allison.
Calhoun	*L. L. Taylor.....	Rockwell City.
Carroll	F. T. Salmen.....	Carroll.
Cass.....	W. C. Moyer.....	Atlantic.
Cedar.....	*W. L. Etter	Tipton.
Cerro Gordo.....	*A. R. Sale.....	Mason City.
Cherokee.....	†Eva L. Gregg	Cherokee.
Chickasaw.....	*W. J. Nugent.....	New Hampton.
Clarke.....	Capitola Mardis.....	Osceola.
Clay.....	†John Dolvin.....	Spencer.
Clayton.....	†H. C. Bishop.....	Elkader.
Clinton.....	*J. Q. Jefferies	Clinton.
Crawford.....	Henry Kelly.....	Denison.
Dallas.....	*W. J. Hadley.....	Adel.
Davis.....	E. T. Matthews	Bloomfield.
Decatur.....	*A. A. Roy	Leon.
Delaware.....	†A. O. Stanger.....	Manchester.
Des Moines.....	E. G. Willard.....	Burlington.
Dickinson.....	†R. B. Young	Spirit Lake.
Dubuque.....	*J. G. Regan.....	Dubuque.
Emmet.....	*W. A. Ladd.....	Estherville.
Fayette.....	†F. D. Merritt.....	West Union.
Floyd.....	†L. B. Sunderlin	Nora Springs.
Franklin.....	†T. H. Hacker.....	Hampton.
Fremont.....	C. W. Durrette.....	Sidney.
Greene.....	*W. E. Jenison	Jefferson.
Grundy.....	W. W. Taylor.....	Grundy Center.
Guthrie.....	*L. M. Swindler.....	Guthrie Center.
Hamilton.....	J. H. Richard.....	Webster City.
Hancock.....	*C. H. Gove.....	Garner.
Hardin.....	*Mrs. M. A. Tanner.....	Eldora.
Harrison.....	*M. L. Dakan	Logan.
Henry.....	*C. W. Larkin.....	Mt. Pleasant.
Howard.....	†E. B. Champlin.....	Cresco.
Humboldt.....	*L. Hezzelwood.....	Humboldt.
Ida.....	†W. F. Kopplin.....	Ida Grove.
Iowa.....	*J. N. Stahl.....	Marengo.

*Re-elected. †Former county superintendent. ‡Two or more re-elections

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

TERM OF OFFICE—JANUARY, 1892, TO JANUARY, 1894.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE
Jackson	L. B. Parrshall	Maquoketa.
Jasper	*C. O. McLain	Newton.
Jefferson	*Alice L. Heald	Fairfield.
Johnson	*W. J. Baldwin	Iowa City.
Jones	†E. R. Moore	Anamosa.
Keokuk	*G. L. Bartow	Sigourney.
Kossuth	†B. F. Reed	Algona.
Lee	W. C. Anderson	Keokuk.
Linn	*F. S. Thompson	Marion.
Louisa	Lizzie Hughes	Wapello.
Lucas	*Carrie E. Allen	Chariton.
Lyon	D. E. McMullen	Alvord.
Madison	*T. H. Stone	Winterset.
Mahaska	*Mrs. E. H. Rogers	Oskaloosa.
Marion	*Mrs. M. Harsin	Knoxville.
Marshall	†E. P. Fogg	Marshalltown.
Mills	O. R. Patrick	Glenwood.
Mitchell	†R. C. Barrett	Osage.
Monona	Edmund Christie	Onawa.
Monroe	A. G. Henderson	Albia.
Montgomery	†W. W. Montgomery	Red Oak.
Muscatine	*E. A. Allbee	Muscatine.
O'Brien	Ella Seckerson	Primghar.
Osceola	*F. W. Hahn	Sibley.
Page	C. C. Hodges	Clarinda.
Palo Alto	†P. H. Donlon	Emmetsburg.
Plymouth	†Carrie A. Byrne	Le Mars.
Pocahontas	Cleland Gilchrist	Laurens.
Polk	W. A. McCord	Des Moines.
Pottawattamie	†J. K. Cooper	Council Bluffs.
Poweshiek	†S. W. Heath	Brooklyn.
Ringgold	*J. H. Richardson	Mt. Ayr.
Sac	C. E. Stallcop	Sac City.
Scott	†C. L. Saksdorf	Davenport.
Shelby	J. D. Dunlavy	Harlan.
Sioux	J. C. Trainer	Orange City.
Story	J. F. Reed	Nevada.
Tama	*W. L. Bywater	Toledo.
Taylor	Fannie Rutledge	Bedford.
Union	Charles Emerson	Creston.
Van Buren	†J. H. Landes	Keosauqua.
Wapello	*George Phillips	Ottumwa.
Warren	*W. G. Stanley	Indianola.
Washington	Lucy Swisher	Washington.
Wayne	*C. A. Niday	Corydon.
Webster	C. V. Findlay	Fort. Dodge.
Winnebago	*W. A. Chapman	Lake Mills.
Winneshiak	*H. L. Coffeen	Decorah.
Woodbury	*J. S. Shoup	Sioux City.
Worth	H. A. Dwelle	Northwood.
Wright	G. T. Eldridge	Clarion.

*Re-elected. †Former county superintendent. ‡Two or more re-elections.

1893.

ABSTRACT [A]—

SCHOOL

COUNTIES.	DISTRICTS.			SCHOOLS.			TEACHERS.			
	District townships.	Independent districts.	No. of sub-districts.	Ungraded.	Rooms in graded.	Av. duration in months.	Number employed.		Av. monthly compensation.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Adair	15	15	127	138	23	8.4	59	817	32 39	28 28
Adams	9	31	76	108	20	7.5	63	212	32 63	23 30
Allamakee	9	69	58	125	24	7.	30	196	35 86	24 72
Appanoose	13	30	98	122	42	6.7	70	170	36 28	29 32
Audubon	12	2	108	108	14	8.2	57	184	34 26	32 37
Benton	10	98	83	171	49	8.	64	358	39 73	28 83
Black Hawk	10	38	78	140	73	7.5	54	288	39 72	32 01
Boone	11	57	95	150	52	7.5	57	274	37 56	27 97
Bremer	6	62	43	101	27	7.6	20	186	44 26	35 17
Buchanan	9	84	78	133	45	8.3	36	207	38 14	27 86
Buena Vista	16	11	122	133	28	7.9	39	242	36 46	30 59
Butler	11	46	95	133	32	8.1	54	273	36 51	30 56
Calhoun	16	6	136	136	29	7.7	50	246	37 45	30 83
Carrroll	13	27	109	133	39	7.8	65	196	36 52	31 61
Cass	15	16	131	140	47	8.5	54	307	39 24	34 20
Cedar	12	43	100	135	36	7.9	34	255	47 41	31 28
Cerro Gordo	13	18	107	132	34	7.7	33	239	40 56	29 80
Cherokee	15	13	133	127	28	8.2	58	259	38 67	32 91
Chickasaw	5	60	53	110	26	7.5	34	203	35 82	26 16
Clarke	9	27	77	100	20	7.	40	203	30 40	27 09
Clay	16	2	116	116	17	7.4	35	196	34 91	30 07
Clayton	18	33	138	166	39	8.3	54	281	39 98	28 00
Clinton	13	37	131	158	109	7.9	35	257	53 48	32 79
Crawford	20	6	165	165	82	8.2	56	287	37 47	31 51
Dallas	13	32	116	139	56	7.9	81	273	38 21	32 63
Davis	6	67	37	95	23	6.6	52	123	31 78	27 78
Decatur	9	54	66	111	36	7.1	42	176	38 24	30 20
Delaware	14	26	109	127	34	7.9	88	242	37 27	27 59
Des Moines	6	54	25	79	108	8.7	48	186	54 52	37 38
Dickinson	6	9	57	58	7	7.8	31	80	34 93	29 62
Dubuque	10	50	66	120	108	8.9	35	221	55 05	31 67
Emmet	11	1	34	59	8	6.8	20	81	35 74	29 36
Fayette	12	82	108	178	42	7.3	37	334	37 62	24 70
Floyd	11	16	100	111	42	8.3	21	203	45 24	28 02
Franklin	16	31	108	137	21	7.6	29	203	37 78	30 69
Fremont	11	19	99	113	39	8.2	54	245	39 60	32 62
Greene	14	17	129	138	29	7.6	50	302	35 72	29 49
Grundy	10	41	85	121	20	8.1	42	218	37 35	30 36
Guthrie	14	21	128	141	45	7.8	51	294	35 90	29 51
Hamilton	15	24	111	133	26	7.6	50	255	35 65	31 10
Hancock	16	4	100	106	15	6.8	25	141	32 57	29 38
Hardin	9	64	70	141	47	7.3	30	292	41 23	33 82
Harrison	16	32	105	134	54	7.6	61	258	41 61	32 43
Henry	4	72	32	97	32	7.6	39	225	38 13	26 91
Howard	11	11	89	94	18	7.4	35	153	34 27	29 36
Humboldt	10	16	83	101	17	7.2	32	164	34 55	31 05
Ida	12	4	100	102	21	7.9	45	182	38 68	32 42
Iowa	10	65	70	124	36	8.	71	247	33 82	28 97
Jackson	14	46	103	119	50	8.	38	234	39 39	28 52
Jasper	17	29	158	158	65	7.5	73	350	38 57	32 15

REPORTS FOR 1893.

STATISTICS.

PUPILS.					SCHOOL-HOUSES.		GENERAL.			
Between the ages of 5 and 21		Enrolled in public schools	Total average attendance.	Av. tuition per month per pupil.	Number.	Value.	Value of apparatus.	No. of volumes in library.	No. of trees set out on grounds and in thrifty condition.	School rooms in which effects of stimulants and narcotics are taught.
Males.	Females.									
2,684	2,325	4,344	2,425	2 02	145	85,350	2,811	273	1,086	150
2,517	2,271	3,719	2,420	1 80	110	72,051	2,380	560	1,787	116
4,225	3,069	4,588	2,637	1 69	130	98,378	2,273	930	803	149
4,157	3,966	6,261	4,701	1 16	142	516,247	2,524	979	1,637	187
2,506	2,300	3,386	2,275	1 85	111	86,775	6,204	438	822	112
4,136	3,987	6,421	4,207	2 49	188	148,989	4,917	1,064	2,385	194
4,328	4,198	6,359	4,181	1 88	150	192,950	5,547	1,431	2,730	209
4,505	4,229	6,606	4,240	1 62	156	156,325	4,795	2,442	2,695	201
2,556	2,474	3,808	2,142	1 74	111	77,265	3,804	1,737	2,274	126
3,160	2,943	4,878	3,184	1 77	145	194,600	4,224	431	798	177
2,656	2,643	4,100	2,520	2 23	140	122,141	4,538	1,960	1,747	161
2,626	2,626	4,558	2,690	2 02	145	75,385	1,985	993	1,953	165
2,706	2,424	4,480	2,929	1 93	142	97,830	4,911	932	911	140
3,455	3,400	4,975	3,011	2 09	145	129,730	7,761	909	2,250	173
3,092	3,462	6,110	3,773	1 95	161	152,700	3,530	823	2,763	187
3,077	2,981	4,430	2,988	2 04	143	137,395	5,114	1,318	3,010	165
2,940	2,764	4,541	2,908	2 14	138	130,945	7,144	451	1,541	160
2,659	2,616	4,545	2,794	2 10	141	128,940	3,784	786	1,490	166
2,771	2,653	4,282	2,346	1 79	118	80,205	4,461	401	2,690	123
2,171	2,016	3,571	2,410	1 54	104	80,515	2,263	171	1,255	116
1,893	1,729	3,036	1,900	2 32	121	61,308	5,209	264	619	133
4,906	4,631	6,908	3,897	1 71	174	152,065	5,773	1,526	970	207
7,528	7,514	9,418	6,107	1 89	182	293,319	5,441	6,336	2,508	280
3,468	3,420	5,587	3,033	2 26	173	128,175	8,352	2,196	3,051	197
3,697	3,530	6,285	3,980	1 82	153	152,520	4,744	1,230	3,764	196
2,716	2,385	4,496	2,738	1 23	105	66,675	1,637	90	1,291	101
2,812	2,690	4,615	2,914	1 52	123	80,860	2,730	438	1,788	141
2,904	2,886	4,173	2,682	2 08	140	103,030	3,798	511	1,028	157
6,724	6,147	7,201	4,957	1 88	102	246,650	7,149	730	1,871	178
1,064	964	1,543	1,025	3 77	58	28,825	2,314	524	101	63
9,477	9,106	7,860	5,610	1 63	137	337,025	5,246	3,310	2,112	239
1,979	1,028	1,620	954	2 25	53	86,793	2,500	490	1,741	67
4,080	3,940	6,117	3,715	1 67	188	136,675	3,269	671	878	229
2,747	2,678	4,901	3,055	1 56	123	148,130	4,439	1,164	2,174	150
2,687	2,754	3,657	2,277	2 36	140	100,519	2,618	600	1,070	180
3,066	2,530	4,847	3,074	1 92	121	140,060	4,934	667	2,317	147
2,236	2,660	1,696	2,874	1 92	144	119,900	5,074	1,293	2,236	161
2,487	2,300	4,003	2,308	2 05	126	74,605	3,952	3,513	2,128	141
3,751	3,656	5,453	3,761	1 70	150	129,480	5,306	1,569	1,695	194
2,829	2,797	4,267	2,753	1 83	140	109,105	5,015	690	529	158
1,977	1,764	2,435	1,738	2 32	105	58,978	3,636	142	344	117
3,763	3,411	5,604	3,370	2 16	149	133,990	6,555	1,344	1,840	181
4,026	3,970	6,905	3,933	1 70	150	147,150	7,633	1,091	3,516	185
2,855	2,882	4,306	2,660	1 74	107	109,590	2,916	293	2,516	129
2,226	2,163	3,421	1,917	1 80	99	66,175	1,461	946	686	112
1,682	1,664	3,055	1,722	2 30	109	58,995	3,168	874	615	108
1,901	1,761	3,043	1,864	2 45	108	72,700	4,444	313	1,528	122
2,179	3,108	5,240	3,337	1 72	140	97,575	5,617	1,171	2,735	146
4,047	3,922	6,412	3,956	2 48	154	161,415	7,810	1,323	2,774	154
4,127	4,019	6,543	4,333	1 49	189	137,000	4,620	1,543	2,741	229

ABSTRACT [A]--

SCHOOL

COUNTIES.	DISTRICTS.			SCHOOLS.			TEACHERS.			
	District town-ships.	Independent districts.	No. of sub-districts.	Ungraded.	Rooms in graded.	Av. duration in months.	Number employed.		Av. monthly compensation.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jefferson.....	9	27	60	93	28	7.3	34	198	33 11	27 29
Johnson.....	16	48	114	157	54	7.8	35	315	41 73	27 29
Jones.....	9	68	60	129	44	8.	42	281	41 14	27 29
Keokuk.....	2	115	24	153	68	7.1	71	233	37 81	29 55
Kossuth.....	25	9	153	156	25	7.3	43	263	36 30	30 55
Lee.....	7	65	48	108	82	7.8	55	210	57 43	33 11
Linn.....	11	72	107	176	155	8.2	73	447	34 11	27 29
Louisa.....	9	26	57	80	28	8	35	161	43 65	27 29
Lucas.....	4	62	33	90	28	7.2	30	169	34 52	27 29
Lyon.....	3	18	20	109	23	7.6	49	157	34 44	27 29
Madison.....	12	25	101	129	29	7.3	52	274	32 28	30 55
Mahaska.....	9	79	68	152	66	7.8	55	322	30 92	30 55
Marion.....	4	114	22	137	53	7.5	63	239	35 24	27 29
Marshall.....	12	55	93	137	68	7.9	64	306	42 82	27 29
Mills.....	5	63	20	80	37	8.4	41	163	39 26	36 14
Mitchell.....	8	45	53	92	33	7.	40	169	40 08	32 16
Monona.....	17	13	119	134	27	7.8	43	258	35 79	27 29
Monroe.....	6	48	51	92	30	6.7	33	151	35 10	27 29
Montgomery.....	10	23	85	103	41	8.2	38	229	41 23	34 26
Muscatine.....	11	23	67	84	71	8.4	34	226	54 52	36 15
O'Brien.....	16	6	120	126	33	7.8	47	202	40 68	33 12
Osceola.....	9	3	67	78	10	7.4	32	121	36 40	34 20
Page.....	11	45	82	124	51	8.4	79	243	38 95	34 28
Palo Alto.....	16	3	109	109	15	7.4	37	171	34 80	32 06
Plymouth.....	23	5	156	159	34	8.2	53	246	36 49	37 06
Pocahontas.....	15	12	123	129	19	7.3	34	203	34 48	31 12
Polk.....	14	58	92	142	217	8.5	89	490	52 67	44 14
Pottawattamie.....	25	25	213	235	128	8.8	75	514	41 75	37 45
Poweshiek.....	14	24	118	137	43	8.2	72	287	36 16	32 54
Ringgold.....	12	37	100	128	25	7.6	68	165	32 95	28 05
Sac.....	16	7	133	133	29	7.9	53	240	35 11	30 68
Scott.....	12	27	79	104	117	9.4	65	209	60 16	42 80
Shelby.....	16	8	134	136	28	8.4	81	216	37 90	33 83
Sioux.....	19	15	142	157	46	8.8	69	252	37 29	33 76
Story.....	14	28	114	131	44	7.7	61	289	37 98	29 60
Tama.....	12	79	97	173	39	7.9	50	346	41 76	30 75
Taylor.....	13	28	100	113	38	8.	75	235	35 01	31 03
Union.....	10	22	90	108	46	8.	41	250	38 91	29 55
Van Buren.....	8	47	67	115	25	7.	52	180	37 32	28 66
Wapello.....	8	48	53	108	87	8.	45	239	41 24	25 47
Warren.....	6	97	41	129	34	7.	61	240	35 89	26 53
Washington.....	6	66	49	124	39	7.7	41	283	39 33	27 83
Wayne.....	13	33	89	116	32	7.9	71	225	34 04	26 11
Webster.....	19	34	142	174	39	7.5	42	319	36 55	31 67
Winnebago.....	12	2	76	78	12	6.7	35	100	30 33	26 24
Winneshek.....	15	39	104	130	36	7.	60	214	36 53	26 64
Woodbury.....	16	35	127	170	162	9.	54	358	45 14	42 15
Worth.....	12	3	85	84	10	6.4	33	125	32 02	28 70
Wright.....	16	5	118	128	28	7.4	37	221	39 10	31 32
Total.....	1,185	3,584	9,145	12,397	4,328	7.8	4,837	23,464	38 73	30 51

REPORTS FOR 1893—CONTINUED.

STATISTICS.

PUPILS.					SCHOOL-HOUSES.		GENERAL.				
Between the ages of 5 and 21		Enrolled in public schools.	Total average attendance.	Average tuition per mo. per pupil.	Number.	Value.	Value of apparatus.	No. of volumes in libraries.	No. of trees set out on grounds and in thrifty condition.	School rooms in which effects of stimulants and narcotics are taught.	
Males.	Females.										
2,742	2,555	4,168	2,584	1.53	101	95,305	2,291	863	1,567	119	
4,024	4,528	5,247	3,350	2.12	172	191,703	5,334	1,376	2,701	105	
3,448	3,243	5,203	3,355	1.75	138	135,965	5,721	720	2,364	162	
3,927	3,965	6,289	3,963	1.81	146	127,981	5,552	1,439	3,430	172	
3,106	2,752	4,282	2,422	2.65	163	103,657	9,740	840	891	180	
6,289	6,286	7,447	4,906	1.55	126	271,625	3,944	385	2,071	179	
8,220	8,272	11,107	8,257	1.51	207	472,855	7,662	2,382	3,402	222	
2,354	1,945	3,218	2,026	1.73	84	67,850	2,004	355	2,406	108	
2,476	2,248	3,679	2,338	1.59	99	82,625	1,919	1,140	1,127	112	
1,885	1,820	3,589	2,015	4.12	122	127,818	3,898	691	520	128	
2,788	2,832	4,819	2,657	1.84	139	90,120	1,225	645	2,712	158	
5,125	5,460	7,369	5,241	1.92	150	244,100	5,460	2,350	2,373	212	
4,157	4,116	6,707	4,105	1.48	152	164,190	3,671	1,186	2,057	190	
4,435	4,185	6,565	4,783	2.08	154	219,575	5,638	6,043	3,257	196	
2,187	2,580	3,911	2,338	1.91	90	94,700	4,740	2,282	1,378	102	
2,474	2,432	3,574	2,272	1.94	104	79,835	4,510	964	2,518	115	
2,917	2,779	4,546	2,747	2.05	139	86,572	4,633	598	1,665	159	
2,710	2,565	3,517	2,421	1.52	98	70,270	2,085	719	908	100	
2,920	2,717	4,698	3,027	1.90	113	142,470	3,125	2,143	3,003	144	
4,246	4,028	5,354	3,514	2.04	101	205,050	4,637	2,335	1,985	155	
2,435	2,269	4,055	2,658	2.15	134	84,769	5,373	1,259	1,812	157	
1,256	1,050	2,120	1,085	2.87	82	51,290	3,045	671	537	89	
3,607	3,676	6,284	3,764	1.70	135	155,268	5,032	1,041	3,823	135	
1,090	1,916	3,091	1,789	2.18	112	65,360	2,812	1,278	1,493	124	
3,768	3,513	5,415	3,360	1.94	167	141,370	6,825	1,244	2,160	193	
2,129	1,977	3,215	1,846	2.52	134	71,911	5,007	273	3,474	141	
11,713	10,413	15,126	9,852	2.16	186	938,470	16,079	7,435	2,464	346	
7,529	8,246	11,406	7,244	2.09	261	509,825	14,026	2,470	3,338	360	
3,100	2,901	5,116	3,386	2.00	147	121,775	2,844	2,799	3,568	178	
2,657	2,485	4,320	2,814	1.62	135	67,045	2,159	499	1,147	153	
2,758	2,501	4,523	2,757	1.96	141	88,464	4,105	361	1,298	162	
7,794	7,636	8,787	5,017	1.95	121	461,400	8,205	2,385	3,859	118	
3,373	2,973	4,948	3,119	1.98	143	107,480	5,551	956	3,110	163	
3,965	3,374	5,209	3,164	2.20	172	120,140	10,470	1,243	3,293	203	
3,514	3,225	5,276	3,200	1.92	145	139,700	3,729	840	2,038	175	
3,895	3,708	6,174	3,991	1.91	178	168,075	5,258	1,716	3,124	188	
4,022	2,969	4,979	3,322	1.64	131	100,465	3,831	451	1,708	150	
3,189	3,043	4,847	3,313	1.70	121	184,805	2,390	417	1,147	154	
3,062	2,779	4,857	3,011	1.44	114	97,790	2,047	618	1,334	140	
5,093	4,915	7,949	5,239	1.58	111	283,335	3,740	2,298	1,678	196	
4,114	3,156	5,180	3,180	1.60	140	109,305	3,105	331	1,412	157	
2,022	2,972	4,444	3,078	1.65	137	124,740	3,484	473	2,035	163	
2,700	2,812	4,757	3,096	1.43	122	77,800	3,165	1,004	782	148	
4,428	4,173	5,836	3,545	1.98	185	254,172	7,410	604	1,227	215	
1,080	1,769	2,689	1,349	1.87	76	46,860	2,893	560	243	91	
2,965	3,712	5,043	2,663	2.01	146	106,110	4,225	1,040	833	158	
8,261	8,267	10,841	6,752	2.31	211	631,250	5,370	2,003	2,293	331	
1,871	1,804	2,738	1,592	1.95	88	42,749	3,025	186	422	94	
2,550	2,479	4,185	2,456	2.25	131	84,490	5,678	895	1,119	158	
50,720	36,420	513,514	324,217	1.89	13,433	15,110,494	461,094	122,728	189,676	15,963	

ABSTRACT [B]—

SCHOOL

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.									
	DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.					
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for school-houses and sites.	Paid on bonds and interest.	Paid for libraries and apparatus.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.	
Adair.....	1875 43	4208 14	3555 50	9639 07	5456 46	1696 95	4 09	343 51	218 75	
Adams.....	5743 46	2190 01	874 08	8808 55	5455 60	450 78		594 21	2307 34	
Allamakee..	3261 20	4039 40	287 43	7588 03	3270 63	3092 15	11 50	87 23	1136 40	
Appanoose..	2478 18	5349 07	2055 31	9882 56	3651 42	2446 32		1251 74	5333 06	
Audubon....	932 02	2508 65	120 00	3650 67	1543 06	511 60		525 26	1070 75	
Benton.....	1380 38	4815 81	5013 47	11209 86	4374 11	3375 20		1151 83	2308 72	
Black Hawk	10472 65	5774 08	23687 02	39933 75	16865 51	2575 30	29 33	685 28	19708 33	
Boone.....	10238 55	6844 62	13440 72	30523 89	16109 98	3550 15	273 71	392 16	10188 99	
Bremer.....	1053 08	1986 23	120 12	3160 03	1363 79	946 05		103 63	746 56	
Buchanan...	11354 25	5822 59	1412 07	18588 91	11538 00	2436 19	62 30	334 82	4237 60	
Bu'na Vista	7264 48	8897 20	7770 77	23932 45	14247 32	4261 04	132 00	673 91	4618 18	
Butler.....	2447 28	3215 73	55 42	5718 43	761 27	1015 51	92 91	1047 21	2861 33	
Calhoun....	3193 36	6969 09	1103 43	11265 88	3171 55	1253 47		1675 87	5164 99	
Carroll.....	2639 02	3004 10	1134 23	6778 25	108 31	2215 49	40 27	1866 62	2547 36	
Cass.....	3001 82	8076 69	3517 17	14595 68	3283 30	7209 36		1737 20	2366 12	
Cedar.....	2123 74	4245 88	6547 27	12916 89	6196 24	1653 03		1713 50	3355 12	
Cerro Gordo	1845 14	8177 92	2510 87	12562 93	6063 52	2915 06	373 80	1715 27	1493 28	
Cherokee....	5529 61	12432 04	346 52	18308 17	2451 21	11678 43	47 70	1129 29	3001 54	
Chickasaw..	3177 13	3152 63	4924 84	11254 60	9213 68	833 78	28 50	238 52	940 12	
Clarke.....	563 68	3112 46	341 78	3927 92	288 96	836 31	4 66	2139 99	657 56	
Clay.....	419 38	5150 51	178 80	5968 69	3942 79	358 89	111 80	630 78	824 43	
Clayton....	3045 58	2060 21	367 84	5472 63	2405 61	555 97	17 00	1162 89	1331 16	
Clinton....	2631 40	16792 22	36805 62	58229 24	36642 59	10650 85		6501 19	4425 61	
Crawford...	4058 08	8013 62	816 36	12888 06	3421 88	3528 00	368 90	1277 71	4291 37	
Dallas.....	2332 37	6524 75	4686 17	13543 29	4009 37	2394 49	6 20	2949 19	3284 04	
Davis.....	12	400 58		400 70	801 17	85 51		12	13 30	
Decatur....	2173 21	5052 58	1696 98	8922 77	2238 22	2292 48	91 10	1686 76	2614 21	
Delaware....	4837 90	3261 55	4067 32	12366 77	1307 69	1074 34		3083 33	6801 41	
Des Moines..	286 75	6907 34	16094 36	23288 45	14173 21	7484 61	70 01	270 57	1241 05	
Dickinson..	1458 91	4471 60	639 23	6569 74	3231 74	918 12	208 40	739 79	1471 70	
Dubuque....	8412 58	11550 16	2818 29	22781 03	19163 41	792 25	84 48	868 54	1882 35	
Emmet.....	2626 20	3780 50	172 51	6579 27	2258 45	1442 01		1165 55	1712 66	
Fayette....	2102 92	4110 10	3386 63	9599 74	5026 47	1998 81	259 31	655 49	1659 66	
Floyd.....	732 28	2825 28	8332 13	11889 69	5872 12	1274 29		249 38	4366 90	
Franklin....	4615 87	5160 14	15010 12	24786 13	15746 87	1867 95	43 71	216 39	6991 21	
Fremont....	3617 36	4815 78	15631 11	24064 25	3153 52	10023 25	11 10	1507 07	2769 31	
Greene.....	2970 43	4549 83	296 25	7825 51	590 36	1540 36		3518 14	2176 65	
Grundy.....	763 81	1072 85	568 36	3305 02	603 05	1190 75	103 33	1125 91	275 98	
Guthrie....	6442 47	8371 00	2030 59	16913 06	4416 39	4991 71		426 44	7178 52	
Hamilton...	2076 44	8796 68	9798 12	20671 24	16497 25	1255 20		528 67	2390 12	
Hancock....	13204 64	8618 05	2231 71	24058 40	14961 27	1200 51	561 58	2728 19	4606 85	
Hardin.....	1610 72	7433 81	1126 75	10171 08	3715 11	1502 28		2212 36	2651 33	
Harrison...	5781 71	7207 37	8183 25	21172 33	3620 33	4109 97	185 34	906 46	12350 23	
Henry.....	296 36	762 71	2681 00	3720 07	2022 38	344 64	37 50	29 81	1325 74	
Howard.....	1186 35	2726 07	5458 10	9370 52	5892 15	677 55	19 00	1102 27	1679 55	
Humboldt...	4918 47	4475 78	11684 78	21079 03	15741 14	455 18		498 39	4384 32	
Iowa.....	2287 15	4382 89	600 00	7270 04	1085 59	4001 63		201 19	1981 63	
Jackson....	1983 83	5086 22	2415 51	9485 56	5206 85	2034 25	94 20	485 62	1664 64	
Jasper.....	2219 36	6772 98	1239 05	10231 39	970 24	722 00	333 00	3440 74	4765 31	
Jasper.....	2121 57	9577 44	1743 46	13442 47	3902 29	5032 25		1000 48	3507 45	

REPORTS FOR 1893.

FINANCES.

CONTINGENT FUND.												
DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.								
On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Received for fuel, rent, repairs, insurance and janitors.	Paid secretaries and treasurers.	Paid for records, dictionaries and apparatus.	Paid for text books and supplies to be resold.	Paid for general supplies.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.		
\$ 735 85	\$ 1250 72	\$ 505 78	\$ 2102 36	\$ 8930 85	\$ 1337 56	\$ 199 25	\$ 42 92	\$ 1170 27	\$ 1672 62	\$ 7198 80		
2181 86	8275 71	2246 37	12653 88	6148 26	927 70	154 19	1192 72	977 61	1749 77	1503 63		
2223 14	9010 98	782 59	12722 71	6230 03	1105 74	288 48	560 34	834 71	463 79	3240 62		
476 54	10491 09	3956 21	19147 84	4956 48	906 73	113 00	10 00	933 26	8924 43	3303 94		
487 59	11577 36	885 77	16860 41	5020 16	1020 27	329 03	449 40	3139 99	1290 33	4711 23		
1242 79	17618 17	1744 61	31795 57	15784 32	1773 96	348 50	222 07	1259 25	1994 47	10412 91		
650 90	1734 41	1332 40	27917 71	18362 46	1274 17	354 83	70 09	1758 34	880 52	5217 30		
634 83	12633 23	1664 21	12870 27	10896 76	1758 75	913 27	319 54	1298 13	1296 92	5395 90		
628 03	7464 72	1024 94	14746 69	6871 51	1133 58	134 10	.....	846 96	562 44	5178 10		
436 75	15034 30	6542 72	25981 77	14452 02	1268 63	351 83	329 03	3036 97	1411 47	5191 82		
704 49	14144 74	1280 30	22469 43	9860 78	1141 50	691 71	1002 26	1838 52	1725 15	6209 51		
9157 24	10487 85	1622 96	21268 05	8122 59	1398 34	566 20	59 07	1272 22	1298 11	8135 52		
6212 55	13048 70	900 44	20161 69	8339 11	1532 22	914 87	417 57	3478 60	566 79	4912 53		
2490 09	16218 60	2615 79	26913 88	11992 62	1647 67	881 09	558 80	2635 10	1749 97	7448 63		
9496 61	20447 75	575 81	30520 17	14217 60	1506 64	559 33	507 68	3632 40	2535 25	7561 27		
6529 30	12529 60	2107 81	21526 71	9513 80	1326 12	665 14	206 36	1497 24	1500 80	6817 25		
7229 14	14971 25	2207 29	25657 68	12741 04	1182 66	711 78	144 11	2710 44	3219 93	4947 72		
7965 44	15784 55	3688 58	27408 97	10023 97	1554 58	505 95	9 50	1580 87	4670 43	9057 67		
627 54	9143 55	2843 90	16990 03	8222 86	1044 91	364 21	321 91	1103 70	1147 63	3854 81		
392 58	8281 90	345 10	11686 58	6738 16	880 66	98 84	.....	799 33	343 07	2826 52		
5391 07	9412 64	1717 28	16461 03	7050 25	970 22	942 70	343 03	1599 92	1019 00	4545 91		
7676 58	12713 46	2652 26	20410 30	8455 54	1723 30	484 59	423 15	1114 87	1923 73	6785 12		
10044 95	26219 37	6346 52	42610 84	21826 64	1827 05	310 45	176 51	2658 28	5784 56	10026 45		
7530 42	19668 20	2066 33	29264 95	13303 17	1668 33	809 17	825 44	2517 04	1212 87	8428 93		
7570 79	15893 11	1193 11	24657 01	11136 58	1667 76	252 45	146 52	3492 99	1250 75	6709 96		
7251 99	5741 81	1270 27	9864 07	5002 92	823 53	10 73	.....	730 65	217 37	2178 87		
3976 31	8696 29	1171 10	13434 71	7322 24	1046 22	318 33	53 26	822 61	957 60	2914 45		
4201 63	10247 87	3210 87	18349 77	8218 32	1137 30	274 10	111 24	2109 00	1131 51	5368 30		
1540 74	26281 09	769 91	30391 74	16583 51	1204 40	717 31	103 12	1636 90	7526 21	2820 29		
182 70	4056 75	288 27	6773 72	3474 87	711 21	107 25	.....	345 77	411 02	1723 60		
6412 35	34988 03	585 60	41985 98	28507 64	3111 15	198 88	10 55	4109 49	1069 61	4978 66		
850 78	5441 45	503 91	6796 04	3632 37	512 82	270 87	261 31	538 06	428 46	1151 25		
7108 81	11519 69	1781 14	20409 64	9235 86	1502 55	226 16	136 29	1819 73	914 62	6574 43		
4270 03	10371 16	4923 36	19564 56	11148 26	824 59	246 92	.....	2017 51	1968 70	3358 57		
6099 42	14498 97	2000 62	20458 01	9141 34	1365 23	488 16	112 04	1762 81	934 40	6654 03		
6583 75	11296 25	6106 22	21176 22	9394 95	992 86	355 03	3 10	3684 65	4044 47	2701 16		
6647 06	12312 35	2597 23	21556 96	9500 84	1419 93	834 53	229 48	3585 66	1292 06	4603 56		
522 82	8160 58	1366 70	14855 10	7690 43	1058 34	379 33	68 76	986 76	587 10	4175 29		
3572 70	16287 26	1526 88	23986 84	12075 11	1175 10	363 22	190 77	2571 39	1209 71	5501 54		
847 17	9983 78	515 28	19316 23	5904 87	1216 80	232 34	.....	3214 79	804 79	7942 64		
6733 08	8547 33	386 74	15889 15	7120 17	1134 55	759 31	305 22	1315 34	1407 35	3548 21		
824 41	14765 28	2512 55	26102 24	11944 98	1691 67	708 39	241 51	3232 63	3002 93	5280 13		
11249 49	19794 94	1151 45	31094 78	14330 65	1643 88	1073 90	80 95	2566 02	1716 51	9642 87		
821 85	8888 37	1036 31	17546 53	7885 59	1098 53	849 89	.....	1151 73	1072 67	4618 12		
242 03	1621 10	1136 41	12979 54	7202 20	750 01	203 83	5 81	1277 60	358 16	3081 87		
2671 08	6577 50	190 97	9439 55	4875 79	833 07	153 11	38 42	1106 49	393 13	2039 54		
5773 49	10614 93	484 56	15872 98	8163 75	1008 00	341 88	.....	661 84	338 02	5359 49		
5248 18	11258 99	4963 66	21170 83	10141 44	1430 65	686 21	952 20	1038 06	1458 75	4562 68		
7412 16	13857 57	3670 93	24940 96	9990 77	1610 48	826 40	13 50	1503 61	5051 25	5044 95		
9788 59	15916 43	1321 13	27026 55	10676 56	1486 40	213 35	464 97	1115 84	2016 66	11052 77		

ABSTRACT [B]—

SCHOOL

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.									
	DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.					On hand.
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for school-houses and sites.	Paid on bonds and interest.	Paid for libraries and apparatus.	Paid for other purposes.		
Jefferson	516 17	4716 91	4330 41	9663 49	6217 50	2357 40	.....	664 53	524 06	
Johnson	5776 95	3939 05	694 44	10411 04	4922 25	1981 35	1148 94	307 99	2050 51	
Jones	2193 09	2626 60	1114 18	5933 87	300 00	995 00	.....	1581 65	3057 22	
Keokuk	6908 15	7374 90	3215 08	16771 87	8470 40	3541 34	10 00	570 05	4180 08	
Kossuth	6838 81	9139 68	2127 50	18106 08	7644 53	2867 45	288 05	2684 96	4620 47	
Lee	536 69	7294 23	13618 38	21449 50	4329 50	4548 05	.....	9153 89	3414 97	
Linn	7498 80	24976 91	23078 58	55552 09	21326 23	27515 43	454 53	391 40	5864 50	
Louisa	881 60	3534 36	427 74	4843 83	1051 24	1046 13	.....	1092 05	1654 41	
Lucas	5401 37	4368 13	537 31	10304 81	178 73	1871 25	102 63	5681 86	2470 04	
Lyon	5167 67	13235 07	970 63	19373 37	8007 30	4353 59	17 30	3385 17	3610 01	
Madison	1464 91	1916 62	1401 09	4782 62	1680 28	20 57	.....	767 37	2414 40	
Mahaska	2153 90	12161 29	3027 08	17342 27	14355 24	2508 03	517 56	3037 54	1925 30	
Marion	3344 36	6197 65	1727 82	11269 83	2967 66	4092 42	50	1036 23	3173 02	
Marshall	3201 22	10709 61	40393 82	54304 65	17339 82	3451 62	27 80	3066 88	30218 53	
Mills	3226 48	6039 67	1724 11	10990 26	2360 38	3525 31	50 42	1635 54	3427 61	
Mitchell	370 14	1327 93	282 12	1980 19	540 93	309 81	52 15	382 18	666 52	
Monona	3049 05	6562 23	2445 43	12676 71	3639 99	2569 63	300 00	1491 61	4945 44	
Monroe	1930 05	2671 49	480 32	5081 86	1686 63	1142 92	8 62	131 18	1312 31	
Montgom'ry	6360 92	10455 31	10000 00	26816 23	10226 54	4485 00	76 32	977 94	11050 43	
Muscatine	9533 60	4943 11	4748 16	19224 87	17063 26	1595 00	.....	6 00	500 61	
O'Brien	3364 15	9235 15	4106 00	16705 30	3968 91	8747 07	2 96	1070 70	2915 66	
Osceola	1868 05	6642 20	120 02	8630 27	5000 55	545 38	59 09	1506 14	1369 11	
Page	3384 92	7447 12	2546 84	13378 88	1339 42	8837 22	21 73	526 78	2653 53	
Palo Alto	3794 16	4821 81	1569 02	10214 99	5439 64	2437 27	120 50	318 24	1569 34	
Plymouth	5635 78	12169 75	9301 45	27106 98	5744 69	10659 08	455 02	724 44	913 75	
Pocahontas	2813 65	7490 70	1060 58	11386 32	6471 82	1925 98	18 50	608 51	2170 51	
Polk	19744 67	46348 94	4193 45	70287 26	15916 19	43007 62	.....	2274 55	8488 40	
Pot'wat'mie	25671 45	11504 10	13745 91	51361 46	32565 84	9317 23	406 08	1147 84	7824 47	
Poweshiek	4815 49	4934 71	470 00	10220 20	6113 34	1933 30	15 00	466 62	1692 94	
Ringgold	1517 55	5487 51	2483 58	9488 64	2178 96	5175 47	.....	913 34	1220 67	
Sac	1529 06	4454 72	7006 54	12991 21	2514 11	6444 89	19 74	2644 81	1367 66	
Scott	3182 26	20800 17	1685 29	25607 72	23298 31	593 20	.....	143 23	1352 36	
Shelby	1811 47	6177 51	4104 38	11593 36	2509 65	5484 89	.....	2391 90	1206 92	
Sioux	6351 07	12819 95	20749 45	39920 17	25658 03	3935 40	193 53	3313 67	6819 54	
Story	3174 20	3635 34	2497 19	9306 73	1751 59	2300 28	1133 58	602 53	3518 75	
Tama	4967 72	9773 12	11367 04	26127 88	9757 05	10883 97	171 34	2802 41	2623 11	
Taylor	2220 15	3489 15	721 28	6431 58	1879 96	2246 50	.....	1288 06	1017 06	
Union	1482 35	16581 75	1782 34	19846 44	13337 16	3274 39	1240 70	627 00	1367 19	
Van Buren	1108 60	3784 36	958 16	5851 12	1997 22	989 46	.....	1644 24	1224 20	
Wapello	3381 72	17500 26	3989 77	24871 75	20156 44	2221 81	16 19	902 32	1574 99	
Warren	1104 25	4118 45	16297 32	21520 32	11672 28	1377 90	.....	663 34	7895 50	
Washington	5313 54	2751 06	7683 00	15747 60	10916 56	2239 70	90 87	1178 71	1321 76	
Wayne	970 06	3409 33	3558 86	7668 25	1040 26	4063 57	56 75	1786 70	820 97	
Webster	2230 51	8913 77	1978 41	13122 69	2930 67	3734 75	7 27	4585 37	1864 63	
Winnebago	962 36	3982 05	2347 92	7313 23	5652 39	730 60	73 40	303 95	553 69	
Winneblesh	1309 82	1402 75	40 00	2752 57	660 36	110 60	.....	359 33	1642 28	
Woodbury	3595 61	39084 72	84162 20	126822 53	33122 40	722 90	33 75	88147 57	4796 91	
Worth	1513 31	1975 86	332 40	3821 57	1788 59	715 75	.....	261 41	1055 82	
Wright	3268 01	7049 70	852 12	11169 83	4147 10	3601 02	100 00	1137 84	2093 57	
Total	370116 23	708390 18	569821 45	1648327 86	707170 53	361891 30	10986 65	223021 26	344358 12	

1893.]

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

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REPORTS FOR 1893-- CONTINUED.

FINANCES.

CONTINGENT FUND.

DEBIT.			Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.							
On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for fuel, rent, repairs, insurance and janitors.	Paid secretaries and treasurers.	Paid for records, dictionaries and apparatus.	Paid for text-books and supplies to be resold.	Paid for general supplies.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.	
5318 42	768 79	134 71	\$13111 92	\$ 6884 79	\$ 1073 51	\$ 90 28	\$ 832 07	\$ 752 61	\$ 5978 66		
6631 54	1521 46	8579 18	31132 48	9831 71	1494 31	199 33	311 32	12101 42	1232 93	5961 46	
6550 72	1424 46	1911 62	22746 80	11661 76	1350 83	850 91	610 55	961 60	1776 70	5531 45	
9400 15	12214 94	1170 47	22785 56	9617 50	1609 45	906 44	95 04	1582 52	1011 92	7962 69	
7953 49	12665 08	1645 29	21719 46	9698 75	1756 03	1314 11	457 33	2170 79	1053 66	5238 70	
7080 82	17256 69	630 76	24977 27	13073 91	1137 92	210 60	90 46	1118 59	4294 20	5042 50	
16129 15	35526 32	1230 27	54885 74	29823 16	2338 82	342 24	210 85	3448 41	2552 85	19219 40	
2412 17	7036 65	1356 83	10305 65	6800 75	766 85	584 05	2 00	926 00	746 36	978 74	
3635 09	8359 98	484 05	10222 12	11007 97	1075 65	120 91	.....	795 63	820 27	3101 69	
3274 60	9808 65	1583 78	14698 03	6136 42	1445 71	526 38	650 68	927 92	2400 33	2610 59	
4587 88	12147 59	1544 84	18280 11	10100 47	904 00	24 00	313 43	1617 25	298 54	5022 42	
5421 58	16315 30	5310 00	27117 96	12426 81	1588 71	187 10	242 56	1549 24	6359 52	4764 02	
4749 57	15555 94	6966 06	27485 57	14223 23	1644 31	215 02	1110 84	1263 10	4005 11	4993 96	
19131 16	21710 03	7793 59	39604 78	18118 58	1430 92	828 40	2330 00	4484 17	3100 70	9311 92	
4824 49	10123 63	2126 69	17412 81	5485 83	1374 16	1103 26	427 06	746 25	2871 10	5405 15	
4824 49	870 95	1471 58	14593 18	6004 39	919 46	242 82	.....	1810 80	1055 96	3759 81	
7617 00	12121 21	985 05	20745 16	7091 41	827 75	375 23	97 70	2554 15	1266 39	8532 53	
2912 31	7240 46	276 67	10449 44	6159 07	960 23	26 50	144 49	355 24	1297 25	1506 68	
5107 70	14125 89	6566 05	23799 64	12625 56	992 40	819 22	25 00	1542 84	6044 04	1750 18	
2526 71	17223 26	2600 72	22450 69	13827 59	1451 52	541 41	1786 05	1485 05	1110 94	2248 13	
3906 50	13459 35	1568 13	18033 98	9096 57	1353 53	258 52	697 60	2083 53	1220 12	4221 71	
6102 95	3622 28	48 59	11813 82	4045 71	757 85	347 00	444 24	778 50	578 89	4261 63	
5387 65	13083 94	1675 89	22757 48	12819 82	1548 88	210 19	67 95	1871 77	1285 36	4944 51	
5520 25	8165 50	328 24	13177 99	6436 26	1027 00	760 14	65 74	1093 91	731 09	3658 85	
6201 80	16794 54	732 36	23830 70	10980 97	2039 68	1054 04	267 10	1768 24	1277 30	6443 37	
5493 29	12240 07	525 54	18218 70	8163 81	1194 29	229 15	101 10	1917 61	1817 64	4795 10	
7088 10	7215 48	10156 55	60723 13	43477 77	3198 50	1114 40	5243 25	12580 41	10567 00	7541 80	
1752 66	3628 99	3728 94	56277 59	32130 95	2528 87	1323 41	1413 21	4807 14	2494 47	11579 54	
5187 85	13123 33	3115 89	21427 07	12045 95	1159 23	493 71	1157 98	1585 16	1756 05	3228 99	
2481 83	8338 77	1817 91	12638 51	7738 72	1021 81	139 15	.....	858 05	293 67	2587 11	
6283 81	10150 99	2011 32	18416 12	9812 43	1143 47	206 42	13 94	1321 97	944 98	4072 91	
1096 47	28237 04	5044 86	43588 37	21464 22	2551 80	1057 99	3922 72	2098 67	5810 51	6682 48	
5765 08	13094 97	2135 89	21334 93	9315 21	1434 42	755 01	4 24	2625 89	890 06	6311 10	
7522 89	16727 63	6493 43	30553 45	12985 56	2051 69	1288 36	552 71	1937 60	4241 53	7496 00	
7523 15	10666 34	4934 16	23226 65	12075 57	1319 22	234 95	1334 12	1819 53	1301 21	5052 65	
1126 40	19066 46	770 74	31463 66	13650 23	2072 52	446 46	467 90	2192 46	3024 98	9611 11	
5025 86	12254 25	2239 91	20124 02	10840 87	1563 98	311 90	186 64	1317 91	922 86	4949 78	
4466 35	17020 24	10781 80	32268 39	18013 57	1277 56	159 15	1434 47	2557 54	735 67	8090 43	
3664 29	6311 63	850 19	11036 11	4384 30	969 00	147 88	100 00	722 57	959 42	3742 94	
4437 72	22340 37	923 52	27697 61	16814 92	1252 84	369 25	379 47	3360 02	1368 02	4146 09	
4562 29	987 76	1715 39	16079 54	7231 46	1302 82	121 18	664 30	1285 15	1374 01	4100 62	
5777 41	10222 67	677 91	16985 39	8400 42	1113 74	446 53	37 50	1170 41	1040 67	4475 12	
5410 04	824 20	1713 12	15428 36	7215 12	1137 30	84 16	.....	1101 92	1484 72	4405 14	
3055 99	16258 85	3849 96	25514 80	16111 80	1571 22	123 70	427 18	3937 04	2313 71	5530 15	
2862 56	6653 54	614 96	16161 06	4890 80	834 75	111 40	116 90	1012 33	232 18	2062 64	
6234 64	9001 04	90 71	15786 39	7692 34	1167 35	379 59	.....	740 47	463 61	5334 03	
1212 57	5714 14	3063 52	72860 23	42810 83	2343 10	2050 51	5081 23	4468 63	3244 10	12981 83	
487 37	6179 17	113 29	10679 83	3601 28	506 02	241 22	1 90	1880 16	688 85	3560 40	
5601 33	11861 43	458 81	17381 57	8414 47	1000 50	922 91	34 27	1529 35	1691 25	3788 82	
60542 77	142188 30	229005 97	2251834 04	1098635 58	132863 11	47750 05	44852 02	202737 63	195389 14	535596 30	

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1893.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS' FUND.							
	DEBIT.				Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.		
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from semi-annual apportionment.	Received from other sources.		Paid teachers.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
Adair.....	27839 84	33764 81	5710 54	432 88	67747 27	41278 71	9 08	26450 48
Adams.....	10242 85	27230 14	5008 07	1067 99	43564 05	32671 80	1143 51	9748 74
Allamakee.....	9975 16	25329 77	5948 75	650 10	41908 78	31154 99	241 87	10506 92
Appanoose.....	15975 08	30616 73	6425 90	628 50	53646 21	36498 57	363 72	16733 92
Audubon.....	15388 65	29201 70	4388 40	322 74	49801 55	34780 04	46 23	14475 28
Benton.....	39509 06	45617 16	11782 78	881 07	97790 97	50993 05	1649 86	36148 06
Black Hawk.....	28445 86	50000 00	10553 50	1041 21	90040 57	63105 33	149 42	26735 82
Boone.....	24042 28	42595 94	9615 20	404 10	76457 52	51647 17	156 41	24353 94
Bremer.....	18794 18	21943 44	4854 05	1232 71	46825 28	28376 19	680 89	17736 30
Buchanan.....	21562 33	36056 55	8968 88	800 87	67388 63	46524 91	439 76	20423 96
Buena Vista.....	20644 02	36636 19	6035 29	2601 36	65916 86	44465 66	2453 78	18997 42
Butler.....	24829 73	33247 10	7673 56	1676 95	67427 34	44144 73	160 47	23212 14
Calhoun.....	16257 21	36274 41	4901 66	811 66	58244 94	43503 37	216 22	14435 35
Carroll.....	18298 88	41032 29	6461 70	946 28	66739 15	49304 06	1706 54	15728 55
Cass.....	29846 80	55474 49	7329 28	1139 18	93789 84	62732 70	635 50	30421 64
Cedar.....	28551 92	40846 42	8214 77	1339 08	78952 19	49858 84	548 96	28544 37
Cerro Gordo.....	16496 58	34754 98	5758 22	4209 02	61218 80	46356 73	239 29	14622 78
Cherokee.....	25096 81	43127 32	7584 50	292 49	76071 12	48282 86	100 00	27688 26
Chickasaw.....	13502 75	24493 47	4909 27	1500 39	44405 88	32194 60	403 98	11907 30
Clarke.....	11145 80	20557 00	4214 08	623 93	36541 71	25023 19	16 57	10501 95
Clay.....	11505 63	31127 93	3548 05	214 72	46486 33	32703 11	29 37	13753 85
Clayton.....	20828 32	44943 00	9260 09	1582 89	76514 30	55446 64	912 79	20154 87
Clinton.....	36153 16	72440 65	13445 67	4604 60	128644 08	91328 08	470 67	31845 33
Crawford.....	20269 87	51807 85	5252 76	1497 92	78824 40	56203 68	400 37	22224 35
Dallas.....	17852 28	48805 07	8508 36	1610 96	76779 67	57303 38	674 06	18602 23
Davis.....	6182 32	17023 05	4695 77	187 18	28988 32	22286 03	242 05	6380 24
Decatur.....	19136 67	23863 02	5250 66	1818 03	50068 38	31453 06	3385 96	15229 36
Delaware.....	20873 29	32875 41	7829 42	647 28	62225 40	42379 23	65 87	19780 30
Des Moines.....	14550 33	66587 74	14274 34	515 08	95927 49	81200 84	418 71	14297 04
Dickinson.....	5257 88	13610 07	2032 16	203 04	21105 15	15451 02	413 94	5240 19
Dubuque.....	14525 21	61775 78	18101 80	1140 74	95643 53	81433 27	610 40	13469 86
Emmet.....	5841 00	8555 97	3822 09	960 45	19188 60	14582 39	339 30	4266 91
Fayette.....	24486 58	36907 81	8154 70	1360 43	70858 52	44998 46	760 68	25090 38
Floyd.....	13653 55	31226 49	6049 34	253 88	51183 26	30597 21	153 03	11433 02
Franklin.....	13892 66	35473 32	4959 17	2780 35	57114 50	40825 64	1500 61	14696 22
Fremont.....	22775 34	40556 31	8809 83	4786 66	76928 14	47058 98	702 46	29166 70
Greene.....	22206 44	35702 65	6117 29	619 23	64645 61	44456 01	118 79	20070 81
Grundy.....	10250 26	32337 84	6537 61	437 23	57562 94	38419 81	303 05	18719 18
Guthrie.....	16198 42	41666 82	7214 60	3661 95	68741 70	49791 94	3219 35	15730 50
Hamilton.....	16301 52	34782 38	5406 39	631 43	57121 72	40749 83	82 43	16289 46
Hancock.....	18057 63	21981 86	3217 02	132 34	43389 75	27416 90	1501 47	14471 38
Hardin.....	24047 67	48392 13	7936 20	1009 39	81585 30	55389 67	1496 30	26497 42
Harrison.....	25565 25	49308 02	10702 41	1585 42	87272 02	57419 50	836 89	29015 61
Henry.....	16980 68	28542 46	6236 66	310 65	54070 45	35209 12	711 04	18159 29
Howard.....	5931 31	22728 04	5305 28	692 75	34655 38	26559 97	10 00	8085 41
Humboldt.....	10209 32	22147 14	3721 57	334 69	36412 72	28524 94	236 84	7650 94
Ia.....	20692 28	30098 37	4663 83	196 37	55680 85	36125 65	95 21	19459 99
Iowa.....	21783 69	37471 81	6609 30	3111 55	68976 35	46122 30	165 16	23688 59
Jackson.....	26632 18	37939 15	8055 83	1602 55	74229 71	48878 53	298 88	23662 30
Jasper.....	29200 57	48239 04	13281 30	1088 02	91808 93	60488 16	464 00	30556 77

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1893.

COUNTIES.	TEACHERS' FUND.							
	DEBIT.				Total debit or credit.	CREDIT.		
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from semi-annual apportionment.	Received from other sources.		Paid teachers.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
Jefferson.....	\$ 10657 30	\$ 19063 69	\$ 8791 85	\$ 971 32	\$ 40584 16	\$ 27813 03	\$ 24 19	\$ 12546 94
Johnson.....	18189 14	47662 67	6181 36	827 72	72860 89	55348 47	301 11	17211 31
Jones.....	19471 20	30651 11	9873 35	1308 57	70804 23	46996 07	915 29	22302 87
Keokuk.....	33401 51	37686 05	10331 79	1441 69	82861 04	50727 32	1177 70	30955 93
Kossuth.....	20129 61	40637 13	5372 86	4208 97	70648 57	46995 87	4032 47	19620 23
Lee.....	18779 96	49009 07	12316 33	1350 66	51456 82	64628 98	912 05	15015 79
Linn.....	55639 70	75943 45	18647 11	3067 21	152997 47	102531 50	606 94	49859 03
Louisia.....	14416 68	20715 67	5065 86	319 34	40520 52	28068 30	94 12	12358 10
Lucas.....	14788 51	20931 00	6526 20	1126 78	43372 49	26982 52	1078 74	15311 23
Lyon.....	13569 89	25608 20	4232 32	1281 82	44762 23	31776 65	434 87	12550 71
Madison.....	21693 87	30924 16	5081 74	682 79	58882 56	39752 86	212 43	18917 27
Mahaska.....	32381 53	47683 41	6490 93	2247 82	90553 69	59086 05	654 15	29613 49
Marion.....	21371 01	36607 86	10126 69	1315 43	69420 99	45746 48	350 82	23323 69
Marshall.....	39284 19	75167 39	10831 77	1737 32	127110 67	78817 37	361 11	47932 19
Mills.....	20705 58	30647 71	7420 00	809 40	59582 69	37487 95	876 08	21218 66
Mitchell.....	10710 71	24896 83	5479 38	1145 65	42232 57	30823 18	438 24	10971 15
Monona.....	20778 57	37378 77	7901 40	598 96	66557 00	44066 15	651 60	21840 15
Monroe.....	9285 87	20446 91	6478 97	881 73	36703 48	24697 80	294 41	11711 27
Montgomery.....	18487 73	38373 96	7153 80	1563 12	65578 55	47215 15	120 40	18343 00
Muscataine.....	19443 55	46772 69	9747 45	979 98	76943 67	60399 22	674 64	17869 81
O'Brien.....	18982 27	40721 12	5061 43	589 75	65354 47	44673 36	458 92	20222 19
Osceola.....	9308 96	16245 72	1143 21	2433 18	29131 09	23102 21	.....	6028 88
Pace.....	24866 43	42926 43	9198 51	1809 71	78741 08	54191 24	1068 90	23480 94
Palo Alto.....	12340 41	22615 41	4073 22	11 28	39030 32	28826 43	.....	10264 89
Plymouth.....	16983 61	48074 96	7156 63	514 52	71829 72	55473 69	521 25	15834 78
Pocahontas.....	11048 77	31326 07	4535 62	369 33	47279 79	34014 19	377 20	12888 40
Polk.....	46581 31	148276 31	31375 17	1474 25	227707 04	180951 94	193 65	40561 45
Pottawattamie.....	72416 47	91927 71	10541 04	1208 64	182093 86	133223 96	390 56	48479 34
Poweshiek.....	25401 58	43412 57	6945 47	1223 77	70983 39	55601 79	95 05	21286 55
Ringgold.....	13327 93	28137 74	5016 28	1252 76	46734 71	34814 41	330 21	11590 09
Sac.....	19445 27	38570 63	5611 60	1008 04	63035 54	42791 05	2 25	20841 34
Scott.....	49588 23	87780 98	15388 69	2478 95	155236 85	108277 36	712 59	46246 90
Shelby.....	24000 93	42640 93	6914 98	710 75	74357 59	51990 95	43 67	22322 97
Souda.....	22024 43	54718 49	7383 57	4900 51	89026 00	61360 74	950 44	26706 72
Story.....	20502 28	37565 35	7217 00	335 74	65620 37	47315 02	53 87	18251 48
Tama.....	36316 99	52285 88	9184 25	686 37	98473 49	60254 06	143 37	38076 06
Taylor.....	19849 01	35251 83	6651 02	1196 00	62947 86	43026 90	952 03	18368 93
Union.....	16706 85	39368 68	6222 67	92 35	62390 55	45248 43	109 60	17032 52
Van Buren.....	20351 71	22878 79	8326 87	1270 59	52827 96	30406 88	723 01	21608 07
Wapello.....	23965 74	52163 35	11197 17	1427 10	88155 36	64396 83	432 36	23356 17
Warren.....	15957 38	30330 16	8399 24	350 58	55047 36	36770 12	317 76	17959 48
Washington.....	23880 91	28913 04	9779 95	1327 93	63901 83	39328 88	667 01	23905 94
Wayne.....	20979 51	26885 59	5789 95	881 50	54536 55	33868 05	881 25	10787 25
Webster.....	21560 60	45675 02	7107 28	1766 12	76109 12	52585 88	544 46	22978 78
Winnebago.....	8109 23	12967 27	2658 71	143 35	22609 56	17021 20	175 64	5712 72
Winnebuck.....	14677 51	29871 86	9838 57	368 74	51756 68	37524 08	173 51	14059 09
Woodbury.....	68775 07	120661 02	22242 80	1201 74	212881 53	140454 51	39420 21	33606 81
Worth.....	7475 05	16759 14	2979 86	176 20	27390 25	19439 49	.....	7950 76
Wright.....	15432 15	34471 07	2979 86	1283 76	55608 56	40866 79	640 54	14101 23
Total.....	2087884 70	3908003 04	769159 10	122699 05	6887745 89	4786323 41	97833 45	2000589 03

ABSTRACT [C]—

EXAMINATION

COUNTIES.	1st grade certificates issued.		2d grade certificates issued.		3d grade certificates issued.		Total number issued.		Applicants rejected.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Adair.....	41	130	23	120			64	250	4	33
Adams.....	25	90	37	110			62	200	8	30
Allamakee.....	14	61	12	85	4	52	30	198	7	30
Appanoose.....	42	85	50	92			92	177	3	7
Andubon.....	17	46	12	139			29	185	12	13
Benton.....	26	154	26	131			52	285	13	38
Black Hawk.....	12	86	54	166		1	66	253	23	58
Boone.....	30	113	18	120			48	233	7	43
Bremer.....	13	70	2	69	4	26	19	165	1	15
Buchanan.....	8	61	23	141		4	31	206	2	4
Buena Vista.....	23	123	23	101	7	36	53	260	2	30
Butler.....	23	99	28	123			51	222	10	55
Calhoun.....	21	59	31	88			55	147		
Carroll.....	28	69	21	79	19	51	68	199	12	23
Cass.....	18	99	41	224		3	59	323	21	53
Cedar.....	10	114	19	141		5	29	260	2	10
Cerro Gordo.....	13	125	18	92	3	31	34	248	9	44
Cherokee.....	36	75	21	117	10	48	67	240	2	36
Chickasaw.....	20	85	18	84	2	39	40	208	12	24
Clarke.....	16	57	15	110			31	167	7	47
Clay.....	22	80	20	85			42	165	4	20
Clayton.....	28	72	44	246			72	318	7	43
Clinton.....	22	174	12	172			34	346	10	52
Crawford.....	24	102	18	109			42	211	6	14
Dallas.....	51	97	34	125			85	222	7	30
Davis.....	29	41	27	56			56	97	9	5
Decatur.....	17	45	26	135			43	180	1	19
Delaware.....	11	58	20	202			31	260	6	47
Des Moines.....	24	149	16	77			40	226	1	6
Dickinson.....	11	21	14	30	2	5	27	56	3	13
Dubuque.....	19	114	21	174			40	288		35
Emmet.....	13	32	11	31		31	24	94		4
Fayette.....	16	80	31	208			47	288	18	87
Floyd.....	14	96	7	92			21	188	7	13
Franklin.....	8	61	10	65	8	48	26	174	8	30
Fremont.....	15	42	28	130	11	52	54	224	5	23
Greene.....	33	123	7	103		1	40	227	14	72
Grundy.....	18	70	7	58	22	67	47	195	12	26
Guthrie.....	24	158	21	160			45	318	4	40
Hamilton.....	12	76	21	78	2	2	35	156	4	33
Hancock.....	7	19	24	64		12	33	95	2	10
Hardin.....	22	115	11	110	13	55	46	280	20	90
Harrison.....	22	86	20	113			42	199	12	14
Henry.....	16	92	21	122			37	214	6	30
Howard.....	11	65	15	55	21	42	47	162	3	6
Humboldt.....	16	67	9	86			25	153	3	33
Ida.....	30	66	7	60	1	25	38	151	8	16
Iowa.....	27	100	10	60	12	94	49	254	8	64
Jackson.....	17	72	12	114	11	73	40	259	1	29
Jasper.....	16	69	41	190			57	259	28	184

1893.]

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

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REPORTS FOR 1893.
OF TEACHERS.

Applicants examined.		Different persons licensed.		Certificates revoked.		Average age of applicants.		No experience in teaching.		Taught less than one year.		Holding State certificates or diplomas.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
38	283	55	227	.....	.....	22	21	16	50	12	12	3	3
37	243	50	147	.....	.....	22	20	20	80	15	25	1	1
36	228	49	172	.....	.....	21	21	5	43	3	18	1	1
41	184	60	119	.....	.....	27	22	13	33	20	26	4	2
65	199	30	121	.....	.....	33	21	37	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	323	36	228	.....	.....	26	21	10	73	19	134	6	4
55	311	50	193	.....	.....	23	22	20	46	21	42	5	15
30	276	46	175	.....	.....	23	22	13	37	8	19	1	5
33	196	17	143	.....	.....	28	21	4	24	6	61	1	1
55	210	33	210	.....	.....	22	20	3	47	11	39	3	3
61	230	50	213	.....	.....	26	22	10	26	8	21	5	5
57	277	41	176	.....	.....	22	21	12	35	8	42	3	3
55	147	40	137	.....	.....	21	19	1	7	3	21	.....	.....
80	222	61	159	.....	.....	23	21	14	60	15	29	4	2
31	379	51	204	.....	.....	24	22	15	29	9	30	6	10
43	270	24	201	.....	.....	27	21	5	41	9	59	2	3
69	292	36	197	.....	.....	27	21	9	47	4	35	1	1
42	276	67	240	.....	.....	25	21	9	31	6	26	4	4
38	242	30	158	.....	.....	26	22	.....	10	1	40	1	1
46	185	33	55	.....	.....	23	21	10	21	12	57	1	.....
79	361	23	105	.....	.....	28	22	8	33	15	29	2	2
44	398	40	150	.....	.....	30	22	7	35	15	45	3	8
48	235	40	152	.....	.....	27	20	6	51	10	59	1	.....
92	252	56	.....	.....	.....	24	21	26	55	18	38	6	8
64	102	31	56	.....	.....	24	22	11	4	7	13	1	.....
44	199	43	107	.....	.....	30	22	9	10	8	14	3	1
37	307	33	116	.....	.....	23	19	5	24	7	40	1	.....
41	232	16	116	.....	.....	24	26	4	19	6	13	10	4
30	99	40	88	.....	.....	21	20	not reported.	.....	.....	.....	1	1
40	323	40	88	.....	.....	43	31	.....	56	1	92	2	.....
24	98	17	71	.....	.....	28	23	1	25	3	54	1	.....
65	375	40	116	.....	.....	25	22	15	45	6	21	.....	.....
28	201	13	72	.....	.....	27	23	3	19	2	29	.....	3
34	204	25	160	.....	.....	24	22	12	20	20	35	.....	6
59	247	33	166	.....	.....	24	22	9	15	36	132	2	2
54	239	42	166	.....	.....	23	21	4	13	4	21	4	3
50	221	40	156	.....	.....	23	22	18	41	6	30	3	2
49	358	40	156	.....	.....	30	20	10	189	10	20	5	2
39	189	18	130	.....	.....	23	19	11	28	14	39	2	3
35	105	30	89	.....	.....	27	20	5	17	2	12	4	1
66	370	41	253	.....	.....	26	21	13	55	.....	.....	.....	12
44	213	35	163	.....	.....	26	19	11	30	29	65	.....	4
43	234	40	140	.....	.....	28	21	10	40	4	16	2	4
50	168	21	130	.....	.....	35	22	8	16	12	21	1	7
28	186	35	132	.....	.....	42	22	10	19	15	25	.....	.....
46	167	30	250	.....	.....	27	22	7	37	5	24	1	3
57	318	23	221	.....	.....	25	20	12	47	17	38	2	1
41	288	50	135	.....	.....	30	22	9	60	11	85	1	3
85	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	22	11	25	19	45	1	1

ABSTRACT [C]—

EXAMINATION

COUNTIES.	1st grade certificates issued.		2d grade certificates issued.		3d grade certificates issued.		Total number issued.		Applicants rejected.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jefferson.....	8	33	26	96	6	53	40	182	5	12
Johnson.....	12	119	13	232	.....	.....	25	351	3	21
Jones.....	9	84	35	136	.....	.....	44	220	11	40
Keokuk.....	29	65	25	206	.....	.....	54	271	10	20
Kossuth.....	24	91	14	103	7	50	45	244	4	33
Lee.....	18	71	31	108	.....	.....	49	179	3	13
Linn.....	22	210	44	189	.....	.....	66	399	5	26
Louisa.....	22	67	24	104	.....	.....	46	171	7	11
Lucas.....	11	45	28	110	.....	6	39	162	4	60
Lyon.....	15	81	9	62	.....	.....	24	143	1	9
Madison.....	29	117	18	133	.....	.....	47	250	4	18
Mahaska.....	29	97	50	203	.....	.....	79	300	18	121
Marion.....	15	78	38	123	.....	.....	53	201	1	25
Marshall.....	12	91	55	257	.....	.....	67	348	9	77
Mills.....	19	48	8	87	7	40	34	175	1	5
Mitchell.....	12	40	31	107	13	82	56	229	11	34
Monona.....	21	91	29	85	.....	.....	50	176	6	16
Monroe.....	14	30	17	70	6	65	37	165	6	54
Montgomery.....	13	71	2	22	8	27	23	120	.....	6
Muscatine.....	11	66	16	93	2	30	29	189	5	22
O'Brien.....	29	109	21	71	11	45	61	225	2	28
Osceola.....	15	67	15	63	.....	.....	30	130	2	12
Page.....	20	80	45	199	.....	.....	65	279	20	76
Palo Alto.....	22	73	6	42	7	34	35	149	4	18
Plymouth.....	12	82	7	99	.....	.....	19	181	4	19
Pocahontas.....	25	89	18	142	.....	.....	43	231	2	30
Polk.....	36	293	43	231	2	5	81	529	23	121
Pottawattamie.....	39	212	22	224	.....	.....	61	436	2	26
Poweshiek.....	15	82	12	74	.....	.....	27	156	4	26
Ringgold.....	29	61	33	121	.....	.....	62	182	10	37
Sac.....	24	110	30	118	.....	.....	44	228	.....	7
Scott.....	31	107	17	123	.....	.....	48	230	2	21
Shelby.....	37	71	47	141	.....	.....	84	212	3	15
Sioux.....	25	103	35	119	14	23	74	245	6	26
Story.....	17	54	39	168	.....	.....	56	222	17	43
Tama.....	29	116	26	161	.....	.....	55	277	11	63
Taylor.....	50	65	41	113	5	43	96	221	6	52
Union.....	20	137	21	122	.....	6	41	265	.....	10
Van Buren.....	25	65	14	61	13	41	52	167	10	23
Wapello.....	10	64	25	99	.....	.....	35	163	25	91
Warren.....	23	64	16	105	.....	.....	39	169	1	7
Washington.....	13	69	36	179	.....	.....	52	248	2	36
Wayne.....	33	46	50	132	.....	.....	86	178	5	30
Webster.....	18	93	23	170	.....	.....	41	263	13	23
Winnebago.....	5	10	8	16	8	20	21	46	.....	4
Winnebleshiek.....	23	84	34	112	.....	.....	60	196	7	38
Woodbury.....	34	134	8	214	.....	.....	42	348	2	13
Worth.....	30	64	14	72	2	12	46	148	3	18
Wright.....	24	91	24	119	.....	.....	48	210	8	23
Total.....	2,101	8,534	2,290	11,778	265	1,385	4,656	21,697	661	3,250

REPORTS FOR 1893—CONTINUED.

OF TEACHERS.

Applicants examined.		Different persons licensed.		Certificates revoked.		Average age of applicants.		No experience in teaching.		Taught less than one year.		Holding State certificates or diplomas.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
45	204	28	167			24	22	25	100	3	20		1
28	372	20	241			24	23	7	26	14	47	4	12
55	260	38	181			26	22	10	23	6	21	4	12
64	291	30	100			23	20	30	100	20	50	6	
49	277	35	180			27	21	8	25	12	22	4	
52	192	45	180			29	22	16	59	12	21	4	3
71	425	64	410			28	23	20	74	12	30	2	1
53	182	38	154			26	22	9	40	9	35	1	
43	222	34	128			27	23	5	20	5	17	1	1
25	152	19	126			21	19	2	10	6	21	1	1
51	268	36	190			29	25	3	30	6	65	1	1
97	421	79	300			26	20	15	80	8	40	4	3
54	226	48	171			25	22	7	18	10	31	3	1
76	425	43	245			23	21	9	30	11	45	6	6
35	180	30	151			24	27		19	1	3	1	
67	263	57	170			23	21	23	25	17	35	2	1
56	192	50	176			24	19	15	20	10	25	3	4
43	219	33	119			28	22	4	12	8	47	1	
23	126	20	120			24	21	8	27	9	43	3	4
34	211	26	152			27	24	6	22	5	21	1	4
63	253	53	247			27	22	12	40	10	38		
32	142	23	106			23	20	5	33	3	16	3	4
85	355	48	171			26	22	10	31	13	62	4	3
29	167	25	110			28	22	6	25	4	24		1
23	200	19	181			26	25	3	16	4	20	1	1
45	251	56	172			28	22	4	26	8	38	1	2
104	650	75	507			28	22	12	36	10	168	4	6
63	462	55	420			23	19	6	79	7	56	4	3
31	182	27	156			25	23	5	14	3	12	1	3
72	219	47	144			27	21	14	29	10	32		1
44	235	24	207	1	10	24	21	5	22	9	57	3	2
50	251	41	209			28	25	9	28	6	18	4	3
87	227	70	200			23	21	10	25	14	35	2	1
80	271	75	226			25	21	11	40	5	20	4	1
73	265	68	190			24	22	6	13	12	24	5	6
66	340	39	255			26	22	7	51	20	83	3	3
102	273	56	166			28	21	6	18	8	26		1
41	275	25	200			26	21	3	20	5	42	5	
62	190	43	133			26	23	7	8	6	15	4	
60	254	35	163			25	21	Not reported				3	
40	176					27	22	3	18	5	28	1	
54	284	41	187			27	22	8	17	11	46	2	2
91	208	79	165			28	21	20	42	15	30	2	
54	286	28	175			26	21	3	29	7	48	1	3
21	50	21	46			26	21	4	15	7	20	1	1
67	234	59	162		1	22	21	13	44	10	34	1	1
44	361	42	348			28	22	6	65	6	129	2	2
49	166	38	98			25	21	9	25	5	15	1	
56	233	42	195			23	20	13	42	7	25	4	1
5,327	24,961	3,867	17,887	1	11	26	22	930	3,407	890	3,706	251	227

ABSTRACT [D].

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC., 1898.

COUNTIES.	VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.		EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.			APPEALS.	COMPENSATION OF CO. SUPT.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
	Schools visited by county superintendent.	Visits made during the year.	County associations.	Township meetings held.	Educational meetings held.			Cases decided by county superintendent.	Received for official services from October 1, 1892 to October 1, 1893.	Number.	Teachers employed.	Students attending.	Number of graduates.
Adair	80	96	Yes	Yes	3	1	1212				
Adams	80	100	Yes	No	3		1168	1	4	30	6
Allamakee	142	225	Yes	No	3	1	1212	3	8	211	9
Appanoose	45	60	No	Yes	9		1200	2	7	45	6
Audubon	105	154	Yes	No	12		1230				
Benton	67	72	Yes	No	4	1	1248	6	12	360	37
Black Hawk	212	316	Yes	Yes	14		1252	7	19	813	44
Boone	183	212	Yes	Yes	25	1	1204	12	5	225	11
Bremer	120	200	Yes	No	7		1062	13	17	640	
Buchanan	144	164	Yes	No	6		1256	1	5	105	
Buena Vista	145	158	Yes	No	3	1	1114	6	13	326	
Butler	163	200	Yes	No			1252				
Calhoun	142	195	No	Yes	20	1	1240				
Carroll	70	112	No	No			1235	4	11	310	32
Cass	187	252	No	Yes	4		1224	1	4	75	
Cedar	115	134	Yes	No	3	1	1216	2	2	113	15
Cerro Gordo	122	223	Yes	No	4		1200	4	12	298	73
Cherokee	166	235	Yes	No	12		1192				
Chickasaw	118	141	Yes	No	6		1228	2	4	265	
Clarke	100	120	No	No			1025				
Clay	132	241	No	No			1172				
Clayton	135	165	Yes	No	20	2	1245	6	2		
Clinton	254	263	Yes	Yes	4		1502	8	35	1611	64
Crawford	50	40	Yes	No	4	1	1196	3	3		
Dallas	185	225	Yes	Yes	20		1248	2	14	177	32
Davis	31	41	Yes	No	6		1200	1	5	100	7
Decatur	95	120	No	Yes	4	2	1153	1	9	108	7
Delaware	120	120	Yes	No	4	1	1188	3	14	245	7
Des Moines	103	180	No	Yes	4		1252	8	12		
Dickinson	58	93	No	No			696				
Dubuque	104	130	No	No	10		1406	24	106	3574	65
Emmet	28	30	Yes	No	4	2	402				
Fayette	120	120	Yes	No	4	2	1224	3	27	568	
Floyd	159	210	Yes	No	5	1	1222	2	12	273	52
Franklin	75	70	Yes	No	4	1	1170	1	3	60	
Fremont	120	160	Yes	No	4	1	1256	1	12	225	4
Greene	167	192	Yes	Yes	4	1	1220	1	3	73	
Grundy	131	166	Yes	Yes	13		1236				
Guthrie	150	200	Yes	Yes	20	2	1248	*1	5	200	10
Hamilton	140	230	Yes	Yes	16		1216				
Hancock	93	189	Yes	No	4		1237				
Hardin	107	120	Yes	No	2		1252	3	14	303	8
Harrison	190	135	Yes	Yes	17		1252	1	4	265	16
Henry	94	97	Yes	No	10	2	1188	4	24	677	21
Howard	105	150	Yes	No	12	2	1236	1	1		
Humboldt	120	175	Yes	No	3	2	1220				
Ida	70	90	No	No	1		1040				
Iowa	67	73	No	No	4	1	1252	3	3	133	
Jackson	70	110	Yes	No	9		1200	6	10	261	
Jasper	40	50	Yes	Yes	15		1256	1	2	85	

*County High School.

ABSTRACT [D]—CONTINUED.

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC., 1893.

COUNTIES.	VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.		EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.			APPEALS.	COMPENSATION OF CO. Supt.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
	Schools visited by county superintendent.	Visits made during the year.	County associations.	Township meetings held.	Educational meetings held.			Number.	Teachers employed.	Students attending.	Number of graduates.
Jackson	95	125	Yes	No	2	2	1200	3	14	335	21
Johnson	88	89	Yes	No	...	3	600	3	24	701	81
Jones	119	136	Yes	Yes	9	...	1228	...	...	...	...
Keokuk	40	39	Yes	Yes	15	...	1256	1	5	80	6
Kossuth	163	204	No	Yes	3	...	1220	1	9	260	14
Lee	56	58	No	No	1	...	1200	4	29	...	...
Linn	78	78	Yes	No	15	1	1235	4	57	1189	57
Louis	106	109	Yes	No	3	...	1180	...	...	...	...
Lucas	94	118	Yes	No	3	...	904	...	...	...	...
Lyon	97	113	Yes	Yes	12	...	950	...	...	...	...
Madison	159	165	Yes	Yes	8	1	1142	1	4	51	...
Mathaska	125	125	Yes	Yes	4	...	1243	4	25	354	13
Mayne	76	89	Yes	Yes	4	1	1252	1	10	121	8
Marshall	63	72	Yes	Yes	23	...	1252	6	24	443	46
Mills	91	117	Yes	No	2	...	1236	...	...	...	...
Mitchell	120	134	Yes	No	2	1	1223	2	9	216	8
Monona	134	170	Yes	No	5	...	1240	...	...	...	...
Monroe	80	109	Yes	No	4	1	1254	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	88	96	Yes	No	4	...	1200	...	...	...	...
Muscatine	85	115	Yes	Yes	15	...	1216	5	12	518	5
O'Brien	129	174	Yes	No	8	1	1204	2	4	133	16
Oscoda	89	203	Yes	No	15	...	1043	2	4	82	...
Page	129	163	Yes	No	9	1	1232	3	45	807	15
Palo Alto	115	200	Yes	No	1	...	1180	1	5	130	7
Plymouth	174	212	Yes	No	6	...	1100	4	21	750	35
Pocahontas	70	81	No	No	...	...	1253	...	...	...	...
Pock	160	160	No	Yes	8	1	1500	5	101	3065	405
Pottawattamie	175	189	No	Yes	4	...	1243	2	14	295	13
Poweshiek	122	145	Yes	Yes	23	...	1200	1	24	524	46
Riogold	36	38	Yes	No	4	1	1180	...	...	...	...
Sac	157	259	Yes	No	3	...	1232	...	...	...	...
Scott	117	146	Yes	No	3	...	1432	12	71	1412	38
Shelby	104	120	Yes	Yes	12	...	1248	1	3	85	...
Sioux	164	205	Yes	No	5	...	1128	6	10	...	...
Story	167	206	Yes	No	23	1	1252	...	...	...	...
Tama	60	74	Yes	No	3	2	1216	1	19	410	17
Taylor	105	105	No	No	2	2	1300	...	...	...	...
Union	133	145	Yes	No	4	...	1196	3	16	165	23
Van Buren	23	27	No	Yes	3	2	1224	1	1	25	...
Wapello	100	100	Yes	No	3	...	1250	...	...	...	...
Warren	156	159	Yes	No	6	1	1180	2	15	380	13
Washington	111	116	Yes	No	4	1	1195	4	10	378	38
Wayne	120	130	Yes	No	5	...	1272	1	12	350	8
Webster	170	189	Yes	No	3	1	1123	1	11	300	10
Wenocago	87	184	Yes	No	...	1	900	...	...	...	...
Winneshiek	112	143	Yes	Yes	8	1	1116	7	49	1111	147
Woodbury	131	143	Yes	No	8	7	1500	5	...	...	...
Worth	84	127	Yes	No	10	2	960	...	...	...	...
Wright	115	136	Yes	No	2	2	1054	...	...	...	...
Totals	11192	14151			684	67	*1191	238	1109	27454	1580

*Average compensation.

ABSTRACT [E] —

TEACHERS'

COUNTIES.	WHERE HELD.	SESSIONS.			TEACHERS IN AT-TENDANCE.			
		Commencing.	Continuing weeks.	Number daily.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Graduates.
Adair.....	Greenfield.....	March 13	3.0	2	44	178	222	23
Adams.....	Corning.....	August 7	3.0	21	145	166	15	
Allamakee.....	Waukon.....	July 10	2.0	16	144	160		
Appanoose.....	Centerville.....	August 14	2.0	52	131	183		
Audubon.....	Audubon.....	July 31	2.0	17	145	162	7	
Benton.....	Vinton and Belle Plaine.....	July 17	4.0	24	206	230	22	
Black Hawk.....	*Waterloo.....	August 21	4.0	21	292	356	4	
Boone.....	Boone.....	August 14	3.0	64	273	344	20	
Bremer.....	Waverly.....	August 14	2.0	14	108	122		
Buchanan.....	Independence.....	August 7	3.0	8	97	105		
Buena Vista.....	Storm Lake.....	July 17	2.0	18	157	175	12	
Butler.....	Allison.....	July 31	2.0	23	157	180		
Calhoun.....	Rockwell.....	July 17	2.0	21	122	143	20	
Carroll.....	Carroll.....	August 21	2.0	1	130	192	3	
Cass.....	Atlantic.....	August 14	3.0	62	222	273	3	
Cedar.....	Tipton.....	July 10	2.0	15	205	220	5	
Cerro Gordo.....	Mason City.....	March 27	2.0	40	228	268		
Cherokee.....	Cherokee.....	August 14	2.0	35	200	235	5	
Chickasaw.....	New Hampton.....	July 17	2.0	18	141	159		
Clarke.....	Osceola.....	July 10	2.0	1	121	131	3	
Clay.....	Spencer.....	July 31	2.0	3	116	132		
Clayton.....	Elkader.....	August 14	2.0	30	189	219		
Clinton.....	Clinton.....	August 14	2.0	22	275	297		
Crawford.....	Denison.....	July 31	2.0	21	168	189	3	
Dallas.....	Adel.....	August 14	3.0	60	202	262		
Davis.....	Bloomfield.....	August 14	2.0	43	123	166		
Decatur.....	Leon.....	June 18	2.0	17	129	146	17	
Delaware.....	Manchester.....	August 14	2.0	25	173	198		
Des Moines.....	Hurlington.....	August 14	2.0	1	135	149		
Dickinson.....	Spirit Lake.....	March 27	2.0	15	55	70		
Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	July 10	2.0	18	240	258		
Emmet.....	Estherville.....	August 21	2.0	7	63	70	8	
Fayette.....	Fayette.....	July 24	2.0	2	182	222		
Floyd.....	Charles City.....	July 17	2.0	11	192	203		
Franklin.....	Hampton.....	August 14	2.0	16	136	152		
Fremont.....	Sidney.....	July 10	2.0	35	136	171		
Greene.....	Jefferson.....	July 24	2.0	29	189	218	19	
Grundy.....	Grundy Center.....	August 7	2.0	16	137	153	6	
Guthrie.....	Guthrie Center.....	July 10	2.0	25	180	205		
Hamilton.....	Webster City.....	August 17	2.0	14	147	161		
Hancock.....	Garner.....	July 24	2.0	8	100	108		
Hardin.....	Eldora and Iowa Falls.....	July 10	2.0	25	233	258		
Harrison.....	Logan.....	June 26	2.0	24	160	184		
Henry.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	August 14	2.0	1	131	148	4	
Howard.....	Cresco.....	March 27	2.0	40	128	166		
Humboldt.....	Livermore.....	August 21	2.0	14	128	140		
Ida.....	Ida Grove.....	July 10	2.0	12	134	146	2	
Iowa.....	Marengo.....	August 7	2.0	1	186	205		
Jackson.....	Maquoketa.....	April 3	2.0	24	171	195		
Jasper.....	Newton.....	August 7	3.0	1	182	237	23	

1893.]

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

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REPORTS FOR 1893.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

INSTITUTE FUND.									
RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURES.			
On hand at last report.	Examination fees.	Registration fees.	State appro- priation.	County appro- priation and sundries.	Total.	Instruction and lectures.	Incidentals.	Unexpended.	
508 01	351	222	50		1181 01	466 25	124 73	540 03	
228 10	166	166	50	15 00	782 10	590 00	73 85	148 25	
30 72	100	100	50		505 72	375 00	44 95	86 77	
56 50	183	183	50	10 00	577 50	432 30		145 20	
1 21	162	162	50		453 21	423 50	27 00	2	
602 50	230	230	50		1270 50	570 00	180 07	520 52	
427 52	356	356	50		1233 52	674 00	70 83	488 69	
42 82	344	344	50		767 82	605 00	104 84	57 98	
156 16	122	122	50		588 16	330 00	42 35	165 81	
104 70	105	105	50		502 70	156 00	103 78	243 00	
	175	175	50		570 00	445 00	54 17	70 83	
195 57	180	180	50		763 57	400 00	54 40	309 17	
80 53	143	143	50		455 53	345 00	54 00	56 53	
140 00	192	192	50		684 00	450 00	79 60	155 00	
109 23	278	278	50		896 23	651 00	85 23	160 00	
192 06	220	220	50		763 06	518 50	59 10	185 48	
8 19	268	268	50		681 19	408 50	149 65	108 04	
706 80	235	235	50		1396 80	550 00	47 00	739 80	
82 53	159	159	50		625 53	382 50	12 00	131 03	
126 70	131	131	50		550 70	370 00	58 50	131 20	
261 91	132	132	50		684 91	380 00	44 10	290 81	
313 15	219	219	50		1022 15	490 00	105 14	437 04	
146 23	297	297	50		935 23	642 00	189 61	103 62	
86 80	189	189	50		598 80	462 00	136 35	45	
22 60	262	262	50		678 60	567 50	31 15	79 95	
57 75	166	166	50	50	440 25	375 50	9 80	55 15	
278 20	243	243	50		717 20	490 00	31 70	195 50	
20 64	344	344	50		612 64	475 00	73 75	63 89	
56 40	273	273	50		528 40	353 00	161 60	28 80	
106 29	99	99	50		387 29	187 00	14 00	186 29	
237 45	258	258	50		906 45	582 25	97 93	228 27	
120 49	70	70	50	75 00	437 49	340 00	16 50	80 99	
494 30	440	440	50		1206 30	480 00	57 15	689 15	
82 06	229	229	50		564 06	395 00	106 00	61 06	
123 15	238	238	50		563 15	410 00	50 50	102 65	
191 11	306	306	50		718 11	410 00	127 50	180 61	
19 48	353	353	50	11 35	651 83	582 50	59 83		
220 31	153	153	50		703 31	382 50	83 68	287 13	
526 02	407	407	50		1188 02	554 61	224 17	409 24	
45 96	228	228	50		484 96	370 50	98 90	15 56	
231 13	140	140	50	50 80	357 60	326 00	31 60		
370 37	436	436	50		975 13	622 74	135 15	217 24	
7 44	257	257	50		861 37	462 25	24 35	374 77	
54 70	148	148	50	10 20	492 64	366 00	61 20	65 44	
81 42	166	166	50	25 75	514 45	400 00	114 45		
	140	140	50		485 42	338 06	5 50	141 92	
279 11	213	213	50		688 11	350 00	99 17	238 94	
321 81	375	375	50		951 81	450 50	119 75	381 06	
88 33	329	329	50		657 38	457 97	42 72	156 64	
237 24	528	528	50		1052 24	700 00	245 00	107 24	

ABSTRACT [E].—

TEACHERS'

COUNTIES.	WHERE HELD.	SESSIONS.			TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.			
		Commencing.	Continuing weeks.	Number daily.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Graduates.
Jefferson	Fairfield	July 24	2.0	1	40	158	193	6
Johnson	Iowa City	July 10	2.0	2	10	208	218	6
Jones	Wyoming	July 31	2.0	2	26	186	212	...
Keokuk	Sigourney	August 7	2.0	1	35	190	225	7
Kossuth	Algona	August 14	3.0	2	30	200	230	...
Lee	Keokuk	July 17	3.0	2	21	158	177	...
Linn	Marion	August 14	2.0	2	46	349	395	...
Louisa	Wapello	August 14	2.0	1	29	128	155	...
Lucas	Chariton	July 31	2.0	2	17	135	152	3
Lyon	Rock Rapids	August 21	2.0	2	20	111	131	...
Madison	Winterset	July 24	2.0	1	26	213	239	14
Mahaaka	Oskaloosa	June 26	2.0	2	33	272	305	...
Marion	Knoxville	August 14	3.0	1	35	173	208	7
Marshall	Marshalltown	March 27	2.0	2	44	183	227	22
Mills	Glenwood	July 10	2.0	1	15	117	132	11
Mitchell	Osage	March 27	2.0	2	36	137	173	...
Monona	Mapleton	July 19	3.0	2	15	136	151	...
Monroe	Albia	July 24	3.0	2	23	118	141	6
Montgomery	Red Oak	August 7	2.0	1	10	146	156	25
Muscatine	Muscatine	August 14	2.0	1	19	142	160	...
O'Brien	Primghar	August 14	2.0	2	24	140	164	8
Osceola	Sibley	March 20	2.0	2	20	102	122	...
Page	Clarinda	July 3	3.0	1	39	208	245	2
Palo Alto	Emmetsburg	August 7	3.0	1	23	125	148	...
Plymouth	Le Mars	July 3	2.0	2	25	225	250	27
Pocahontas	Fonda	July 17	6.0	2	25	188	193	...
Polk	West Des Moines	August 14	2.0	2	16	333	349	16
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	August 14	2.0	2	34	349	383	...
Poweshiek	Grinnell	July 26	1.0	2	30	168	198	15
Ringgold	Mt. Ayr	July 10	2.0	1	23	138	161	...
Sac	Sac City	August 7	2.0	2	22	122	144	...
Scott	Davenport	July 5	2.0	1	8	141	149	8
Shelby	Harlan	July 31	2.0	2	50	136	186	6
Sioux	Orange City	August 7	2.0	2	20	158	178	3
Story	Nevada	August 14	3.0	2	18	147	165	5
Tama	Toledo	March 27	2.0	2	30	286	315	12
Taylor	Bedford	June 26	2.0	1	20	115	135	...
Union	Creston	July 31	3.0	2	18	208	226	...
Van Buren	Keosauqua	August 7	2.0	2	32	110	142	1
Wapello	Ottumwa	July 18	3.0	1	27	210	237	...
Warren	Indianola	June 19	2.0	2	14	144	158	...
Washington	Washington	July 31	2.0	2	14	177	191	2
Wayne	Corydon	August 14	2.0	1	58	147	206	...
Webster	Fort Dodge	July 17	3.0	2	14	202	216	44
Winnebago	Lake Mills	August 22	2.0	2	15	60	75	...
Winneshek	Decorah	April 3	2.0	2	67	156	223	...
Woodbury	Sioux City	July 10	3.0	2	12	215	227	...
Worth	Northwood	March 20	3.0	2	42	126	167	...
Wright	Clarion	August 24	2.0	2	20	136	156	...
Totals			2.4		2620	16687	19207	481

REPORTS FOR 1898.—CONTINUED.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

INSTITUTE FUND.									
RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURES.			
On hand at last report.	Examination fees.	Registration fees.	State appropriation.	County appropriation and sundries.	Total.	Instruction and lectures.	Incidentals.	Unexpended.	
\$ 26 65	249	193	50		747 65	850 00	87 75	300 90	
45 18	400	218	50		668 00	510 00	114 40	43 60	
15 75	315	212	50		622 18	520 00	57 22	44 96	
315 39	355	225	50		645 75	520 00	82 65	43 10	
289 56	328	220	50		911 36	620 00	98 00	193 36	
3 37	244	177	50		740 58	361 65	30 00	348 93	
43 20	496	395	50		944 37	520 00	371 37	53 00	
126 50	235	155	50		483 20	328 50	46 95	107 75	
97 28	265	152	50		593 50	324 00	71 45	198 05	
258 99	177	131	50		455 28	375 50	51 00	28 78	
176 38	319	239	50		866 99	421 50	186 85	258 64	
288 07	518	305	50		1,049 38	733 70	186 90	128 78	
48 00	280	208	50		824 07	572 50	61 05	189 92	
141 95	501	237	50		836 00	652 20	118 48	65 32	
44 12	215	132	50		538 95	404 20		134 75	
338 51	330	173	50		597 12	335 00	20 30	241 82	
63 79	248	151	50		787 51	450 00		337 51	
441 00	262	141	50		536 79	413 00		123 79	
135 65	149	156	50		796 00	340 00	14 75	441 25	
245	160	160	50		455 00	380 00	33 65	41 35	
285 51	316	164	50	4 10	669 75	425 00	58 75	186 00	
176 50	174	122	50		346 00	233 00	75 72	37 28	
8 45	440	245	50		1,001 51	615 37	104 30	281 84	
189 89	206	148	50		680 50	490 00	40 70	140 80	
180 17	223	250	50		531 45	455 00	72 00	4 45	
415 40	296	193	50		728 89	530 00	65 50	132 39	
213	754	349	50		1,333 17	756 50	181 72	394 95	
291	525	383	50		1,373 40	770 00	73 20	530 20	
286 71	213	198	50		461 00	356 00	54 75	50 25	
312 97	279	161	50		502 00	340 00	97 80	64 20	
157 25	301	144	50		769 71	445 00	48 55	276 16	
188 38	314	149	50		812 97	496 10		316 87	
132 58	351	186	50		707 25	380 00	78 00	249 25	
24 50	338	178	50		767 38	460 00	89 25	218 13	
362 10	406	165	50		685 58	564 00	96 37	25 21	
387 17	375	315	50		805 50	580 00	125 20	100 30	
169 92	316	135	50		912 10	361 00	60 25	490 85	
228 88	252	226	50		979 17	511 00	35 00	433 17	
6 65	314	142	50		613 92	345 00	56 45	212 47	
236 46	216	237	50		833 88	627 00	15 00	191 88	
26 40	338	158	50	57 22	488 17	468 25	19 92		
79 70	299	191	50		817 98	436 00	69 50	312 48	
71 88	340	205	50		849 40	517 50	54 50	277 40	
10 65	71	276	50		756 70	645 00	87 67	24 03	
70	301	75	50		275 90	215 00	13 00	47 90	
	406	223	50		645 58	415 50	167 20	62 88	
	215	227	50		692 05	425 00	254 45	13 20	
	289	167	50	16 00	448 70	394 11	50 00	4 59	
		156	50	56 55	551 55	523 55	28 00		
\$ 16,409 97	\$ 30,288	\$ 19,207	\$ 4,950	\$ 341 27	\$ 71,196 24	\$ 45,375 50	\$ 7,832 60	\$ 17,988 14	

ABSTRACT [E]—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CONDUCTOR.	INSTRUCTORS.
Adair	C. L. Wilson	A. A. Taylor, J. W. Kitch, L. G. Scott, Mrs. A. E. Thomas, A. E. Parsons.
Adams	Hill M. Bell	F. A. Hide, C. C. Peckham, Mary Barnes.
Allamakee	H. F. Kling	J. F. Smith, J. A. Lapham, L. Eells, Miss Florence Belden.
Appanoose	P. H. Bradley	H. C. Hollingsworth, F. E. King, J. W. Robey.
Audubon	C. H. Gurney	F. P. Hocker, P. B. Woods, Mrs. Emma S. Holman.
Benton	S. A. Darland	S. B. Montgomery, H. B. Lizer, W. R. Whiteis, Julia F. Dumke.
Black Hawk	J. L. Buechele	F. J. Sessions, Geo. A. Bateman, H. B. Lizer, Julia Scurry, Lura Phillips, Mrs. J. L. Buechele.
Boone	B. P. Holst	A. W. Rich, D. E. Johnson, Josephine Sengewald, C. W. Durette, W. M. Beardshear, Geo. I. Miller.
Bremer	S. F. Flester	D. C. Chamberlin, D. S. Wright, S. H. Sheakley.
Buchanan	W. C. Parker	Clara Travis, A. C. Sheldon, T. J. Durant.
Buena Vista	Thos. Walpole	H. G. Lamson, C. W. Von Coelln, J. E. Durkee, G. F. Ostrander, Jas. C. Sanders, P. P. S. Peters.
Butler	Geo. F. Wood	L. T. Weld, W. B. Moffett, C. P. Colgrove, W. P. Barr, C. A. Fullerton, Geo. H. Betts, Christina Barlow.
Calhoun	G. W. Young	P. C. Holdoegal, Morris Cooper, G. W. Riggs, M. R. McCreary, Charles Brown.
Carroll	F. J. Sessions	A. J. Stone, S. L. Garrett, J. E. Ament, Libbie Olive.
Cass	W. C. Moyer	J. J. McConnell, A. B. Warner, H. B. Newcomb, Ira P. B. Clark, F. B. Lawrence, Ellen M. Austin.
Cedar	W. L. Etter	Wm. Wilcox, A. T. Hukill, L. F. Loos, J. E. Luckey.
Cerro Gordo	A. R. Sale	Geo. Chandler, Wm. Wilcox, L. W. Pollock, W. A. Hicks, Mrs. Sarah L. Arnold, Mae Davis.
Cherokee	Eva L. Gregg	H. H. Seerley, A. Laughridge, J. M. Mehan, Etta Suplee, J. C. Yocum.
Chickasaw	W. J. Nugent	Geo. Chandler, Geo. H. Mullen, H. H. Monlux.
Clarke	I. N. Beard	C. O. McLain, D. M. Kelley, V. R. McGinnis.
Clay	G. S. Dick	W. H. Bender, S. A. Emery, Phoebe Lincoln.
Clayton	H. C. Bishop	James Lawrey, S. E. Donlon, Isabella Pretlow.
Clinton	J. Q. Jefferies	C. W. French, C. E. Schlabach, O. P. Bostwick, W. L. McArthur, S. Laura Ensign, Louise Miller.
Crawford	Geo. I. Miller	A. C. Worthen, W. L. Hearst, Ida Mosher, W. C. Vanness, E. L. Coburn.
Dallas	H. R. Miller	J. M. Holiday, A. C. Hutchens, J. H. Ellison, E. B. Wilson, Minnie Wilson, A. G. Voendenburg.
Davis	E. T. Mathews	G. W. Bryan, G. M. Holiday, A. B. Carroll, D. W. Hastings, W. I. Tinne.
Decatur	A. A. Roy	R. A. Harkness, A. T. Hukill, I. N. Beard, V. R. McGinnis, J. M. Howell, J. A. Gunsolly.
Delaware	A. O. Stanger	J. W. McLellan, Geo. Chandler, Amy Boggs, T. V. Hunt, Kate Shimmie.
Des Moines	E. G. Willard	Robt. McKay, R. S. Davis, Wm. Samson, Logan Steece.
Dickinson	R. B. Young	W. X. Crider, D. W. Gross, C. E. Winey.
Dubuque	J. G. Regan	Anna E. McGovern, Anna F. Jess, David Compton, Thos. M. Irish, James E. Welsh, L. H. Sheakley.
Emmet	E. H. Griffin	H. H. Davidson, A. L. Shattuck, S. A. Emery, Nellie Dawson, Agnes Martin.
Fayette	Fred D. Merritt	F. J. Sessions, W. F. Chevallier, F. A. Lacey, Julia E. Scurry.
Floyd	L. B. Sunderlin	G. S. Dick, F. Schaub, C. P. Colgrove, Mrs. C. P. Colgrove.
Franklin	T. H. Hacker	Wm. Wilcox, G. W. Samson, W. H. Bender, Christian Benson.
Fremont	C. W. Durette	B. P. Holst, S. C. King, S. M. Mowatt, L. B. Stewart, Ruth Van Huse, P. W. Kauffman.
Greene	E. D. Y. Culbertson	J. L. Lyon, Wm. P. Johnson, G. D. Thomson, Libbie Olive, E. Coburn.
Grundy	W. D. Wells	F. J. Sessions, A. L. Shattuck, Ella Z. Huffman.
Guthrie	W. G. Ray	A. W. McPherson, F. E. Palmer, A. W. Merrill.
Hamilton	J. H. Richard	C. W. Martindale, E. T. Fitch, A. J. Oblinger, Lillian Smith, Anna E. McGovern.
Hancock	R. C. Barrett	J. Hirsch, A. M. Deyoe, Miss B. Bush, Miss C. Schneider.
Hardin	Mary A. Tanner	C. F. Woodward, E. H. White, E. N. Coleman, J. H. Garber, Anna E. McGovern, B. P. Holst.
Harrison	M. L. Dakan	A. A. Kinney, M. A. Reed, C. E. Moore, H. E. Wheeler, J. M. Ireland, L. J. White, J. L. Tamisna.
Henry	C. W. Larkin	Mrs. B. A. Mansfield, Gus Walters, J. F. Riggs, L. Antrim, A. L. Sheetz.
Howard	L. T. Weld	O. J. Laylander, L. E. A. Ling, M. O. Perry, Elsie E. Perry, Mina E. Walker.
Humboldt	Loren Hezzelwood	L. W. Parish, Mrs. A. L. Shattuck, C. Messer.
Ida	W. F. Kopplin	A. L. Brower, Sherman Yates, H. A. Kinney, Miss Huldah McMurray.
Iowa	J. N. Stahl	J. M. Williams, Saldee F. Rice, W. O. Mullin.

ABSTRACT [E]—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CONDUCTOR.	INSTRUCTORS.
Jackson	G. S. Dick	W. H. Bender, C. C. Dudley, Mrs. A. R. Darling.
Jasper	C. O. McLain	D. M. Kelley, I. N. Beard, E. J. H. Beard, E. N. Coleman.
Jefferson	R. A. Harkness	J. E. Williamson, H. B. Larrabee, Lida H. Yocum.
Johnson	W. J. Baldwin	W. A. Willis, W. T. Cramer, R. S. Galer, Ellen M. Rich.
Jones	E. E. Moore	Geo. Chandler, O. J. Laylander, W. A. Doron, E. S. Handley, Anna McGovern, Lura Phillips.
Keokuk	Geo. L. Bartow	Geo. H. Mullen, O. C. Scott, T. N. Carver, L. T. Hill.
Kossuth	B. F. Reed	J. S. Shoup, Anna E. McGovern, W. H. Dixon, H. H. Davidson, Lucia Gale Barber.
Lee	O. W. Weyer	Geo. E. Marshall, C. H. Pierce.
Linn	F. S. Thompson	J. A. Bishop, J. J. Doffmeyer, W. A. Doron, O. J. Laylander, Miss Marie Benson.
Louisa	Lizzie Hughes	Lucy Curtis, A. M. M. Dornon, V. C. Gambell, Josephine B. Burt.
Lucas	Carrie E. Allen	W. W. Cook, L. B. Carlisle, Mrs. Z. H. Carlisle, Helen M. Andrews.
Lyon	D. E. McMullen	C. E. Shelton, Julia Shelton, E. A. Brown, Alex Donnan, Ed Mossman, Nora Kelly.
Madison	J. J. Doffmeyer	W. G. Ray, L. J. Little, J. H. Wright, Mrs. T. H. Stone.
Maheka	Effie Hoffman Rogers	G. W. Samson, Wm. Wilcox, W. O. Riddell, Anna B. Baldwin, Mary A. Blood, Belle Patterson.
Marion	L. B. Carlisle	P. B. Woods, Alice Bradrick, H. B. Larrabee, S. J. Finley, W. W. Cook.
Marshall	E. P. Fogg	C. F. Woodward, Lucy Curtis, J. A. Kinsorge, Leslie Needham, Eliza George, Carrie M. Sheldon.
Mills	O. R. Patrick	R. A. Harkness, E. H. Hamilton, J. L. Laird, H. W. Fort.
Mitchell	R. C. Barrett	C. P. Colgrove, J. A. Lapham, W. F. Cramer, W. A. McCord, May Parker, Jennie M. Stiles.
Monona	A. P. Hargrave	F. E. Lake, C. P. Garrett, Flora Maughlin.
Monroe	H. C. Hollingsworth	Josie Parsons, S. J. Finley, F. King.
Montgomery	W. W. Montgomery	W. F. Chevallier, Ira S. Condit, A. F. Burton.
Muscatine	A. L. Brower	Geo. W. Coverston, Amelia M. Morton, R. W. Leverich, E. F. Schall, Sylvan Plumley.
O'Brien	W. I. Simpson	W. O. Riddell, J. F. Hirsch, M. C. Ladd.
Osceola	F. W. Hahn	A. W. Rich, G. H. Olmsted, Mrs. J. C. Trainer.
Page	C. C. Hodges	H. E. Kratz, W. W. Chandler, J. M. Hussey, O. P. Fairfield, Eva Kendall, A. O. Thomas.
Palo Alto	P. H. Doulon	W. E. D. Rummell, G. W. Young, Bessie Larson, Agnes B. Martin, Nora Kelly.
Plymouth	F. B. Cooper	E. N. Coleman, A. W. Rich, J. F. Hirsch, G. W. Young.
Pocahontas	J. C. Gilchrist	Geo. E. Reed, W. F. De Witt, Mrs. M. D. Frye.
Polk	Frank B. Cooper	A. V. Storm, A. Kleinsorge, Mrs. H. Reynolds, J. A. Callison, Olive McIlhenny.
Pottawattamie	John K. Cooper	H. W. Sawyer, W. C. Davis, W. W. Carnes, J. W. W. Laird, J. R. Kirk, O. Spurrill, Mrs. I. F. Ware.
Poweshiek	S. W. Heath	G. W. Bryan, G. W. Cowden, W. G. Ray, A. E. Palmer, F. S. Robinson.
Ringgold	Geo. W. Samson	J. W. Wilkerson, Mary Taylor, Laura Andrews.
Sac	J. H. Orcutt	H. A. Kinney, Mrs. A. L. Shattuck, J. W. Jackson.
Scott	C. L. Suksdorf	J. M. De Armond, W. D. Wells, Mary Tague, Mrs. Cora Lindley, John A. Kleinsorge.
Shelby	J. D. Dunlavy	A. B. Warner, Mary A. Blood, G. W. Samson.
Sioux	A. W. Rich	D. M. Odle, J. L. Mishler, G. G. Washburn, Emma Kluckhohn.
Story	J. F. Reed	L. T. Weld, M. F. Arey, C. C. Carstens, Alice Lincoln.
Tama	W. S. Bywater	J. B. Young, G. W. Samson, E. E. Blanchard, W. S. Reece, A. E. Parsons, Nora Kelly, W. R. Patterson.
Taylor	Fannie Rutledge	Wm. Bell, H. B. Larrabee, Mina Faulk, Martha Stahl.
Union	Chas. Emerson	O. A. Shotts, O. E. French, Frank Lester, J. B. Sullivan, Nancy Milligan, A. E. Parsons.
Van Buren	O. W. Weyer	D. Williams, F. L. Douglas, A. B. Goss.
Wapello	A. W. Stuart	F. B. Cooper, Gus Walters, Robt. McCay.
Warren	W. G. Stanley	D. R. McKerner, Ira S. Condit, E. L. Miller, Jeannette E. Tomlinson, J. S. Tilton, O. W. Maxwell.
Washington	Lucy Swisher	D. W. Lewis, Miss A. E. Buchanan, S. S. Townsley, Miss Margaret Smith, Miss M. E. Rudd.
Wayne	C. A. Niday	R. A. Harkness, Louis Begeman, J. T. Holiday, W. F. Griessman, S. L. Hill, Nellie May Dewey.
Webster	Hill M. Bell	F. C. Wildes, John Carr, B. T. Green, Mary Barnes.
Winnebago	P. H. Fisk	R. C. Barrett, Helen Halvorsen.
Winneshek	H. L. Coffeen	E. L. Coffeen, John Breckenridge, P. C. Clark, J. S. Shoup, Cora Hicks, May Gove.
Woodbury	J. S. Shoup	E. L. Coffeen, F. M. Harding, A. G. Hobson.
Worth	H. A. Dwelle	J. A. Lapham, C. P. Colgrove, W. A. Hicks, E. W. G. Vogenitz, J. F. Hettler.
Wright	W. W. Gist	J. A. Barnes, J. G. Grundy, Atta Conard.

STATISTICS RELATING

Having 3,000 or more Population by the Census of

NAMES OF CITIES.	Population, census of 1890.	Salary of superintendent.	Salary of principal of high school.	No. of teachers required to supply the schools, not including superintendent.	Number of teachers who are graduates of our high school.	No. of special teachers.	Total salary paid special teachers.	Average salary paid all teachers, not including superintendent.	Total enumeration, 1892.	Total enrollment for school year.	Total average attendance.	No. of school months in school year.
Des Moines, E.	50,093	\$1,600	\$1,300	80	52	18	585	\$46.75	5,390	3,797	2,776	9
Des Moines, W.		2,500	1,800	123	18	4	3,870	64.05	7,686	4,353	3,026	9
Sioux City	37,806	2,500	1,500	141	34	3	3,400	58.05	10,967	5,009	3,626	9
Dubuque	30,311	1,800	1,800	104	86	3	2,790	49.87	11,491	5,205	3,588	10
Davenport	26,872	2,000	1,800	118	79	15	9,800	58.39	10,177	5,061	3,843	10
Burlington	22,505	1,900	1,500	96	84	3	2,500	48.00	8,048	4,310	3,159	10
Council Bluffs	21,474	2,000	1,500	100	44	2	1,428	56.50	7,500	4,001	3,152	9.5
Cedar Rapids	18,020	2,000	1,200	96	55			47.42	7,001	4,306	3,337	9
Keokuk	14,101	1,500	1,400	56	38	2	1,800	59.43	4,633	2,413	1,848	9
Ottumwa	14,001	1,900	1,200	74		2	1,700	46.28	4,370	3,496	2,523	9.5
*Clinton	13,619											
Muscatine	11,454	1,500	1,000	51	42	1	720	57.62	4,100	2,134	1,589	9
Marshalltown	8,914	1,800	1,170	56	16	3	5,055		2,791	1,968	1,918	9
Fort Madison	7,901	1,600	900	26	8	2	675		2,775	1,340	860	9
Creston	7,200	1,540	1,200	34	18	2	1,215	51.00	2,504	1,774	1,286	9
*Iowa City	7,016											
Oskaloosa	6,558	1,500	1,000	37	14	1	675	54.07	2,703	1,764	1,172	9
Boone	6,520	1,600	800	38	6	1	600	48.00	2,400	1,900	1,720	9
Lyons	5,799	1,500	750	23	14	1	500	46.86	2,184	1,232	735	10
Fort Dodge	4,871	1,500	900	23	2			46.00	1,967	1,145	831	9
Atlantic	4,351	1,500	900	26	5	1	270	50.38	1,594	1,281	907	9
Le Mars	4,036	1,650	675	19				53.55	1,524	880	652	9
Waterloo, E.	4,012	1,500	900	25	9	2	877	44.65	1,690	1,067	788	9
Mason City	4,007	1,400	675	25	3	3	1,350	39.48	1,535	1,250	817	9
Mount Pleasant	3,997	1,100	540	21	9	1	270		1,244	793	615	9
Centerville	3,688	1,300	540	21	3			44.30	1,635	1,160	830	9
Cedar Falls	3,459	1,600	720	20	3	2	1,395	46.50	1,163	833	718	9
Cherokee	3,441	1,500	675	16		1	405	50.30	916	790	556	9
Fairfield	3,391	1,200	540	17	3			43.00	1,117	846	633	9
Grinnell	3,332	1,350	900	18	7			55.45	1,003	809	655	9
Red Oak	3,321	1,400	1,000	24	4	2	945	50.25	1,247	1,051	780	9
Clarinda	3,262	1,200	675	17	3	1	225	46.56	974	823	553	9
What Cheer	3,246	1,000	450	13					786	753	514	9
*Washington	3,235											
Independence	3,163	1,500	665	25	10	2	408	42.75	1,287	919	674	9.5
Chariton	3,122	1,300	540	18	13			37.39	1,142	778	701	9
Marion	3,094	1,500	720	20	3	1	815	45.00	1,204	933	819	9
Maquoketa	3,077	1,300		18	11	1	280	39.88				9

* No report.

TO CITIES IN IOWA.

1890, for the school year commencing September, 1892.

Total expended for all purposes, from Sept., 1892, to Sept., 1893.	Present assessed valuation of district.	Present bonded indebtedness.	No. of school houses.	Amount paid during the year for building.	Value of all buildings and sites.	Value of apparatus.	Number of volumes in libraries.	Value of libraries.	Number of kindergartens proper.	Number of teachers employed in kindergarten work.	Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in primary grades.	Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in grammar grades.	Estimated yearly average cost of text-books only, per pupil in high school grades.
61,889	3,138,710	116,500	10	\$1,320	\$246,600	\$1,500	1,200	\$2,000			.87	1.63	3.50
147,738	9,156,120	153,000	12	4,978	478,000		1,000	2,500	8	16	.76	1.02	3.35
282,225	17,030,000	242,000	30	96,500	750,000	3,000	900	1,000			1.50	3.52	6.70
94,000	7,547,000	18,000	13	14,000	248,000	3,000	2,750	1,600			.48	1.28	4.85
114,448	4,911,607		12	21,645	335,000						.75	2.25	5.98
98,038	5,000,000	47,500	12	18,868	182,000	5,000	700	400			.45	1.55	3.00
108,435	5,065,000	152,500	19	29,302	375,000	5,000	97				.61	1.69	4.99
90,415			16	12,027	263,200		1,200	1,500	9	9	.73	1.29	4.54
39,857	3,376,625		8	1,100	141,000	400					.95	2.00	5.00
	2,871,035		8	30,000	200,000						.34	1.87	4.00
54,192	2,437,280	29,000	9	16,402	125,000		500	500			.78	1.48	3.50
60,911	1,500,000	75,000	6		100,000	1,000	3,800	4,000	2	4	2.06	3.93	3.09
25,500	1,240,000	21,000	6	13,600	54,000	400							
39,151	1,073,080	50,000	9	15,072	125,100	1,000	350	500			.25	1.45	3.94
34,755	1,250,000	6,000	5	1,700	145,000	900	1,887	1,000			.35	.75	3.50
36,000	1,000,000	40,000	6	18,000	135,000	1,000	1,800	1,200			.40	1.20	3.00
14,735	805,629	600	5		45,000	300	300	300			.50	1.41	4.17
20,384		18,000	7		65,800	840	600	600			.55	1.84	5.10
20,943	850,000	37,000	4		60,000	450	325	300			.60	1.50	3.50
16,674	857,845	27,000	3		50,000	570	575	600			.50	1.50	3.00
	831,175	33,000	4	1,300	52,000	700	400	600			1.12	1.51	4.41
20,065	750,000	10,000	4		50,000	2,500	300	500			.65	1.20	2.75
	1,075,829		4		49,000	450	200				.93	2.80	5.50
15,918	700,700	1,400	3	5,000	79,458	200	250	400			1.00	2.90	4.00
25,541	600,000	12,000	4	10,753	30,000	500	500	300			.82	1.44	3.41
12,000	425,000	3,000	2		50,000	325	350	1,000			.62	.85	4.20
4,465	838,319	12,500	2		50,000	200	183	100			2.85	3.25	5.35
12,719			3		25,000	500	750	500	1	2	1.06	2.00	4.00
30,970	822,003	10,000	5	20,000	60,000	400	1,500	1,100			.90	2.03	4.25
13,948	737,237	10,000	2	712	45,000	300	500						
8,415		2,000	3		12,000	300	250	200			1.50	5.00	5.00
23,721	1,070,322	18,000	4	8,795	100,000	1,000	210	500	3	3	.63	1.69	4.82
17,133		11,000	4		40,000	250	725	500			1.25	2.75	5.25
20,165	658,331	30,500	4	10,000	60,000	120	400	500		4	.90	2.00	4.60
11,073	565,000	7,700	4	638		650	70				.70	1.00	2.80

STATISTICS OF CITY SYSTEMS.

Comparative showing for 1892-93 from all cities in Iowa of more than 2,000 population in 1890. Compiled chiefly from the reports of county superintendents for 1893.

CITIES.	Population, census 1890.	Between 5 and 21, 1893.	Enrolled in school 1892-93.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance upon enumeration.	Percentage of attendance upon enrollment.	Paid teachers in 1892-93.	Cost of tuition per month.	No. of assistant teachers.	Average salary per month.	No. months taught.	PRESENT CITY SUPERINTENDENT YEAR 1893-94.	Salary.
Albia.....	2359	781	636	460	58.9	72.3	\$ 5249	\$1.27	10	\$41.50	9.0	H. C. Hollingsworth	\$1200
Algona.....	2008	801	654	461	57.6	70.5	6238	1.42	13	41.50	9.5	W. H. Dixon	1200
Anamosa.....	2078	710	559	402	56.7	71.9	5355	1.48	11	41.54	9.0	A. Palmer	1125
Atlantic.....	4351	1594	1281	907	56.9	70.8	13671	1.68	22	50.38	9.0	G. W. Samson	1500
Belle Plaine.....	2623	950	674	580	61.1	86.1	6945	1.27	16	32.81	9.0	S. B. Montgomery	1100
Boone.....	6520	1707	1196	956	56.0	79.9	12183	1.42	26	42.09	9.0	Geo. I. Miller	1500
Burlington**.....	22565	8048	4301	3129	38.9	72.7	57249	1.83	96	48.70	10.0	C. E. Shelton	1900
Cacroll.....	2448	927	512	429	46.3	83.4	5050	1.24	11	40.00	9.0	J. E. Ament	1200
Cedar Falls*.....	3459	1163	813	718	61.8	88.3	10400	1.61	20	47.72	9.0	O. J. Laylander	1600
Cedar Rapids.....	18020	7011	4306	3332	47.5	77.4	41365	1.38	92	47.54	9.0	J. T. Merrill	2000
Centerville.....	3668	1635	1159	852	50.8	73.5	8966	1.17	20	48.60	9.0	F. E. Stephens	1300
Chariton.....	3122	1141	828	622	54.5	75.1	7394	1.32	18	38.00	9.0	L. B. Carlisle	1300
Charles City.....	2802	1200	1040	779	64.9	74.6	9588	1.37	22	43.50	9.0	G. S. Dick	1500
Cherokee.....	3441	916	790	556	60.7	70.4	8913	1.78	16	48.66	9.0	J. C. Vocum	1500
Clarinda.....	3262	974	823	553	56.8	67.2	8130	1.63	10	46.56	9.0	J. A. Woods	1200
Clinton.....	13619	6023	3393	2432	40.4	71.7	31010	1.34	87	47.39	9.5	O. P. Bostwick	1800
Council Bluffs.....	21474	7560	4001	3031	40.1	75.8	52170	1.81	98	55.87	9.5	H. W. Sawyer	2000
Cresco.....	2018	765	532	384	50.2	72.2	4727	1.37	11	42.78	9.0	L. E. A. Ling	1200
Creston.....	7200	2504	1812	1285	51.3	70.9	16863	1.46	32	48.16	9.0	H. B. Larrabee	1525
Davenport.....	26872	10177	5061	3843	37.8	75.9	67791	1.77	119	58.92	10.0	J. B. Young	2000
Decorah.....	2801	851	575	408	47.7	71.0	6490	1.67	13	45.43	9.5	S. S. Townsley	1200
E. Des Moines.....	50093	8278	4353	3025	36.5	69.5	78092	2.87	121	70.39	9.0	F. B. Cooper	2500
N. Des Moines.....		1092	1206	788	72.2	65.3	16613	2.34	32	46.13	9.0	O. E. Smith	1250
Dubuque.....	30311	1491	5205	3588	31.2	68.9	50688	1.41	91	42.39	10.0	Thos. Hardie, Sec.	1500
Fairfield.....	3391	1117	846	633	56.7	74.8	7628	1.34	16	42.88	9.0	J. E. Williamson	1200
Ft. Dodge.....	4871	1967	1117	816	41.5	73.1	11193	1.52	23	49.46	9.0	F. C. Wildes	1200
Ft. Madison.....	7901	2775	1340	860	31.0	64.2	10499	1.36	28	49.16	9.0	C. H. Dye	1200
Grinnell*.....	3332	1003	808	655	65.3	81.1	10073	1.71	19	51.40	9.0	G. W. Cowden	1350
Hampton.....	2067	818	628	483	59.0	76.8	8412	1.94	15	49.85	9.0	Philo E. Hoadley	1200
Independence.....	3163	1287	919	674	52.4	73.3	10555	1.65	23	43.28	9.5	S. G. Burkhead	1500
Indianola.....	2254	901	682	510	56.6	74.8	6040	1.32	13	41.00	9.0	O. W. Maxwell	1000
Iowa City.....	7016	3797	1400	1063	28.0	75.9	18630	1.85	41	50.86	9.5	W. F. Cramer	1600
Keokuk.....	14101	4633	2413	1848	40.0	76.6	30303	1.83	54	57.81	9.0	O. W. Weyer	1800
Knoxville.....	2632	886	802	580	65.5	72.3	7525	1.40	16	41.56	9.0	S. J. Finley	1200
Le Mars.....	4036	1524	880	652	42.8	74.1	10629	1.81	19	53.55	9.0	E. N. Coleman	1650
Lyons.....	5799	2190	1232	733	33.5	59.5	16500	1.43	22	44.44	10.0	H. E. Robbins	1500
Manchester.....	2344	819	630	470	57.4	74.1	6990	1.87	15	38.00	9.0	E. B. Stiles	1200
Maquoketa.....	3077	931	846	643	69.1	76.0	7894	1.36	19	38.82	9.0	C. C. Dudley	1300
Marion.....	3094	1162	933	819	70.5	87.7	9063	1.21	20	40.00	9.0	J. J. Dofflemeyer	1500
Marshalltown.....	8914	2791	1998	1918	68.7	96.0	28612	1.66	59	50.53	9.0	C. P. Rogers	1800
Mason City.....	4007	1532	1209	817	53.5	67.6	11806	1.61	22	45.90	9.0	A. R. Sale	1500
Missouri Valley.....	2797	945	993	551	56.2	53.5	6758	1.41	14	48.84	9.0	E. E. Moore	1200
Mt. Pleasant.....	3997	1244	793	615	49.4	77.5	8898	1.61	21	41.40	9.0	J. F. Riggs	1100
Muscatine.....	11454	4109	2134	1589	38.7	74.5	27952	1.96	51	57.62	9.0	F. M. Witter	1500
Newton.....	2564	883	718	568	64.3	78.9	6956	1.36	15	42.00	9.0	E. J. H. Beard	1400
Oskola.....	2120	754	681	500	66.3	73.4	5290	1.17	11	41.25	9.0	I. N. Beard	1200
Oskaloosa.....	6558	2703	1764	1400	51.8	79.4	18905	1.50	39	52.92	9.0	O. C. Scott	1500
Ottumwa.....	14001	4370	3496	2523	57.7	72.2	31066	1.37	73	46.28	9.0	A. W. Stuart	1900
Pella.....	2408	988	652	506	51.2	77.6	5949	1.24	14	36.07	9.5	J. H. Garber	1000
Perry.....	2880	1034	996	715	69.1	71.8	8147	1.27	18	42.50	9.0	A. L. Lyon	1125
Red Oak.....	3321	1245	1051	780	62.7	74.2	12046	1.72	23	48.48	9.0	W. F. Chevalier	1400
Shenandoah.....	2440	1157	795	521	45.0	65.5	7148	1.52	16	43.93	9.0	F. A. Lacey	1200
Sioux City.....	37806	10997	5827	3992	33.7	63.4	86824	2.35	139	59.35	10.0	H. E. Kratz	2000
Stuart*.....	2052	805	742	678	78.4	91.4	6769	1.11	15	38.50	9.0	A. W. Merrill	1000
Vinton.....	2865	884	738	549	62.1	74.4	6753	1.37	12	45.16	9.0	J. W. McClellan	1500
Washington.....	3235	1131	797	621	55.0	77.9	6424	1.15	15	41.18	9.0	G. H. Mullin	1125
Waterloo E. *.....	6974	1993	1067	788	46.6	73.9	10826	1.53	24	44.13	9.0	F. J. Sessions	1500
Waterloo W. *.....		980	740	525	53.6	71.0	8226	1.74	18	43.36	9.0	G. A. Bateman	1200
Waverly.....	2346	755	699	461	61.1	65.9	6665	1.61	14	41.43	9.0	S. H. Sheakley	1400
Webster City.....	2829	1083	862	655	60.5	76.0	8032	1.36	18	40.00	9.0	E. T. Fitch	1500
What Cheer.....	3246	786	753	514	65.3	68.3	6490	1.40	15	40.00	9.0	A. L. Shattuck	1200
Winterset.....	2281	857	789	555	64.5	70.9	8095	1.63	16	48.96	9.0	W. J. Dean	1100

GRADED SCHOOLS.

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Ackley*.....	9.0	568	412	281	1 51	C. H. Cole.....	1000	7	43 33
Adair.....	9.0	284	237	173	1 62	J. W. Kitch.....	630	5	42 00
Adels.....	9.0	394	314	223	1 52	E. B. Wilson.....	1000	8	42 80
Afton*.....	9.0	528	464	332	1 03	R. A. Kletzing.....	900	8	34 37
Agency.....	9.0	232	177	142	1 63	G. G. Sampson.....	675	5	33 50
Ainsworth.....	8.0	132	118	92	2 01	W. R. Jeffrey, Jr.....	600	3	36 66
Akron.....	8.0	495	268	208	1 77	I. C. Hise.....	640	4	40 00
Alden.....	9.0	246	205	148	1 52	Bertha Bishop.....	630	4	40 00
Allerton*.....	8.0	351	316	238	1 11	J. F. Holiday.....	600	5	38 00
Alta.....	9.0	308	245	176	1 42	G. F. Ostrander.....	735	4	42 50
Alton.....	10.0	336	160	127	1 52	T. H. Hutton.....	700	3	41 16
Ames*.....	9.0	621	512	315	1 62	C. C. Carstens.....	1000	9	41 00
Amity.....	8.0	252	183	125	1 32	W. A. Boston.....	450	3	36 66
Angus.....	9.0	233	230	134	1 38	W. L. Brannon.....	540	3	40 00
Anita*.....	9.0	361	335	239	1 28	F. B. Lawrence.....	810	5	46 00
Aplington.....	9.0	251	200	140	1 25	George A. Hooker.....	450	3	40 00
Andouss*.....	9.0	421	457	335	1 33	F. P. Hocker.....	900	8	43 00
Aurelia.....	9.0	250	215	147	1 59	J. B. Morris.....	675	3	45 00
Avoca*.....	9.0	559	501	345	1 61	W. C. Davis.....	1080	9	43 20
Bancroft.....	9.0	290	257	152	1 61	A. W. McCausland.....	585	4	46 00
Battle Creek.....	9.0	230	207	133	1 25	Frank Jarvis.....	630	3	40 00
Beacon.....	8.0	415	295	183	1 14	J. P. McMurray.....	520	4	37 75
Bedford*.....	9.0	686	595	458	1 66	William Bell.....	1100	12	54 00
Bellevue*.....	9.0	562	329	242	1 59	M. O. Roland.....	850	7	41 43
Belmond.....	9.0	452	264	192	1 25	Angus MacDonald.....	675	4	42 47
Birmingham.....	8.0	272	179	125	1 36	W. C. Kennedy.....	640	3	30 00
Blairstown.....	9.0	195	160	127	1 43	John McCarty.....	600	3	38 00
Bloomfield*.....	8.0	713	713	413	1 21	G. M. Holiday.....	1000	9	38 90
Bonaparte.....	8.0	290	207	157	1 29	W. T. Dick.....	640	3	41 67
Boonsboro*.....	9.0	720	440	304	1 25	F. E. Buck.....	765	9	37 77
Brighton.....	5.0	260	220	174	1 28	A. L. Holiday.....	400	4	35 62
Britt*.....	9.0	337	148	112	2 96	A. M. Devoe.....	900	5	40 00
Brooklyn*.....	9.0	445	348	275	1 76	Fred S. Robinson.....	1000	8	45 00
Brush Creek.....	9.0	246	212	136	1 45	M. F. Molue.....	540	4	30 00
Camanche.....	8.0	240	162	97	1 80	Daniel Rhodes.....	560	3	35 00
Capital Park*.....	9.0	430	320	203	2 24	J. A. Callison.....	900	8	45 00
Carlisle.....	9.0	174	132	92	1 59	C. Freeland.....	450	3	35 00
Carson*.....	9.0	199	172	125	1 60	A. J. Burton.....	775	3	41 66
Casey.....	9.0	199	182	130	1 62	G. W. Thompson.....	540	3	45 00
Center Point*.....	9.0	223	254	152	1 25	O. M. Elliott.....	630	3	31 25
Charter Oak.....	9.0	266	247	145	1 42	W. J. Savage.....	675	3	40 00
Cincinnati.....	8.0	308	212	188	1 08	J. W. Robey.....	700	4	35 00
Clarence*.....	9.0	210	206	136	1 84	J. H. Morgan.....	900	4	40 00
Clarion.....	9.0	402	336	230	1 33	G. N. Sabin.....	900	5	41 00
Clarksville.....	9.0	215	202	137	1 39	Amos Huffman.....	765	3	35 00
Clearfield.....	9.0	211	204	189	1 10	H. S. Ash.....	675	4	36 25
Clear Lake*.....	9.0	468	415	287	1 31	D. H. Campbell.....	800	8	42 14
Clermont.....	9.0	263	170	125	1 20	C. E. Hall.....	540	3	33 33
Colfax.....	9.0	385	334	194	1 75	D. M. Kelley.....	960	6	42 50
Columbus City.....	8.0	190	160	106	1 47	J. J. Carr.....	520	3	32 00
Columbus Junction.....	9.0	288	273	208	1 56	A. L. Holiday.....	900	6	33 75
Coon Rapids*.....	9.0	376	336	222	1 26	A. J. Stone.....	720	5	40 00
Corning*.....	9.0	742	542	486	1 32	Ira P. Clark.....	1100	14	39 00
Correctionville.....	9.0	437	325	200	1 77	C. W. Bean.....	1000	7	34 30
Corrydon*.....	8.0	346	312	264	1 36	Louis Begeman.....	1000	5	44 00
Dallas Center.....	9.0	235	210	153	1 34	A. J. Oblinger.....	720	3	41 66
Davis City.....	8.0	247	189	145	96	Samuel Darrah.....	400	4	25 00
Dayton.....	8.0	270	248	171	1 23	Fern Woodard.....	600	3	40 63
Deep River.....	8.0	190	155	111	1 76	Curtis Adams.....	520	4	32 50
Delta.....	8.0	224	191	141	1 33	J. P. Holden.....	600	3	25 00
Denison.....	9.0	778	582	456	1 38	A. C. Warthen.....	1000	11	47 27
De Soto.....	9.0	167	167	94	2 23	A. C. Hutchins.....	675	3	45 00
De Witt*.....	9.0	447	250	186	2 20	Margaret Buchanan.....	910	8	40 71
Dexter.....	9.0	241	196	162	1 14	Bruce Francis.....	765	4	45 00
Dows.....	9.0	230	202	117	1 58	R. B. Daniel.....	675	3	36 66
Dow City.....	9.0	188	163	111	1 94	Ida Mosher.....	675	4	53 75
Dunlap*.....	9.0	599	424	302	1 53	G. H. Scott.....	1000	9	41 66
Dwars*.....	9.0	290	236	191	1 39	H. O. Bateman.....	810	4	45 00
Edgewood.....	9.0	122	140	100	1 36	S. L. Martin.....	650	3	30 00
Eagle Grove.....	9.0	751	662	410	1 34	J. G. Grundy.....	1100	10	43 5

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Earlville	9.0	203	178	123	\$ 1	51 L. T. Eaton	540	3	37.00
Eddyville	8.5	399	195	157	1	46 W. D. Taylor	700	2	55.00
Eldon	9.0	589	510	384	1	08 J. F. Anderson	720	2	35.00
Eldora *	9.0	631	492	367	1	60 Chas. F. Woodward	1100	11	45.00
Elgin	9.0	212	164	127	1	27 H. W. Arnold	540	3	34.33
Elkadert	9.0	426	426	160	1	82 J. E. Webb	1000	4	45.96
Elliott *	9.0	164	132	103	1	75 E. G. Clark	540	3	40.00
Elma	9.0	339	278	176	1	88 J. D. Porter	518	3	32.50
Emerson	9.0	171	151	117	1	69 J. L. Laird	810	3	43.33
Emmetsburg	9.0	632	353	269	1	66 W. E. D. Rummel	1000	8	46.25
Essex	9.0	216	207	147	1	61 W. I. Long	720	4	40.00
Estherville	9.0	692	652	431	1	16 H. H. Davidson	1000	9	35.00
Exira	9.0	268	248	177	1	42 C. W. Johnson	630	5	36.00
Fairbank	9.0	182	170	120	1	43 W. Davis	540	3	36.67
Farmington	8.0	370	320	241	1	18 F. L. Douglass	700	6	32.91
Farragut *	9.0	171	166	126	1	52 C. P. Beal	765	3	40.00
Fayette	9.0	422	328	231	1	10 A. E. Chapman	730	5	34.58
Fonda	9.0	273	196	138	1	36 Alva Pressnell	585	4	40.00
Fontanelle	9.0	298	258	144	1	86 L. G. Scott	540	5	36.00
Forest City *	9.0	667	415	317	1	09 F. H. Fisk	1000	7	37.50
Freemont	8.0	169	157	97	1	63 J. M. Williams	560	3	30.00
Garden Grove	8.0	172	172	128	1	63 J. A. Brandvig	600	4	35.00
Garner	9.0	336	263	167	1	24 J. F. Mitchell	630	4	35.00
Gilman	9.0	164	134	106	1	92 J. E. Vertz	585	3	46.25
Gladbrook †	9.0	297	248	160	1	45 J. J. Kolmos	675	4	40.00
Glenwood *	9.0	1107	569	401	1	53 W. H. Fort	1000	11	45.00
Glidden *	9.0	382	256	179	1	47 J. H. Beveredge	675	3	35.00
Goldfield	9.0	254	234	146	1	55 J. T. Bradshaw	540	4	40.00
Gowrie	8.0	220	239	136	1	32 P. T. McVay	600	3	30.00
Grand Junction	9.0	404	316	220	1	20 J. L. Lyon	720	5	37.00
Greene	9.0	328	328	260	1	10 W. F. Barr	765	5	40.00
Greenfield	9.0	428	427	299	1	31 A. A. Taylor	765	8	38.54
Griswold *	9.0	272	309	195	1	52 G. S. Kirkpatrick	675	5	40.00
Grundy Center *	9.0	422	422	322	1	16 W. D. Wells	990	7	36.57
Guthrie Center *	9.0	400	357	273	1	56 F. E. Palmer	1000	7	45.00
Guttenburg †	10.0	533	223	160	1	62 Sumner Miller	800	6	44.16
Hamburg *	9.0	689	565	411	1	29 J. C. King	1100	10	40.00
Harlan *	9.0	797	712	538	1	29 A. B. Warner	1200	12	46.25
Hartley	9.0	217	147	128	1	82 J. F. Miller	800	3	40.00
Hawarden	9.0	528	469	284	1	75 J. L. Mishler	830	8	42.08
Hedrick *	8.0	329	232	172	1	42 W. O. Mullin	400	3	30.00
Holstein †	9.0	274	183	137	1	54 H. Olerich	720	3	43.33
Hopkinton	9.0	277	166	136	1	40 S. V. Haigh	540	3	36.00
Hubbard	8.0	261	248	164	1	35 Geo. Mathes	520	5	36.92
Hull	10.0	282	236	156	1	54 D. M. Odle	700	4	42.50
Humboldt	9.0	318	338	213	1	62 C. Messer	810	6	43.33
Humeston	8.0	257	174	155	1	35 Clara C. Goltz	600	5	40.75
Iowa Grove	9.0	595	586	400	1	58 S. Yates	1200	12	42.25
Iowa Falls *	9.0	675	557	350	1	76 J. Peasley	1100	10	54.49
Ireton	10.0	205	193	114	1	66 R. C. Adams	650	3	43.33
Jefferson	9.0	688	599	420	1	33 E. D. Y. Culbertson	900	10	40.00
Jesup	9.0	175	156	102	1	58 T. J. Durant	675	3	30.00
Kellogg *	9.0	275	261	161	1	41 E. A. Rolfe	580	5	38.00
Keosauqua *	8.0	421	345	232	1	24 A. B. Goss	860	5	37.50
Keota	9.0	246	259	190	1	28 S. S. Wright	900	5	35.00
Kingsley †	9.0	259	247	133	1	93 Clara W. Ellis	540	6	48.16
Lake City *	9.0	512	497	312	1	24 M. F. Morgan	900	7	42.50
Lake Mills	9.0	365	200	130	1	15 Geo. A. Steward	600	4	30.00
Lamoni *	9.0	333	306	215	1	98 J. A. Gunsolly	540	4	39.87
Lansing	9.0	578	350	251	1	58 J. F. Smith	1100	7	36.86
La Porte City	9.0	436	373	275	1	14 H. B. Lizer	802	6	40.00
Laurens	9.0	210	182	103	1	56 G. I. Gates	540	3	40.00
Le Claire	9.0	238	173	121	1	65 W. C. Hicks	585	3	35.00
Lehigh	8.0	481	281	204	1	96 C. O. Bond	440	4	35.00
Lenox	9.0	407	368	264	1	06 E. O. Arbuckle	720	5	40.00
Leon *	9.0	481	457	310	1	32 V. R. McGinnis	800	8	40.62
Lewis *	9.0	235	217	177	1	52 H. B. Newcomb	720	4	47.50
Line Springs	9.0	268	180	124	1	57 John G. Love	675	4	30.00
Linville *	8.0	268	237	155	1	45 Lincoln Buchanan	686	4	34.81
Lisbon *	9.0	305	241	196	1	30 Wm. Arbingast	585	5	39.00
Little Sioux	8.0	172	152	104	1	63 W. Guyton	520	3	35.00

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Livermore.....	9.0	200	189	116	1	40 G. A. Rundlett.....	585	3	40 00
Logan.....	9.0	416	305	166	1	66 H. E. Wheeler.....	1000	9	43 75
Lucas.....	9.0	312	164	123	1	02 E. S. Wells.....	450	5	30 00
Madrid.....	8.0	270	129	89	1	41 B. A. Goan.....	530	3	40 00
Malcom.....	9.0	150	110	89	1	19 W. J. Cottell.....	750	3	40 00
Malvern.....	9.0	371	317	166	1	01 E. H. Hamilton.....	900	6	42 50
Manilla.....	9.0	276	220	123	1	11 Q. A. Woodward.....	785	4	40 00
Manning.....	9.0	412	306	166	1	23 Sarah L. Garrett.....	800	5	40 00
Marion.....	9.0	431	306	166	1	26 G. W. Young.....	1000	6	40 00
Mapleton.....	9.0	367	253	133	1	20 C. F. Garrett.....	900	5	40 00
Marcus.....	9.0	281	133	89	1	80 H. Ozias.....	585	4	35 50
Marengo.....	9.5	641	496	260	1	34 C. H. Carson.....	1250	12	48 75
Maxwell.....	9.0	250	112	71	1	47 N. G. Richardson.....	540	3	35 00
McGregor.....	10.0	512	240	164	2	56 J. B. Smiley.....	1100	10	50 00
Mechanicville.....	9.0	199	164	152	1	46 L. F. Loos.....	810	4	40 00
McJannet.....	10.0	222	152	119	1	87 Scott Powers.....	750	3	35 00
Menlo.....	9.0	186	119	108	1	05 R. C. Gibson.....	875	3	40 00
Milton.....	8.0	315	198	104	1	14 David Williams.....	720	5	30 00
Mitchell.....	9.0	174	104	128	1	83 J. D. Stout.....	875	3	40 00
Mitchellville.....	9.0	324	128	106	1	65 C. H. Kegley.....	720	3	40 00
Monona.....	9.0	182	106	264	1	86 J. Parks.....	720	3	40 00
Monroe.....	8.0	366	264	311	1	34 L. G. Scott.....	708	7	34 42
Montezuma.....	9.0	423	311	183	1	58 G. W. Bryan.....	1125	8	43 25
Monticello.....	9.0	649	404	247	1	52 W. A. Doran.....	1200	10	41 66
Montour.....	9.0	166	133	198	1	36 W. R. Patterson.....	875	3	36 66
Montrose.....	8.0	247	198	210	1	95 W. H. Hopkirk.....	600	4	30 00
Morning Sun.....	9.0	391	210	245	1	58 A. M. M. Dornon.....	900	7	36 00
Moulton.....	8.0	348	245	350	1	30 F. E. King.....	900	5	40 50
Mount Ayr.....	9.0	545	350	214	1	21 J. W. Wilkerson.....	800	8	41 25
Mount Vernon.....	9.0	347	214	133	1	36 H. R. Wright.....	875	6	36 66
Murray.....	9.0	273	133	312	1	46 Mary Taylor.....	480	5	36 00
Mystic.....	8.0	840	550	254	1	80 L. J. Fleming.....	600	6	35 00
Nashua.....	9.0	367	254	193	1	49 W. S. Prouty.....	900	7	39 28
Neola.....	9.0	374	254	386	1	28 W. B. Rowland.....	875	4	42 50
Nevada.....	8.5	615	193	204	1	50 L. T. Weld.....	1240	11	40 00
Newell.....	9.0	276	204	150	1	66 William Koehler.....	720	4	40 00
New Hampton.....	9.0	624	150	400	1	34 H. H. Monlux.....	1100	11	38 82
New London.....	9.0	193	117	289	1	54 S. B. Stonerook.....	540	3	35 00
New Sharon.....	9.0	383	117	134	1	04 E. C. Meredith.....	650	6	37 96
Nora Springs.....	9.0	268	144	116	1	58 W. H. Allis.....	720	4	31 25
North English.....	9.0	274	144	248	1	22 Clarence McCracken.....	450	4	33 12
North McGregor.....	9.0	274	144	213	1	43 J. J. McFall.....	540	3	37 50
Northwood.....	9.5	399	248	142	1	98 E. W. G. Vogenitz.....	700	5	35 00
Oakdale.....	9.0	394	213	294	1	69 Prof. Rodwell.....	900	8	40 00
Oakland.....	9.0	236	142	291	1	51 J. W. W. Laird.....	775	3	41 66
Odebolt.....	9.0	390	291	155	1	21 J. H. Creutt.....	900	6	42 50
Oelwein.....	9.0	440	291	141	1	91 F. S. Watson.....	705	6	30 00
Ordan.....	9.0	282	155	420	1	44 C. F. Curtis.....	630	4	42 50
Olin.....	9.0	218	141	292	1	28 T. J. Cowan.....	875	3	35 00
Onawa.....	9.0	745	420	477	1	30 F. E. Lark.....	1000	9	48 33
Orange City.....	10.0	604	292	115	1	41 R. W. Olmsted.....	800	8	41 25
Osage.....	9.0	814	477	180	1	29 George Chandler.....	1250	15	40 41
Oxford.....	9.0	199	115	155	1	55 Eugene Henely.....	540	3	35 00
Oxford Junction.....	9.0	306	180	194	1	13 W. E. Fleming.....	875	4	35 00
Pacific Junction.....	9.0	271	155	170	1	24 J. R. Graham.....	650	3	40 00
Panora.....	9.0	344	194	182	1	38 A. T. Whitmer.....	875	5	38 50
Parkersburg.....	9.0	258	170	188	1	77 C. A. Fullerton.....	810	5	42 00
Paullina.....	9.5	220	132	115	1	84 M. C. Ladd.....	855	3	40 00
Pleasantville.....	8.0	277	188	204	1	21 P. B. Woods.....	520	3	31 66
Pomeroy.....	9.0	262	115	109	1	56 J. A. Kitz.....	540	3	40 00
Postville.....	9.0	364	204	135	1	39 F. F. Merriam.....	785	5	40 00
Prairie City.....	9.0	230	109	115	1	63 C. O. Carter.....	600	4	45 00
Primghar.....	9.0	159	135	225	1	87 J. J. Billingsley.....	785	3	40 00
Randolph.....	9.0	159	115	225	1	73 J. C. Condit.....	540	4	36 00
Redfield.....	8.0	243	225	210	1	09 J. H. Ellison.....	600	4	42 50
Reinbeck.....	10.0	401	210	92	1	27 W. H. Bloom.....	800	4	40 00
Remsen.....	10.0	356	92	110	1	92 William Jeffers.....	600	3	41 66
Rhodes.....	9.0	215	110	247	1	66 J. E. Stout.....	585	3	40 00
Riceville.....	8.0	169	100	293	1	65 M. O. Perry.....	600	3	30 00
Rockford.....	9.0	397	247	398	1	35 L. B. Moffett.....	875	7	31 75
Rock Rapids.....	9.0	641	398		1	41 E. E. Blanchard.....	1200	9	

GRADED SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF CITIES OR TOWNS.	No. months school.	Enumeration between 5 and 21 in 1893.	Enrolled in school in 1892-93.	Average attendance in 1892-93.	Average tuition per month for each scholar in average attendance.	NAME OF SUPERINTENDENT OR PRINCIPAL 1892-93.	Annual salary.	No. of other teachers.	Average salary per month of assistant teachers.
Rock Valley	10.0	297	168	120	1	63 G. G. Washburn	\$ 800	3	\$ 43.33
Rockwell	9.0	218	192	125	1	48 J. F. Doderer	875	3	36.66
Rockwell City*	9.0	214	256	169	1	51 P. C. Holdoegel	875	3	36.66
Rolfe	9.0	228	220	140	1	43 S. A. Emery	875	3	41.66
Russell	8.0	206	157	96	1	39 M. R. Timmerman	400	3	29.37
Ruthven	9.0	252	257	157	96	Bessie Larsen	540	4	35.00
Sabula*	9.0	283	210	189	1	34 Philo Hoadley	810	5	34.00
Sac City	9.0	496	460	319	96	J. N. Hamilton	765	6	37.50
Salem	8.5	211	190	126	1	16 J. C. Owens	510	3	30.00
Sanborn*	9.0	448	457	396	1	08 W. I. Simpson	1000	7	44.30
Scranton	9.0	288	230	195	1	13 William P. Johnson	875	4	38.25
Sergeant's Bluffs	9.0	216	201	109	1	71 J. Chulitt	648	4	42.50
Seymour	8.0	509	434	259	1	10 S. L. Hill	600	7	34.60
Sheffield	9.0	186	170	104	87	W. J. Flint	785	3	36.66
Shelby	9.0	256	285	186	1	45 C. S. Cobb	810	4	50.00
Sheldon*	9.0	640	566	377	1	43 W. X. Crider	1050	10	45.41
Schaller	9.0	200	188	126	1	23 J. W. Jackson	585	3	36.00
Shell Rock	9.0	241	178	153	1	45 F. E. Howard	875	4	35.00
Sibley*	9.0	348	356	236	1	62 G. H. Olmsted	1000	6	47.50
Sidney	9.9	319	298	295	1	29 S. M. Mowatt	900	6	40.00
Sigourney*	9.0	593	442	334	1	54 E. H. Griffin	1100	10	38.00
Sioux Rapids	8.5	275	233	168	1	13 J. E. Durkee	723	5	37.50
Sloan	9.0	244	205	126	1	48 W. N. Orris	875	3	40.00
Snow Hill	8.0	222	169	143	1	46 Edgar Long	500	3	35.00
Spencer*	9.0	627	657	455	1	61 F. E. Willard	1250	13	46.08
Spirit Lake	9.0	312	237	170	1	64 D. W. Gross	800	5	41.00
Springdale*	9.0	151	127	76	2	60 L. T. Hill	855	3	40.00
Springville*	9.0	182	199	136	1	91 C. J. Trumbauer	945	4	41.00
St. Ansgar	9.0	288	227	138	1	14 A. M. Willson	540	3	32.66
St. Charles*	9.0	181	207	117	1	29 L. J. Little	585	3	30.00
Stanton*	8.0	266	194	155	1	23 W. A. Peterson	480	3	42.50
State Center*	9.0	357	317	236	1	66 Lucy Curtis	1000	6	45.00
Storm Lake	9.5	803	663	502	1	50 H. G. Lamson	1250	14	48.68
Strawberry Point*	9.0	331	308	219	1	30 E. S. Hady	800	5	37.00
Sutherland	9.5	255	222	153	1	33 M. P. Fobes	713	3	43.33
Sumner	9.0	424	420	262	1	01 James Lawrey	800	7	30.00
Swan	7.0	249	135	98	1	37 F. W. Shultz	350	3	30.00
Tabor	9.0	196	191	136	1	65 Miss A. L. Blakely	670	5	45.00
Tama City*	9.0	619	500	359	1	35 H. M. Rebock	1000	9	45.16
Tingley*	9.0	191	165	128	1	31 E. F. Sanders	630	3	36.67
Tipton*	9.0	628	481	388	1	29 J. E. Luckey	1200	8	44.34
Toledo*	9.0	639	558	401	1	22 J. B. Young	1200	11	43.82
Traer*	9.0	382	354	279	1	25 J. C. Sanders	900	6	48.33
Union	9.0	234	175	142	1	62 S. L. Reece	675	4	40.00
Vail	9.0	319	160	105	2	07 Z. T. Hawk	799	3	40.00
Van Meter	9.0	251	196	137	1	21 F. W. Akers	540	3	37.50
Van Horne	9.0	168	168	130	1	35 Martin J. Iorns	585	3	56.67
Victor	9.0	206	263	201	1	20 S. T. May	875	5	41.00
Villisca*	9.0	662	605	429	1	46 A. F. Burton	1000	13	43.00
Volga City	9.0	159	170	122	1	22 L. A. Westcott	540	3	35.00
Walker	9.0	169	152	123	1	34 R. G. Popham	675	3	31.00
Wall Lake	9.0	210	188	130	1	46 F. F. Strong	675	3	38.33
Walnut*	9.0	342	263	214	1	89 M. E. Crosier	900	5	42.04
Wapello*	8.5	360	320	220	1	20 V. C. Gambell	680	6	33.33
Waucoma	9.0	198	148	112	1	47 J. W. Rosser	675	3	30.00
Waukon*	9.5	616	415	281	1	39 H. F. Kling	1000	7	40.90
West Branch*	8.0	226	220	150	1	92 F. W. Wood	730	4	42.50
West Liberty*	9.0	444	370	281	1	97 J. M. Williams	1340	9	48.88
West Side	9.0	172	185	129	1	74 W. L. Hearst	810	3	45.00
West Union	9.0	575	446	303	1	39 C. K. Dukes	1000	8	39.29
Wheatland*	9.0	252	163	135	1	30 W. F. Coulter	630	3	35.00
Whiting*	9.0	278	186	147	1	36 A. P. Hargrave	720	3	43.33
Williamsburg*	9.5	301	297	200	1	15 A. T. Hukill	1000	5	42.00
Willton*	9.0	448	341	258	1	59 A. L. Brower	1000	7	42.85
Winfield	8.0	184	152	122	1	46 C. G. Keller	500	3	36.66
Woodbine*	10.0	535	535	326	1	01 W. O. Riddell	700	4	42.50
Wyoming*	9.0	293	250	150	1	41 L. Buchanan	810	4	42.00

*Latin. †German.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Years in course.	1891-1892.						1892-1893.					
		ATTEND- ANCE.			GRADU- ATES.			ATTEND- ANCE.			GRADU- ATES.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Achley.....	4	18	34	52	5	5	10	13	41	54	2	2	4
Adair.....	4	14	21	35	1	3	4	23	48	71	2	3	5
Adel.....	4	13	24	37	3	7	10	32	34	66	3	6	9
Afton.....	4	57	69	126	12	14	26	36	54	90	..	..	..
Albia.....	4	30	33	63	4	4	8	44	57	101	4	3	7
Algona.....	4	19	36	55	3	3	6	20	54	74	3	8	11
Allerton.....	2	6	18	24	3	7	10	16	26	42	4	10	14
Ames.....	4	13	20	33	1	3	4	46	53	99	..	..	..
Anamosa.....	4	27	28	55	..	..	..	27	35	62	2	8	10
Angus.....	3	15	23	38	..	..	..	4	15	29	..	..	..
Atlantic.....	4	35	80	115	6	10	16	30	75	105	6	7	13
Audubon.....	4	16	49	65	5	12	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
Avoca.....	3	7	8	15	5	9	14	12	18	30	..	..	..
Bedford.....	3	35	41	76	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belle Plaine.....	4	32	56	88	3	14	17	48	67	115	2	15	17
Bellevue.....	4	10	24	34	1	6	7	38	31	69	3	5	8
Bloomfield.....	4	20	41	61	3	9	12	21	31	52	1	11	12
Boone.....	4	54	56	110	14	4	18	45	60	105	3	10	13
Brooklyn.....	4	17	30	47	5	5	10	24	49	73	1	6	7
Burlington.....	4	87	186	273	6	9	15	122	230	352	4	29	33
Carroll.....	4	19	31	50	1	7	8	29	33	62	..	..	..
Cedar Falls.....	4	38	56	94	11	10	21	31	55	86	5	10	15
Cedar Rapids.....	4	100	175	275	13	27	40	150	230	380	10	20	30
Centerville.....	4	26	55	81	1	12	13	27	44	71	..	..	..
Chariton.....	4	17	44	61	5	15	20	51	101	152	5	4	9
Charles City.....	4	39	72	111	2	5	7	69	159	228	5	17	22
Cherokee.....	4	18	43	61	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarinda.....	4	19	65	84	..	..	..	22	69	91	2	4	7
Clear Lake.....	3	24	45	69	1	7	8	33	34	67	3	5	7
Cleveland.....	4	13	14	27	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clinton.....	4	31	120	151	5	22	27	80	134	218	7	26	33
Colfax.....	4	20	31	51	3	4	7	24	23	47	..	..	..
Columbus Junction.....	4	15	37	52	2	12	14	23	27	50	..	..	..
Corning.....	4	16	17	33	5	5	10	7	25	32	..	..	..
Correctionville.....	4	20	31	51	2	5	7	25	32	57	1	6	7
Corydon.....	4	24	42	66	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Council Bluffs.....	4	43	110	153	1	12	13	90	125	215	2	18	20
Cresco.....	3	28	29	57	2	5	7	25	25	50	4	2	6
Creston.....	4	79	146	225	7	21	28	80	145	225	9	13	22
Davenport.....	4	106	165	271	12	38	50	141	166	307	23	22	45
Decorah.....	4	12	35	47	1	3	4	25	40	65	1	1	2
Denison.....	3	17	43	60	2	8	10	22	38	60	2	5	7
Des Moines, E.....	4	58	138	196	4	12	16	63	198	261	13	37	50
Des Moines, W.....	4	100	184	284	7	19	26	118	205	323	6	11	17
DeWitt.....	3	16	27	43	5	10	15	16	29	45	4	6	10
Dubuque.....	4	77	136	213	6	14	20	55	169	244	12	25	37
Dunlap.....	4	12	23	35	1	3	4	20	24	44	2	4	6
Dyersville.....	3	10	16	26	2	4	6	16	24	40	3	8	11
Eagle Grove.....	3	19	30	49	1	5	6	24	29	53	4	4	8
Eldon.....	4	24	32	56	1	4	5	25	34	59	5	5	10
Eldora.....	..	18	28	46	3	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elkader.....	..	25	30	55	10	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Years in course.	1891-1892.						1892-1893.					
		ATTEND- ANCE.			GRADU- ATES.			ATTEND- ANCE.			GRADU- ATES.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Emmetsburg...	4	12	11	23	4	1	5	16	10	26	1	2	3
Estherville...	4	9	16	25	4	4	8	19	31	50	1	2	3
Fairfield...	4	19	29	48	4	4	8	47	64	111	9	12	21
Farmington...	4	26	35	61	4	2	6	47	64	111	9	12	21
Fayette...	4	23	14	37	4	7	11	17	19	36	8	3	11
Pontanelle...	3	21	28	49	4	8	12	11	20	31			
Forest City...	4	22	64	86	4	11	15	38	65	103	1	12	13
Fort Dodge...	4	17	64	81		7	7	24	72	96			
Fort Madison...	4	22	37	59				16	40	56	5	10	15
Glenwood...	3	19	24	43	4	7	11	18	24	42	3	3	6
Grand Junction...	3	15	43	58	4	5	9	37	38	75	1	8	9
Greenfield...	3	21	43	64	4	7	11	18	24	42	3	3	6
Grinnell...	4	70	68	138	7	7	14	67	90	157	6	15	21
Grundy Center...	4	14	21	35	2	6	8	26	27	53	3	8	11
Guthrie County High School...	4	60	102	162	4	10	14	80	68	148	4	6	10
Guttenberg...	3	15	17	32	3	3	6	17	21	38	2	6	8
Hamburg...	4	12	16	28	3	2	5						
Hampton...	4	62	78	140	3	3	6	60	80	140	6	12	18
Harlan...	3	24	56	80	2	13	15	37	84	121	4	14	18
Humboldt...	4	14	34	48		2	2	21	55	76	2	2	4
Ida Grove...	4	26	36	62	4	5	9	28	38	66	4	8	12
Independence...	4	47	62	109	7	7	14	56	57	113	10	9	19
Indianola...	3	31	44	75	4	7	11	45	63	108	6	11	17
Iowa City...	4	64	96	160	25	21	46	93	109	202	8	16	24
Iowa Falls...	4	24	36	60	3	7	10	13	24	37	1	4	5
Jefferson...	4	18	18	36	1	3	4	50	65	115	4	6	10
Keokuk...	4	51	106	157	11	23	34	65	110	175	10	19	29
Keosauqua...	3	24	28	52	3	10	13	21	33	54	5	2	7
Knoxville...	4	28	42	70	4	7	11	39	51	90	5	7	12
Lake City...	3	9	23	32				16	18	34		5	5
Lansing...	3	17	19	36	5	1	6	18	20	38	4	9	13
LaPorte City...	3	9	28	37	4	11	15	13	31	44	3	10	13
LeMars...	4	18	44	62	3	7	10	72	86	158	3	4	7
Leon...	4	24	57	81	2	2	4						
Lisbon...	4	6	15	21	2	11	13	2	12	16		3	3
Logan...	4	26	41	67	2	3	5	37	40	77	7	7	14
Lucas...	3	11	13	24	3	4	7	11	70	81			
Lyons...	3	21	45	66	3	15	18	24	46	70	2	9	11
Malvern...	3	9	7	16				24	33	57	3	4	7
Manchester...	4	51	66	117	7	10	17	47	55	102	3	12	15
Manning...	4	18	36	54	4	7	11	29	34	63	8	9	17
Mapleton...	4	14	20	34	2	2	4	10	19	29	5	3	8
Maquoketa...	3	36	53	89	12	10	22	33	68	101	8	20	28
Marengo...	4	29	58	87	3	12	15	34	67	101	3	8	11
Marion...	3	48	82	130	7	13	20	58	95	153	11	19	30
Marshalltown...	4	69	126	195	21	30	51	51	137	188	2	10	12
Mason City...	4	43	59	102	3	8	11	75	125	200	2	12	14
McGregor...	4	27	31	58	3	4	7						
Missouri Valley...	4	29	42	71									
Monroe...	3	44	38	82	3	9	12	26	25	51	4	4	8
Montezuma...	4	31	59	90	5	12	17	31	54	85	9	9	17
Monticello...	3	25	41	66				31	48	79	5	6	11
Morning Sun...	4	10	27	37	1	5	6	41	35	76	5	5	10
Mt. Ayr...	4	35	45	80	2	8	10						
Mt. Pleasant...	4	28	47	75	2	10	12	35	54	89	5	6	11
Mt. Vernon...	3							31	34	65	8	11	19
Muscatine...	4	60	104	164	11	35	46	61	83	144	13	18	31
Nashua...	4	10	27	37	3	9	12	15	42	57		4	4
Neola...	4	21	24	45	4	6	10						
Nevada...	4	24	31	55	3	4	7						
New Hampton...	4	26	28	54	5	5	10	24	52	76		1	1
New Sharon...	3	34	38	72	9	13	22	40	51	91	8		15
Newton...	4	37	66	103	6	8	14	30	56	86	1	11	12
Northwood...	4	12	20	32	2	5	7	16	32	48	2	4	6
Odeboldt...	4	16	40	56	2	8	10	18	42	60	3	5	8
Oelwein...	3	20	27	47				16	30	46			
Ogden...	4	19	28	47	7	13	20						

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Years in course.	1891-1892.						1892-1893.					
		ATTEND- ANCE.			GRADU- ATES.			ATTEND- ANCE.			GRADU- ATES.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Onawa.....	4	23	43	66	4	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	2
Orange City...	4	4	8	12	1	3	4	8	11	19	1	1	2
Osage.....	4	37	30	67	13	10	23	37	52	89	5	9	14
Osceola.....	4	24	66	90	2	10	12	29	70	99	2	7	9
Oskaloosa.....	4	61	116	177	11	22	33	62	124	176	8	22	30
Ottumwa.....	4	45	91	136	2	20	22	49	84	133	7	17	24
Pella.....	4	14	26	40	2	7	9	24	46	70	...	...	...
Perry.....	4	16	36	52	3	10	13	50	100	150	5	8	13
Postville.....	4	29	33	62	2	6	8	45	32	77	4	5	9
Red Oak.....	4	19	37	56	2	5	7	39	73	112	4	8	12
Rockford.....	4	34	49	83	6	11	17	31	52	83	2	9	11
Rock Rapids.....	4	24	41	65	5	6	11	25	50	75	4	4	8
Sabula.....	3	14	25	39	3	8	11	18	23	41	5	10	15
Sac City.....	3	13	27	40	1	3	4	22	27	49	2	5	7
Sanborn.....	3	12	20	32	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scranton.....	3	15	13	28	2	1	3	14	12	26	...	1	1
Seymour.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	39	60	...	2	2
Sheldon.....	3	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shenandoah.....	4	20	60	80	...	14	14	29	40	69	4	12	16
Sibley.....	3	12	28	40	1	4	5	18	46	64	5	7	12
Sidney.....	3	20	27	47	3	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sigourney.....	4	28	25	53	5	8	13	36	42	78	5	9	14
Sioux City.....	4	66	104	170	5	5	10	125	187	312	9	19	28
Spencer.....	3	32	58	90	5	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirit Lake.....	3	6	12	18	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
State Center.....	3	18	29	47	7	13	20	24	33	57	4	4	8
Storm Lake.....	4	20	25	45	4	1	5	21	28	49	7	1	8
Strawberry Point.....	4	20	26	46	6	7	13	18	32	50	7	10	17
Stuart.....	4	44	66	110	4	6	10	47	80	127	7	9	16
Tama.....	3	21	27	48	4	7	11	27	24	51	1	3	4
Tipton.....	3	29	46	75	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo.....	3	33	60	93	5	15	20	41	56	97	6	12	18
Traer.....	4	46	48	94	7	11	18	50	35	85	10	8	18
Villisca.....	4	22	51	73	2	7	9	45	80	125	5	7	12
Vinton.....	4	48	55	103	11	15	26	42	55	97	6	13	19
Wapello.....	3	8	23	33	1	5	6	31	33	64	4	6	10
Washington.....	3	42	83	125	14	25	39	50	80	130	8	18	26
Waterloo, E.....	4	23	77	100	8	15	23	34	82	116	5	11	16
Waterloo, W.....	4	29	31	60	5	6	11	31	33	64	4	11	15
Waukon.....	4	22	34	56	4	3	7	20	35	55	...	...	...
Waverly.....	3	25	42	67	2	12	14	51	68	119	...	14	20
Webster City.....	4	24	60	84	6	8	14	31	72	103	6	...	...
West Liberty.....	...	24	55	79	7	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Union.....	...	22	38	60	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
What Cheer.....	3	20	19	39	3	4	7	16	28	44	4	2	6
Wilton.....	3	31	36	67	4	13	17	25	30	55	10	9	19
Winterset.....	2	18	45	63	1	11	12	20	52	72	3	15	18

SUMMARY REGARDING GROWTH OF LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS.

COUNTIES.	LIBRARIES.				APPARATUS.			
	1881.	1891.	1893.	Increase over 1891.	1881.	1891.	1893.	Increase over 1891.
	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.		Value of apparatus.	Value of apparatus.	Value of apparatus.	
Adair.....	19	609	273	*336	1,323	2,522	2,811	289
Adams.....	32	281	560	279	1,346	2,862	2,360	*462
Allamakee.....	19	830	950	120	1,204	2,324	2,272	*51
Appanoose.....	62	867	970	112	1,301	1,423	2,424	1,101
Audubon.....	.....	253	438	185	2,770	6,241	6,204	*37
Benton.....	322	1,056	1,064	2	2,730	4,438	4,917	479
Black Hawk.....	339	1,153	1,431	278	3,235	4,001	5,547	1,546
Boone.....	801	2,136	2,442	306	1,734	4,342	4,795	453
Bremer.....	110	1,421	1,737	316	2,140	3,380	3,404	24
Buchanan.....	108	462	431	*31	1,617	4,783	4,224	*559
Buena Vista.....	202	1,492	1,080	488	2,378	4,494	4,538	44
Butler.....	135	519	995	476	1,247	3,085	1,985	*1,100
Calhoun.....	20	644	952	308	1,721	4,432	4,911	479
Carroll.....	.....	731	899	168	3,035	6,677	7,761	1,084
Cass.....	313	430	823	393	4,813	3,483	2,530	47
Cedar.....	680	1,672	1,818	*354	2,572	5,449	5,114	*335
Cerro Gordo.....	18	304	451	147	1,640	5,167	7,144	1,977
Cherokee.....	33	752	786	34	1,855	3,942	3,784	*158
Chokasaw.....	15	619	401	*218	1,350	4,098	4,461	363
Clarke.....	.....	97	171	74	709	1,841	2,963	1,122
Clay.....	817	128	264	136	1,500	2,507	5,209	2,709
Clayton.....	588	1,355	1,526	171	2,334	5,035	5,773	738
Clinton.....	254	5,463	6,336	873	2,234	4,965	5,441	476
Crawford.....	2,013	1,595	2,146	601	4,146	8,440	5,332	*3,108
Dallas.....	546	1,102	1,230	128	1,890	5,571	4,744	*827
Davis.....	10	142	90	*52	980	1,092	1,637	545
Decatur.....	149	270	438	168	778	1,684	2,730	1,046
Delaware.....	128	463	511	48	1,620	2,431	3,798	1,367
Des Moines.....	250	762	730	*32	5,481	6,826	7,149	323
Dickinson.....	110	727	524	*203	1,051	1,777	2,314	537
Dubuque.....	949	1,662	3,310	1,648	4,918	6,654	5,246	*1,408
Emmet.....	332	524	490	*34	974	2,508	2,500	8
Fayette.....	21	570	671	101	1,778	3,539	3,268	*271
Floyd.....	50	641	1,104	523	1,566	2,783	4,439	1,656
Franklin.....	109	788	600	*183	1,720	2,335	2,618	283
Fremont.....	507	576	667	91	3,254	3,291	4,934	1,643
Greene.....	654	1,336	1,293	*43	2,549	4,390	5,074	684
Grundy.....	46	3,609	3,513	*96	1,675	3,825	3,962	137
Guthrie.....	313	1,145	1,569	424	2,761	6,517	5,309	*1,208
Hamilton.....	206	211	690	479	2,825	5,156	5,015	*141
Hancock.....	70	140	142	2	1,372	5,272	3,636	*1,636
Hardin.....	17	1,284	1,344	60	1,667	4,910	6,555	1,645
Harrison.....	565	1,907	1,091	*716	2,664	6,513	7,633	1,120
Henry.....	64	437	293	*144	1,210	2,125	2,916	791
Howard.....	583	1,310	946	*364	483	2,920	1,461	*1,458
Humboldt.....	.....	682	874	192	2,292	2,500	3,166	576
Ida.....	357	229	313	84	2,782	4,008	4,444	436
Iowa.....	974	1,417	1,171	*246	2,349	4,077	5,617	1,540
Jackson.....	158	1,035	1,323	288	1,156	5,748	7,810	2,062
Jasper.....	438	1,423	1,543	120	2,281	3,413	4,620	1,207
Jefferson.....	220	418	863	445	940	1,330	2,291	961
Johnson.....	71	576	1,066	790	1,665	3,476	5,334	1,858
Jones.....	44	518	720	202	1,407	4,876	5,721	845

GROWTH OF LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	LIBRARIES.				APPARATUS.			
	1881.	1891.	1893.	Increase over 1891.	1881.	1891.	1893.	Increase over 1891.
	Volumes.	Volumes.	Volumes.		Value of apparatus.	Value of apparatus.	Value of apparatus.	
Keokuk.....	81	912	1,430	527	1,271	4,923	5,552	629
Kossuth.....	1,543	1,115	840	*275	2,392	5,648	9,740	4,092
Lee.....	250	341	385	44	812	3,237	3,944	707
Linn.....	448	1,672	2,382	710	1,729	5,592	7,762	1,770
Louisa.....	64	355	355	.....	586	1,323	2,004	771
Lucas.....	15	171	1,140	969	946	2,387	1,919	*468
Lyon.....	.....	416	691	275	3,525	4,740	3,898	*842
Madison.....	257	269	645	358	1,285	2,961	1,225	*1,736
Mahaska.....	283	1,814	2,350	536	2,361	4,117	5,460	1,343
Marion.....	187	1,114	1,186	72	2,264	2,781	3,871	590
Marshall.....	673	2,005	6,043	4,038	3,197	4,453	5,638	1,185
Mills.....	77	1,158	2,282	1,124	1,727	4,129	4,740	611
Mitchell.....	38	556	964	408	1,856	4,225	4,510	285
Monona.....	789	842	508	*244	2,769	4,569	4,633	64
Monroe.....	.....	715	719	4	530	1,384	2,085	701
Montgomery.....	58	1,978	2,143	167	679	3,726	3,125	*601
Muscatine.....	189	2,015	2,335	320	2,021	4,296	4,637	341
O'Brien.....	.....	934	1,259	325	707	5,296	5,373	77
Osceola.....	2	151	671	520	321	1,843	3,045	1,202
Page.....	232	1,007	1,041	34	2,430	5,033	5,032	*1
Palo Alto.....	690	1,023	1,278	255	2,363	2,160	2,812	652
Plymouth.....	8	1,132	1,244	112	2,894	6,970	6,825	*145
Pocahontas.....	145	180	273	93	2,416	4,152	5,007	855
Polk.....	71	6,476	7,435	959	2,899	12,093	16,079	3,986
Pottawattamie.....	71	859	2,470	1,611	7,529	10,470	14,028	3,558
Poweshiek.....	88	1,536	2,799	1,263	1,614	3,290	2,844	*455
Ringgold.....	9	319	400	180	1,165	1,325	2,159	834
Sac.....	12	327	361	34	1,124	2,722	4,105	1,383
Scott.....	545	2,095	2,385	290	3,681	7,033	8,205	1,172
Shelby.....	69	845	956	111	2,420	5,979	5,551	428
Sioux.....	900	683	1,243	560	2,358	4,210	10,470	6,260
Story.....	210	1,161	840	*321	2,135	3,220	3,729	509
Tama.....	149	1,536	1,716	180	1,671	4,810	5,258	448
Taylor.....	10	478	451	*25	2,135	4,225	3,831	*304
Union.....	27	405	417	12	707	2,252	2,390	138
Van Buren.....	40	600	618	18	583	1,765	2,047	282
Wapello.....	406	3,421	2,298	*1,123	1,357	4,476	3,740	*736
Warren.....	1,185	339	331	*8	1,792	2,632	3,105	473
Washington.....	49	447	473	26	1,550	2,284	3,484	1,200
Wayne.....	71	974	1,004	30	1,896	2,743	3,165	422
Webster.....	326	726	604	*122	4,555	5,718	7,410	1,692
Winnebago.....	.....	32	560	528	2,690	2,321	2,893	572
Winnebleshiek.....	51	824	1,030	206	3,283	3,272	4,225	953
Woodbury.....	94	638	2,003	1,367	4,280	8,382	5,370	*3,012
Worth.....	84	334	186	*148	797	2,318	3,025	707
Wright.....	1,347	1,091	895	*196	2,861	6,096	5,678	418
Totals.....	26,751	98,767	122,728	23,961	\$205,180	\$403,864	\$461,194	\$57,332

*Decrease.

SUMMARY OF SUPERINTENDENTS' WORK.

COUNTIES.	No. of school rooms.	No. of schools visited.	No. of separate visits made.	No. of teachers needed to supply schools.	No. of certificates granted.	Attempted classification.	COUNTIES.	No. of school rooms.	No. of schools visited.	No. of separate visits made.	No. of teachers needed to supply schools.	No. of certificates granted.	Attempted classification.
Adair.....	161	80	96	163	314	Yes	Jones.....	173	119	136	174	264	Yes
Adams.....	128	80	100	131	262	Yes	Keokuk....	201	40	40	201	325	Yes
Allamakee...	149	142	223	150	228	Yes	Kossuth....	181	163	204	183	289	Yes
Appanoose...	164	45	60	166	289	Yes	Lee.....	190	56	56	198	222	Yes
Audubon....	122	105	154	122	214	Yes	Linn.....	331	78	78	336	465	Yes
Benton.....	220	67	72	224	337	Yes	Louisa.....	108	166	169	110	217	Yes
Black H'k....	203	212	316	208	319	Yes	Lucas.....	118	94	118	118	201	Yes
Boone.....	202	183	212	203	281	Yes	Lyon.....	132	97	113	132	167	Yes
Bremer.....	128	120	200	133	184	Yes	Madison....	158	158	165	160	297	Yes
Buchanan...	178	144	164	170	237	Yes	Mahaska....	218	125	125	219	379	Yes
Buena Vista	161	145	158	162	313	Yes	Marion.....	190	76	59	192	254	Yes
Butler.....	165	163	200	167	273	Yes	Marshall...	205	63	72	225	415	Yes
Calhoun....	165	142	165	165	202	Yes	Mills.....	117	91	117	119	209	Yes
Carroll....	172	70	112	175	267	Yes	Mitchell...	125	120	134	131	245	Yes
Cass.....	187	187	252	191	385	Yes	Monona....	161	134	170	162	226	Yes
Cedar.....	171	115	134	171	289	Yes	Monroe....	112	80	109	112	202	Yes
Cerro G'do...	166	122	223	170	282	Yes	Montg'm'y	144	88	96	152	143	No
Cherokee....	161	168	235	165	307	Yes	Muscatine..	165	85	115	181	218	Yes
Chickasaw...	136	118	141	138	248	Yes	O'Brien....	159	129	174	162	286	Yes
Clarke.....	120	100	120	121	198	Yes	Osceola....	88	88	203	90	160	Yes
Clay.....	133	132	241	135	207	Yes	Page.....	175	129	163	175	344	Yes
Clayton....	205	135	165	207	360	Yes	Palo Alto..	124	115	200	126	184	Yes
Clinton....	267	254	263	294	380	Yes	Plymouth..	193	174	212	205	200	Yes
Crawford...	197	50	50	198	253	Yes	Pocah't's...	118	70	81	149	271	Yes
Dallas.....	195	185	225	196	307	Yes	Polk.....	359	160	160	407	610	Yes
Davis.....	118	34	41	118	153	Yes	Pottaw'me..	363	175	189	387	497	Yes
Decatur....	147	95	120	140	223	Yes	Poweshiek..	180	122	145	183	183	Yes
Delaware....	161	120	120	164	291	Yes	Ringgold..	153	36	38	153	244	Yes
Des Moines...	187	103	180	187	266	Yes	Sac.....	162	157	259	163	272	Yes
Dickinson...	65	58	93	65	83	No	Scott.....	221	117	146	236	278	Yes
Dubuque....	228	104	130	229	328	Yes	Shelby....	164	104	120	164	286	Yes
Emmet.....	67	28	30	68	118	Yes	Stouxx.....	203	164	205	204	319	Yes
Fayette....	220	120	120	220	335	Yes	Story.....	175	167	206	178	278	Yes
Floyd.....	153	153	210	157	209	No	Tama.....	212	60	74	213	332	Yes
Franklin...	158	75	70	161	200	Yes	Taylor.....	151	105	105	151	317	Yes
Eremont....	152	130	160	155	278	Yes	Union.....	154	133	145	157	306	Yes
Greene.....	107	167	192	172	267	Yes	Van Buren..	140	23	27	141	219	Yes
Grundy.....	141	131	166	141	242	Yes	Wapello....	193	100	100	201	198	Yes
Guthrie....	186	150	200	186	363	Yes	Warren....	163	156	156	165	308	Yes
Hamilton....	150	140	230	162	191	Yes	Wash'ton..	163	111	116	164	300	Yes
Hancock....	121	83	189	121	198	Yes	Wayne....	148	120	130	143	264	Yes
Hardin....	188	107	107	194	241	Yes	Webster....	213	170	189	215	304	Yes
Harrison....	188	140	190	194	251	Yes	Winnesh'go	40	67	184	92	67	Yes
Henry.....	129	94	97	136	209	Yes	Winnesh'k..	166	112	143	171	256	Yes
Howard.....	112	105	150	113	209	Yes	Woodbury..	332	131	143	343	390	Yes
Humboldt...	118	118	175	118	178	Yes	Worth.....	94	84	127	94	194	Yes
Ida.....	123	70	90	146	169	Yes	Wright.....	156	115	136	159	258	Yes
Iowa.....	164	67	73	168	303	Yes	Totals....	16,711	11,132	14,142	17,084	26,353	.....
Jackson....	189	70	110	191	299	Yes							
Jasper.....	223	40	50	225	316	Yes							
Jefferson...	119	95	125	121	222	Yes							
Johnson...	211	86	89	211	376	Yes							

SUMMARY OF CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES, ETC.

COUNTIES.	Whole number of school houses.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Without suitable and separate out buildings for each sex.	School houses provided with flags.	COUNTIES.	Whole number of school houses.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Without suitable and separate out buildings for each sex.	School houses provided with flags.
Adair.....	146	101	18	20	50	20	Jones.....	138	85	47	6	18	30
Adams.....	110	90	15	5	5	20	Keokuk.....	146	90	50	6	12	30
Allamakee.....	130	64	49	17	75	7	Kossuth.....	163	100	43	20	50	80
Appanoose.....	142	82	50	10	7	12	Lee.....	126	108	16	2	.....	8
Audubon.....	111	48	60	3	2	15	Linn.....	207	160	44	3	35	28
Benton.....	188	120	60	8	18	100	Louisa.....	84	38	38	8	55	26
Black Hawk.....	150	48	56	46	82	79	Lucas.....	99	55	32	12	18	30
Boone.....	156	95	55	6	30	142	Lyon.....	122	66	53	3	65	20
Bremer.....	111	81	23	7	20	20	Madison.....	139	78	36	25	35	12
Buchanan.....	145	90	44	11	6	5	Mahaska.....	150	70	50	30	40	7
Buena Vista.....	140	86	39	15	2	8	Marion.....	152	100	32	20	48	35
Butler.....	145	90	36	19	20	70	Marshall.....	154	48	81	25	30	55
Calhoun.....	142	48	85	9	10	24	Mills.....	190	62	27	1	10	10
Carroll.....	145	85	25	35	25	50	Mitchell.....	104	55	44	5	16	25
Cass.....	152	96	34	22	12	60	Monona.....	139	75	45	19	15	3
Cedar.....	143	62	68	13	35	35	Monroe.....	98	51	23	24	6	4
Cerro Gordo.....	138	10	35	93	69	30	Montgomery.....	113	83	26	4	3	104
Cherokee.....	141	131	6	4	6	50	Muscatine.....	101	53	44	4	2	50
Chickasaw.....	118	100	6	12	65	40	O'Brien.....	134	85	45	4	14	12
Clarke.....	104	40	39	25	15	20	Osceola.....	82	70	11	1	9	7
Clay.....	121	75	34	12	35	20	Page.....	135	72	42	21	10	61
Clayton.....	174	130	35	9	30	12	Palo Alto.....	112	66	35	11	30	1
Clinton.....	182	40	60	82	35	100	Plymouth.....	167	100	60	7	25	3
Crawford.....	173	135	30	8	.....	.....	Pocahontas.....	134	77	37	20	.....	2
Dallas.....	153	127	16	10	2	35	Polk.....	186	130	40	16	12	30
Davis.....	105	55	35	15	4	30	Pottawatt'mie	261	250	11	.....	.....	15
Decatur.....	124	31	65	28	54	10	Poweshiek.....	147	100	30	17	.....	145
Delaware.....	140	100	30	10	10	15	Ringgold.....	135	89	43	3	10	20
Des Moines.....	102	50	38	5	.....	40	Sac.....	141	68	70	3	5	4
Dickinson.....	58	6	24	28	13	2	Scott.....	121	85	31	4	15	20
Dubuque.....	137	70	47	20	25	15	Shelby.....	143	93	29	21	29	80
Emmet.....	53	25	20	8	8	3	Sioux.....	172	126	35	11	20	20
Fayette.....	188	50	120	18	.....	5	Story.....	145	97	29	19	26	63
Floyd.....	123	89	29	14	5	100	Tama.....	178	150	21	7	40	15
Franklin.....	140	70	50	20	40	10	Taylor.....	131	73	50	8	12	20
Fremont.....	121	49	45	27	16	30	Union.....	121	9	102	10	10	12
Greene.....	144	86	38	20	20	40	Van Buren.....	114	54	50	10	59	42
Grundy.....	126	93	31	2	4	60	Wapello.....	111	28	55	28	12	50
Guthrie.....	150	90	40	20	5	20	Warren.....	140	100	25	15	20	25
Hamilton.....	140	108	28	4	.....	.....	Washington.....	137	85	30	22	63	10
Hancock.....	105	70	26	9	18	4	Wayne.....	122	90	25	7	30	100
Hardin.....	149	126	20	3	10	5	Webster.....	185	25	143	17	78	10
Harrison.....	150	125	20	5	.....	3	Winnebago.....	76	41	25	10	60	4
Henry.....	107	63	27	17	6	30	Winneshiek.....	146	12	79	55	22	6
Howard.....	99	35	49	15	30	30	Woodbury.....	211	178	25	8	.....	3
Humboldt.....	100	23	80	6	15	10	Worth.....	88	40	40	8	.....	9
Ida.....	108	100	6	2	4	3	Wright.....	131	109	15	7	20	6
Iowa.....	140	102	21	17	19	20	Total.....	13433	7875	4081	1477	2081	2862
Jackson.....	154	64	70	20	10	1							
Jasper.....	189	118	45	26	16	2							
Jefferson.....	101	26	70	5	20	70							
Johnson.....	172	81	78	15	25	2							

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

TERM OF OFFICE—JANUARY, 1894, TO JANUARY, 1896.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	Years experience in public school work, exclusive of Co. Suptn'cy.	POSTOFFICE.
Adair.....	A. A. Taylor.....	12	Greenfield.
Adams.....	*John M. Bixler.....	7	Corning.
Allamakee.....	J. F. Smith.....	16	Waukon.
Appanoose.....	*P. H. Bradley.....	12	Centerville.
Audubon.....	*D. P. Repass.....	8	Audubon.
Benton.....	Arthur W. White.....	3	Vinton.
Black Hawk.....	*J. L. Buechele.....	8	Waterloo.
Boone.....	*B. P. Holst.....	3	Boumboro.
Bremer.....	L. O. Oberdorf.....	18	Waverly.
Buchanan.....	*W. E. Parker.....	.....	Independence.
Buena Vista.....	*Thomas Walpole.....	11	Alta.
Butler.....	Frank E. Howard.....	11	Shell Rock.
Calhoun.....	R. W. Murphey.....	10	Rockwell City.
Carroll.....	J. J. McMahon.....	7	Carroll.
Cass.....	*W. O. Moyer.....	14	Atlantic.
Cedar.....	*W. L. Etter.....	8	Tipton.
Cerro Gordo.....	Eugene Brown.....	5	Mason City.
Cherokee.....	*Eva L. Gregg.....	10	Oherokee.
Chickasaw.....	O. S. Cory.....	8	New Hampton.
Clarke.....	Nellie Richards.....	10	Osceola.
Clay.....	George E. Reed.....	12	Spencer.
Clayton.....	Sumner Miller.....	10	Guttenberg.
Clinton.....	C. E. Schlabach.....	8	Clinton.
Crawford.....	*Henry Kelly.....	.....	Denison.
Dallas.....	*W. J. Hadley.....	24	Adel.
Davis.....	*Ed. T. Matthews.....	10	Bloomfield.
Decatur.....	*A. A. Roy.....	14	Leon.
Delaware.....	*A. O. Stanger.....	10	Manchester.
Des Moines.....	*E. G. Willard.....	17	Burlington.
Dickinson.....	Harvey A. Welty.....	6	Lake Park.
Dubuque.....	B. J. Horchem.....	10	Dubuque.
Emmet.....	Frank A. Barber.....	8	Estherville.
Fayette.....	F. H. Bloodgood.....	2	West Union.
Floyd.....	W. H. Allis.....	20	Nora Springs.
Franklin.....	Emily Reeve.....	15	Hampton.
Freemont.....	*H. A. Simons.....	18	Hamburg.
Green.....	*W. E. Jenison.....	.....	Jefferson.
Grundy.....	*W. W. Taylor.....	8	Grundy Center.
Guthrie.....	*L. M. Swindler.....	2	Guthrie Center.
Hamilton.....	*J. H. Richard.....	5	Webster City.
Hancock.....	S. L. Thompson.....	16	Garner.
Hardin.....	Charles H. Marsh.....	6	Eldora.
Harrison.....	O. L. Crow.....	8	Logan.
Henry.....	*C. W. Larkin.....	4	Mt. Pleasant.
Howard.....	E. B. Champlin.....	30	Cresco.
Humboldt.....	*Loren Hezelwood.....	10	Humboldt.
Ia.....	W. C. Hagler.....	6	Ida Grove.
Iowa.....	W. P. Johnson.....	10	Marengo.
Jackson.....	*L. B. Farshall.....	8	Maquoketa.
Jasper.....	Minnie A. Walsh.....	.....	Newton.
Jefferson.....	*Alice L. Heald.....	10	Fairfield.
Johnson.....	S. K. Stevenson.....	None.	Iowa City.
Jones.....	T. J. Cowan.....	.....	Olin.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	Years experience in public school work, exclusive of Co. Superintendency.	POSTOFFICE.
Keokuk	S. A. Potts.....	7	Sigourney.
Kossuth.....	†B. F. Reed.....	6	Algona.
Lee.....	A. L. Belles.....	8	Houghton.
Linn.....	N. H. Richards.....	15	Marion.
Louisa.....	*Lizzie Hughes.....	6	Wapello.
Lucas.....	†Carrie E. Allen.....	16	Chariton.
Lyon.....	*D. E. McMullen.....	11	Alvord.
Madison.....	J. J. Crossley.....	3	Winterset.
Mahaska.....	Florabel Patterson.....	10	Oskaloosa.
Marion.....	R. G. Mulky.....	20	Knoxville.
Marshall.....	C. W. Bacon.....	12	Marshalltown.
Mills.....	*O. R. Patrick.....	2	Glenwood.
Mitchell.....	*R. C. Barrett.....	5	Osage.
Monona.....	*Edmund Christie.....	28	Onawa.
Monroe.....	*H. G. Henderson.....	8	Albia.
Montgomery.....	†W. W. Montgomery.....	10	Red Oak.
Muscatine.....	*E. A. Allbee.....	13	Muscatine.
O'Brien.....	*Ella Seekerson.....	13	Pringhar.
Oscola.....	Chas. F. Lowrie.....	5	Sibley.
Pape.....	*C. C. Hodges.....	7	Clarinda.
Palo Alto.....	Bessie Larsen.....	12	Emmetsburg.
Plymouth.....	†J. Wernli.....	26	Le Mars.
Pocahontas.....	Cleland Gilchrist.....	1	Laurens.
Polk.....	*W. A. McCord.....	13	Des Moines.
Pottawattamie.....	A. J. Burton.....	13	Council Bluffs.
Poweshiek.....	Will C. Rayburn.....	10	Grinnell.
Ringgold.....	†J. H. Richardson.....	10	Mt. Ayr.
Sac.....	*C. E. Stallcop.....	8	Sac City.
Scott.....	*C. L. Saksdorf.....	.....	Davenport.
Shelby.....	Paul Peterson.....	4	Harlan.
Sioux.....	*J. C. Trainer.....	23	Orange City.
Story.....	*J. F. Reed.....	10	Nevada.
Tama.....	S. S. Dobson.....	.....	Garwin.
Taylor.....	*Fannie Rutledge.....	14	Bedford.
Union.....	*Charles Emerson.....	17	Creston.
Van Buren.....	Albert B. Goss.....	13	Keosauqua.
Wapello.....	Joseph Parks.....	12	Ottumwa.
Warren.....	Ed. R. Guthrie.....	15	Indianola.
Washington.....	*Lucy Swisher.....	23	Washington.
Wayne.....	*C. A. Niday.....	10	Corydon.
Webster.....	*C. V. Findlay.....	5	Fort Dodge.
Winnebago.....	L. C. Brown.....	12	Buffalo Center.
Winneshek.....	*H. L. Coffeen.....	15	Decorah.
Woodbury.....	E. A. Brown.....	13	Sioux City.
Worth.....	S. B. Toye.....	10	Northwood.
Wright.....	*G. T. Eldridge.....	13	Clarion.

* Re-elected.

† Former county superintendent.

‡ Two or more re-elections.

| No report as to years service.

REPORT
OF THE
STATE UNIVERSITY
OF IOWA.

OCTOBER 1, 1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1898.

REPORT.

To the HONORABLE J. B. KNOEFFLER, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR:—The regents of the State University of Iowa herewith present their biennial report covering the period from the close of the school year of 1890-91 to the close of the school year of 1892-3.

In view of the numerous duties in the several faculties of the university, during the biennial period, it is gratifying to the managing board to be able to report the utmost harmony in all departments of the institution, and a growing interest on the part of the students.

The president's report, herewith submitted, makes a comparative showing of the number of students in the respective departments during the biennial period, from which it appears that the increase shown by the last year of the biennial period over the first year is eighty-three. Reference is made to the president's report for particulars.

There is also submitted herewith the financial reports of the treasurer and secretary of the board respectively. The treasurer's report shows the condition of the permanent fund of the university to be healthful. The fund at the date of the treasurer's report in June, 1893, showed an aggregate of \$232,064.65, a decrease of \$1,831.40 since the date of the last biennial report, resulting from the transfer of a few claims regarded as worthless to the suspended claims account, and the foreclosure of mortgages and the purchase of the property as shown by the treasurer's report. The treasurer's report also shows the incomes and expenditures in gross on account of the general fund.

The secretary's report, herewith submitted, shows incomes and disbursements on account of the general support fund, as nearly as may be by school years and in sufficient detail to give a clear idea

of the sources of incomes and avenues of expenditure. From this report it appears that the total receipts from all sources on account of the general support fund during the biennial period were \$201,767.36, the available balance on hand at the beginning of the period \$20,153.09, total available \$221,920.45. The total expenditures during the period were \$219,410.81, leaving a balance at the end of the period of \$2,509.64.

The secretary's report also shows the condition of the several appropriations made by the general assembly for Special Purposes. For fuller information on these several matters, reference is made to the Secretary's report.

The law makes it the duty of the board of regents to report biennially upon the condition of the university fund, to account for moneys coming into the treasury, and to show in detail for what purposes the money is expended, and by implication at least it is made the duty of the board fairly and clearly to set forth the needs of the university, in order that it may accomplish the objects for which it was established.

In the performance of this duty, your especial attention, and through you, the especial attention of the governor of the state and of the general assembly, is called to the report of the president of the university, herewith submitted.

FIRST—A COLLEGIATE BUILDING.

The body of a well proportioned university is its collegiate department. That this university may continue to flourish and hold its rightful position as the bright crown of our public school system, it should provide abundant room for its professors its class and seminary work. Each chair should be equipped commensurate with the work it has to perform. The present situation is one of extraordinary disadvantage, both before the public and before the students. Not a single chair or professor has adequate accommodations. In one instance three professors have, during the past year, occupied one room nineteen by twenty-one, and that lighted and ventilated by a single window, while other rooms, equally unsuitable, which have from time to time been abandoned as unfit for other purposes are now occupied by some of their number. We also instance the department of psychology which has no room for a laboratory, which is indispensable for efficient instruction in modern psychology. Even for the meager supply of books, maps, charts, periodicals and other apparatus,

they have no space. Many chairs stand in pressing need of special libraries, which should be placed in the lecture room, or in a room immediately adjacent, but no such facilities exist.

During the past five years there has been organized, in connection with each chair, a seminary for special study and research. These seminaries require rooms separate from the lecture rooms, and suitably fitted up with the proper apparatus. Such a seminary room, with its special reference library, is a literary or philosophical laboratory, in which professors and students work side by side. Modern university experience has sufficiently demonstrated the utility of such seminaries. No teacher is capable of attaining the best results without them. Without such helps we cannot hope to compete with other universities having the modern equipments, and the need of them, if less palpable than the need of the chemist for a laboratory, or of the naturalist for a museum, is no less real. That the professors' chairs may be properly equipped with lecture and seminary rooms and private offices, and with special library, maps, charts, and other needful apparatus, an ample collegiate building is, by the board, believed to be a matter of first importance. While the best of professors are of vital importance in developing a first class university, they should have ample room and abundant working tools if these results are to be secured. The first have been attained. The second and third are sadly wanting. Hence urgent request for an ample appropriation in this behalf is made by this board. For this building the board recommends an appropriation of \$80,000.

SECOND—A MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

One of the urgent needs of the university is a hospital building. From the inception of the medical department of the university, in 1869, to the present time, hospital facilities have been meager; and owing to inadequate appropriations by the state, the board of regents have found it to be impossible to provide facilities commensurate with the growth and importance of the medical department. For more than twenty years the state has been inviting students to come to this school of medicine, instead of seeking such schools in other states; and yet it has neglected to provide such ample hospital facilities as other state schools of medicine furnish for their students. Our only recourse is to the general assembly, and to that body again this board presents the case. An ample and well conducted state hospital in close connection with the state schools of medicine is a necessity and is of equal importance with

any other state institution or beneficence. In the state there are always hundreds of indigent people who are suffering for medical and surgical treatment, but who are unable to buy it. To such the duty of the state is as plain, as urgent, as it is in the case of the deaf, the dumb, the blind, or idiotic. For such the demand for hospital facilities is of prime and economical importance. To heal the indigent or the well provided sick, to place them on their feet again, to restore them to a condition of usefulness, to the family, community and state, is the province of the hospital herein sought for. In a hospital operated in connection with the medical departments of the State University, abundant clinical patients are thus provided, and while the sick are being healed, the blind made to see, and the lame restored to usefulness, the student is being instructed in the art of medicine and surgery. The medical school and the hospital are inseparable where the best educational results are sought.

More than this, the medical hospital is the proper training school for nurses—the nurses that are in every-day demand in the charitable institutions of the state and in our families. Urging, then, the admitted fact that the well trained nurse is the handmaid of the physician, and urging attention, also, to the constant and increasing need of educated nursing help, this board once more petitions for this hospital, this place of healing, teaching, and the training of such as are to be our physicians, our surgeons, and our nurses. It is not an expense to the state, but an economy. It is not a tax, it is a Christian benefaction, a tender, hopeful, helping hand. For this an appropriate sum is asked. For this building, the sum of \$40,000 is recommended.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

For the same reasons that are set forth in the foregoing, an appropriation of \$15,000 is recommended for the homeopathic department.

THIRD—GENERAL LIBRARY.

The accumulation of books in the general library amounts to about twenty-five thousand volumes besides maps, charts and papers, the money value of which exceeds one hundred thousand dollars. All this valuable and indispensable property is without adequate protection from loss by fire. It should be housed as the university libraries of most other states are, in an independent fire-proof edifice and in this interest a liberal appropriation is recommended.

In addition to this there should be an appropriation of \$10,000 for new books, repairing or replacing worn out books, binding magazines and pamphlets, and the general administration of this department. The library of this university numbers less, by many thousands of volumes, than that of any prominent state university in the country. The library is the lungs of the university body, and to disregard its amplitude and efficiency is to disregard the order of progress in teaching. To fall behind in the matter of current literature, and to neglect to furnish the literary food the State has promised to such as come to its chief school of learning, is to lose place in the procession of universities. To meet its growing demands, the floor space hitherto occupied for other purposes has been turned over to the occupation of added book cases, shelving, periodical racks, reading tables and chairs, and even now more and better space is needed for books, and reading tables and study rooms.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

The great increase of the law department has caused most urgent demands for more library room, more lecture room, more reading and office room, and more books. To keep up with the constant and increasing demand for new books and the repair of worn ones, and to furnish the necessary cases, tables, and care, an appropriation of \$5,000 is recommended. This department has become self-sustaining as to its teaching and lectures. All that is required of the State is room and books.

FIFTH—PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

The increased demand for education in the field of physics impels the board of regents to make an earnest request for a liberal appropriation. Its pressing needs for the next biennial period will not be less than \$5,000, which sum is hereby recommended.

SIXTH—DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The time has arrived when action should be taken in the interest of this prosperous department. Its room is both unwholesome and inadequate. Its mechanical work is done in a cellar which has several times been abandoned as dangerous to health. It has no lecture room. It has no space for more operating chairs. It must have more room and better facilities in order to retain its present degree of prosperity, that it has cost so much effort to achieve. It is therefore recommended that the sum of \$20,000 be appropriated for a new building for this department, and \$2,500 for necessary

repairs and equipment. For further information upon this subject, reference is made to the supplementary report of the dean, attached to the report of the president, which is printed herewith.

SEVENTH—BOTANY.

The large and constantly increasing demands upon this chair make it necessary that its facilities for instruction be increased in every direction. To enable the faculty to meet the proper and needful requirements, an appropriation of \$4,000 is recommended.

EIGHTH—BIOLOGY.

For the same reasons as set forth in the former paragraph, the board earnestly recommends, for the development of the chair of biology, a like appropriation of \$4,000.

NINTH—ZOOLOGY.

In this chair, which includes the natural history museum, more facilities of every kind are needed. It needs more room for the proper display of its museum supplies, which are constantly increasing. It needs more and better facilities for storing and preparing specimens. In a word, the department has outgrown its present limited room in the top of the science building, and is in need of a new and independent fire-proof building. For the present, however, and in order to preserve, prepare and display its valuable accumulations, an appropriation of \$4,000 is earnestly recommended.

GEOLOGY.

For the further necessary development of the interests of geology in this university an appropriation of \$4,000 is recommended.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

No part of the university is more in demand by the assembled students. Its needs for scientific development and accurate instruction are constant and pressing. For the next biennial period an appropriation of \$5,000 is urgently recommended.

PHARMACY.

For precisely the same reasons as set forth in the foregoing paragraph, the sum of \$2,000 should be appropriated for the use of the department of pharmacy.

HISTOLOGY.

For the chair of histology in the medical department, an appropriation of \$1,000 is recommended.

ENGINEERING.

For the further development and conduct of the chair of engineering, the sum of \$2,500 is recommended for the next biennial period.

FOR PURCHASE OF GROUNDS.

It should be remembered that no grounds have been provided by the state for athletic purposes. Nor need it be forgotten that the state has never provided a foot of ground in any shape for its university. All that has been received in that line was from the generous hand of the United States and from Iowa City. Young people must take exercise. The streets are not inviting for that purpose, nor elevating. There is not another university campus in the country, so far as your committee is aware, that has not more than forty acres, and from that up to six hundred. The campus of the state university of Iowa has twelve acres, mostly unavailable for athletic sports of any sort. That this is wrong must be admitted without a word of dissent. That the state is able and under obligations to right it, is equally true. Therefore the board makes recommendation that \$5,000 be now set apart for the purchase of a field-sport tract for university purposes.

ELECTRICAL LIGHTING AND ENGINEERING.

In the interests of safety, economy, and useful instruction in the schools of engineering and physics, the board has deemed it wise to ask for an appropriation for an electrical plant, the wires to be extended to all the university buildings for illuminating and other purposes. When it is taken into account that a large number of students are anxious to receive instruction in this branch of science, it is deemed unwise for this university to ignore it.

REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Several of the university buildings, walks and fences require considerable sums for repairs and rebuilding. Much painting should be done. The roof of the medical building should have the shingles replaced with slate, the new buildings require additional janitor and firing help, and more fuel will be needed. Hence an increased appropriation under this head will be found indispensable.

A FIXED TAX LEVY.

The university has long been crippled by lack of funds, and has barely lived in a hand-to-mouth way, unable to lay out work in advance, and forecast the future. The effort has been to make ends meet. The institution would be vastly benefited if she had the fruits of a fixed small tax, as her sister universities in other states have, say one-fourth of a mill per annum. The university cannot well grow under existing conditions. She has to come to the biennial legislature to clamor for funds, and take the chances. A fixed tax would obviate this chronic trouble.

State universities fare thus in the way of a fixed tax:

Michigan gets one-sixth of a mill.

Wisconsin, nine-fortieths of a mill.

Ohio, one-twentieth of a mill.

Nebraska, three-eighths of a mill.

Minnesota, three-twentieths of a mill.

California, one-tenth of a mill.

Kansas, a fraction sufficient to net \$75,000 per annum.

Iowa university has an annual income of but \$125,000; Michigan gets \$400,000; California, \$270,000; Wisconsin, \$270,000; Cornell, \$500,000.

In the way of buildings, Iowa has given to the university \$200,000, while Kansas has given \$404,000; Missouri, \$650,000; Minnesota, \$609,000; Wisconsin, \$790,000; Michigan, \$857,000.

A fixed tax of a fraction of a mill is a great desideratum.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is with the utmost care in distributing the income for general purposes to the varied and growing wants of the several departments of the university, that the board of regents is able to keep them up to the breadth and standard of the work now attained. And the board is of the opinion that the time has come when the interests of the school demand liberal appropriations, both for general support and for special purposes. Without them it cannot long maintain the position which it has already attained, and advancement will be out of the question.

Appropriations are asked:

First—To meet pressing needs, some of which have been briefly referred to.

Second—To meet the growing demands, which the youth of the state are yearly making for better educational facilities, and which they will seek outside the state if they cannot find them within.

In view of the situation thus briefly stated, the higher educational interests of the people of the state, represented in their university, are confidently presented for the consideration of yourself as superintendent of public instruction, to the governor of the state, and to the general assembly, with the recommendation that appropriations be made by the twenty-fifth general assembly for the following purposes:

Collegiate department, building and furniture.....	\$80,000
Hospital building and equipment	30,000
Homeopathic hospital	15,000
General library.....	10,000
Law library	5,000
Physical laboratory.....	5,000
Dental department.....	22,500
Engineering chair.....	2,500
Botany, \$4,000; biology, \$4,000; zoology, \$4,000; geology, \$4,000.....	16,000
Chemistry, \$5,000; pharmacy, \$2,000.....	7,000
Histology.....	1,000
Repairs and contingent.....	15,000
Additional support	90,000
Psychological Laboratory and equipment.....	3,000
Pathology and Bacteriology.....	2,000
Athletic grounds.....	5,000
Removal of heating plant and increasing its capacity.....	7,000
Electrical plant.....	6,000

Respectfully submitted,

SHIRLEY GILLILLAND,
ALBERT W. SWALM,
H. A. BURRELL,
D. N. RICHARDSON,
J. D. MCCLEARY,
B. F. OSBORN,
Committee for the Board.

Iowa City, Iowa, October 1, 1893.

PROFESSORS, INSTRUCTORS, OFFICERS, ETC.

—

The following is a schedule of the name of professors, officers, and other employés of the University, together with the salaries and pay of each for the year 1892-93:

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

AMOS N. CURRIER, A. M., LL. D.	\$ 2,200.00
<i>Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature and Dean.</i>	
SAMUEL CALVIN, A. M., PH. D.	\$ 2,200.00
<i>Professor of Geology and Structural Zoology.</i>	
THOMAS H. MCBRIDE, A. M.	2,200.00
<i>Professor of Botany, and Secretary.</i>	
L. W. ANDREWS, PH. D.	2,200.00
<i>Professor of Chemistry.</i>	
CHARLES D. JAMESON, C. E.	3,000.00
<i>Professor of Civil Engineering.</i>	
WILLIAM R. PERKINS, A. M.	2,000.00
<i>Professor of History.</i>	
G. T. W. PATRICK, A. M. PH. D.	2,000.00
<i>Professor of Philosophy.</i>	
CHARLES B. WILSON, A. M.	1,800.00
<i>Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.</i>	
L. G. WELD, A. M.	1,800.00
<i>Professor of Mathematics.</i>	
ANDREW A. VEBLEN, A. M.	1,800.00
<i>Professor of Physics.</i>	
CHARLES C. NUTTING, A. M.	1,800.00
<i>Professor of Systematic Zoology.</i>	
ISAAC A. LOOS, A. M.	1,800.00
<i>Professor of Political Science.</i>	
JOSEPH J. MCCONNELL, A. M.	1,800.00
<i>Professor of Pedagogy.</i>	

EDWARD E. HALE, JR., A. M., PH. D.....	\$ 1,800.00
<i>Professor of English.</i>	
LEONA A. CALL, A. M.....	1,200.00
<i>Assistant Professor of Greek Language and Literature.</i>	
CHARLES S. MAGOWAN, A. M., U. E.	1,500.00
<i>Assistant Professor of Engineering.</i>	
OSCAR W. ANTHONY, M. S.....	900.00
<i>Instructor in Mathematics.</i>	
PERCY H. WALKER.....	900.00
<i>Instructor in Chemistry.</i>	
THEODORE L. NEFF, A. M.....	1,000.00
<i>Assistant Professor of Modern Languages.</i>	
ALBERT E. EGGE, A. M., PH. D.....	900.00
<i>Instructor in English.</i>	
GILBERT L. HOUSER, B. S.....	700.00
<i>Instructor in Histology and Physiology.</i>	
BOHUMIL SHIMEK, C. E.....	900.00
<i>Instructor in Botany.</i>	
FRED B. STURM, A. B.....	900.00
<i>Instructor in German.</i>	
ALBERT L. ARNER, L. B.	900.00
<i>Instructor in Physics.</i>	
SARAH F. LOUGHRIDGE, A. M.....	450.00
<i>Instructor in Latin.</i>	
PAULINE K. PARTRIDGE.....	800.00
<i>Instructor in Elocution.</i>	
BARTHINIUS L. WICK, Ph. B.....	800.00
<i>Fellow in History.</i>	
GEO. W. READ, 1st Lieut. 5th U. S. Cavalry, for two terms.....	400.00
<i>Professor of Military Science and Tactics.</i>	
HENRY F. WICKHAM.	600.00
<i>Assistant Curator of the Museum.</i>	

LAW DEPARTMENT.

EMLYN MCCLAIN, A. M., LL. D.....	\$ 3,250.00
<i>Chancellor and Resident Professor of Law.</i>	
SAMUEL HAYES, M. S., LL. B.....	2,000.00
<i>Resident Professor of Law.</i>	
MARTIN J. WADE, LL. B.....	2,000.00
<i>Resident Professor of Law.</i>	
JAMES A. ROEBACH, A. M.....	1,200.00
<i>Secretary and Assistant Professor of Law.</i>	

JUDGE G. G. WRIGHT, LL. D.....	\$ 200.00
<i>Lecturer on Professional Ethics.</i>	
LA VEGA G. KINNE, LL. D.....	200.00
<i>Lecturer on Taxation.</i>	
GIFFORD S. ROBINSON, LL. B.....	100.00
<i>Lecturer on Appellate Practice.</i>	
WILLIAM G. HAMMOND, LL. B.....	100.00
<i>Lecturer on the History of Common Law.</i>	
Librarian and Assistants.....	300.00

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

JOHN C. SHREADER, A. M., M. D.....	\$ 950.00
<i>Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and Dean of the Medical Faculty.</i>	
W. D. MIDDLETON, A. M., M. D.....	950.00
<i>Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.</i>	
JAMES R. GUTHRIE, A. M., M. D.....	950.00
<i>Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.</i>	
LAWRENCE W. LITTIG, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. S.....	950.00
<i>Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	
WOODS HUTCHINSON, A. M., M. D.....	950.00
<i>Professor of Anatomy.</i>	
CHARLES S. CHASE, B. S., M. D.....	950.00
<i>Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	
ELBERT W. ROCKWOOD, A. M.....	950.00
<i>Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>	
J. W. HARRIMAN, M. D.....	600.00
<i>Demonstrator of Anatomy.</i>	
A. C. PETERS, M. D.....	300.00
<i>Lecturer on Laryngology and Rhinology, and Secretary of the Medical Faculty.</i>	
GERSHOM H. HILL, A. M., M. D.....	150.00
<i>Lecturer on Insanity.</i>	
LAWRENCE W. LITTIG.....	100.00
<i>Prosector.</i>	
JAMES W. DALBY, A. M., M. D.....	350.00
<i>Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.</i>	
SAMUEL CALVIN, A. M., PH. D.....	200.00
<i>Professor of Histology.</i>	
E. H. WILLIAMS, M. D.....	775.00
<i>Assistant Professor of Pathology.</i>	

FRANK S. ABY, M. S.\$ 775.00
Assistant Professor of Histology.

Assistant Medical Librarian..... 20.00

Assistant to Dr. Harriman 15.00

Prosectors—Chair of Anatomy..... 20.00

W. E. BARLOW, A. B. 425.00
Demonstrator of Chemistry.

FRANK CARROLL..... 75.00
Assistant in Chemical Laboratory.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE ROYAL, M. D.\$ 950.00
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

WILMOT H. DICKINSON, M. D. 1,000.00
Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine, and Dean.

JAMES G. GILCHRIST, A. M., M. D. 1,050.00
Professor of Surgery and Surgical Gynecology, and Registrar of Homeopathic Medical Department

CHARLES H. COGSWELL, M. D. 585.00
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.

FRANK J. NEWBERRY, M. D., O. ET A. CHIR. 200.00
Professor of Ophthalmology, Otolology, and Pædology.

Hospital Assistant..... 100.00

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

ALFRED O. HUNT, D. D. S. \$2,500.00
Professor of Metallurgy, Dental Prothesis and Art. Dean of the Faculty.

WILLIAM O. KULP, D. D. S. 1,200.00
Professor of Operative Dentistry and Therapeutics.

FRANK T. BREENE, M. D., D. D. S. 1,200.00
Demonstrator of Dental Technology.

ED. BUMGARDNER, A. M., M. D., D. D. S. 650.00
Demonstrator of Dental Technology.

W. H. DEFORD, A. M., M. D., D. D. S. 400.00
Lecturer on Pathology and Hygiene.

JOHN J. R. PATRICK, M. D., D. D. S. 300.00
Lecturer on Odontology and Teratology.

A. C. PETERS, M. D. 100.00
Lecturer on Regional Anatomy.

Special Dental Lecturers..... 100.00

REBECCA THOMAS, Clerk..... 850.00

J. W. HARRIMAN, M. D. 800.00
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

EMIL E. BOERNER, PH. G.....	\$ 2,000.00
<i>Professor of Pharmacy, Director of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory and Dean of the Faculty.</i>	
CHARLES S. CHASE, B. S., M. D.....	200.00
<i>Professor of Materia Medica.</i>	
THOMAS H. MCBRIDE, A. M.....	200.00
<i>Professor of Botany.</i>	
Pharmacy Janitor.....	130.00
Assistant to Professor of Pharmacy..	100.00

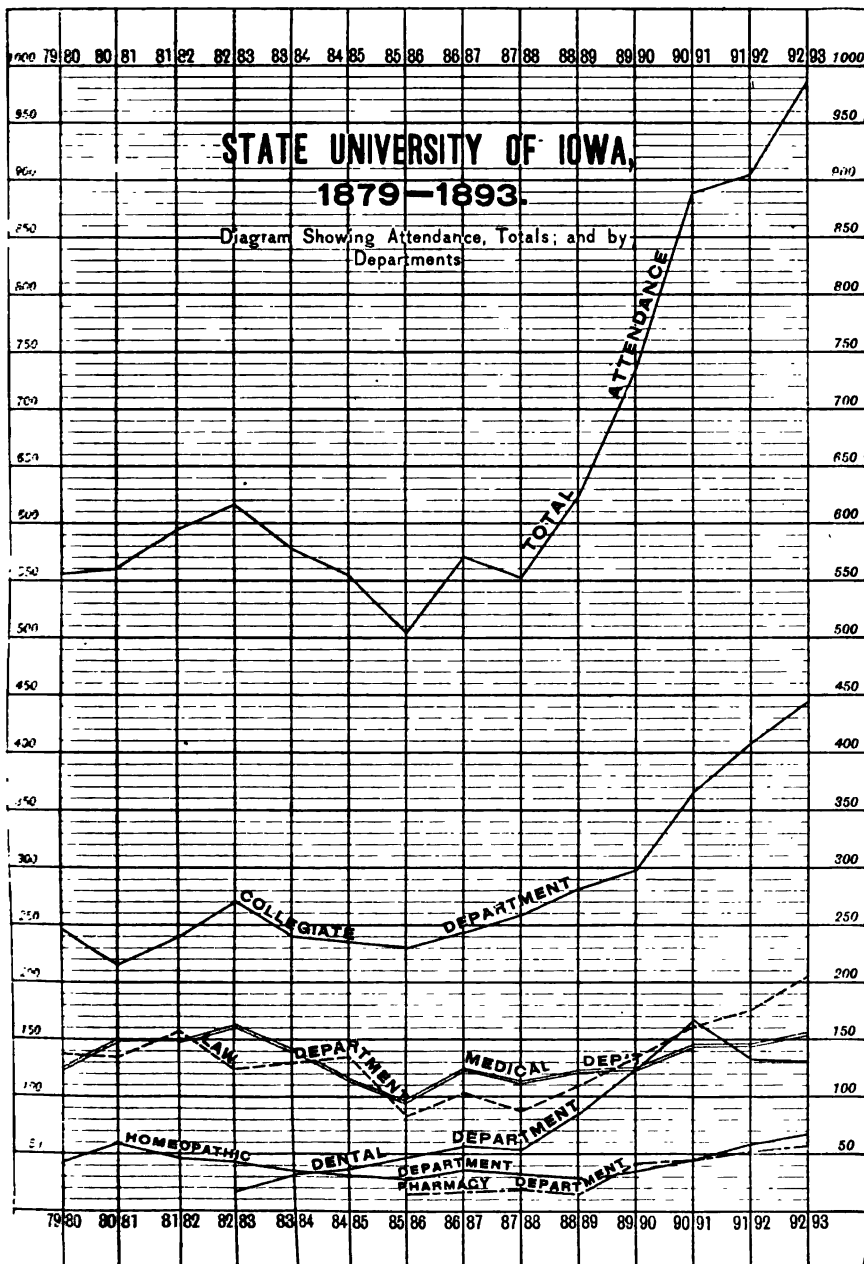
OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS.

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER, President.....	\$ 5,000.00
WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, Secretary.....	2,000.00
J. W. RICH, Librarian.....	1,200.00
LOVELL SWISHER, Treasurer.....	800.00
EMMA HADDOCK, Clerk.....	500.00
JULIA M. CRAWFORD, Stenographer.....	325.00
BERTHA G. RIDGWAY, Assistant Librarian.....	300.00
GERTRUDE HOWELL, Organist in Chapel.....	25.00
T. A. DONOHUE, Assistant Law Librarian.....	25.00
JOSEPH MEKOTA, Assistant Law Librarian....	25.00
BAND INSTRUCTOR.....	150.00

JANITORS AND EMPLOYEES.

GEORGE TOMLIN, General Janitor.....	\$ 480.00
WILLIAM GREEN, Medical Janitor.....	480.00
E. A. SPRACKER, Dental Janitor.....	150.00
WILLIAM HERRING, Special Chemical Janitor.....	150.00
WILLIAM BARRY, Day Fireman.....	
JAMES BARRY, Night Fireman and Watchman.....	
MARY J. BOLTON, Sweeping and Scrubbing	
ALICE SENTMAN, Sweeping and Scrubbing	

Firemen are paid \$1.50 for twelve hours work; the sweeping and scrubbing women are paid at the rate of \$17.00 for thirty days; laborers on such work are paid at usual wages per day or hour.



REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT—CONTINUED.

CLASSES.	1890-1891.	1891-1892.	1892-1893.
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Post graduates.....		1	....
Seniors.....	17	3	23
Juniors.....	9	27	16
Freshmen.....	18	26	24
Pre-matriculantes.....			8
Total.....	44	57	66
DENTAL DEPARTMENT.			
Post graduates.....			1
Seniors.....	68	68	8
Juniors.....	94	3	44
Freshmen.....		62	65
Spring term.....	7	1	10
Practitioners' Course.....			1
Total.....	169	134	129
PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.			
Seniors.....	2	7	4
Juniors.....	42	44	49
Total.....	44	51	53
Grand total.....	928	967	1051
Deduct for names counted twice.....	38	63	64
Total number of students.....	890	904	987

During the same period degrees have been conferred as follows:

DEGREES CONFERRED.

CLASSES.	1890-1891.	1891-1892.	1892-1893.
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.			
Bachelor of Arts.....	12	11	11
Bachelor of Philosophy.....	18	26	26
Bachelor of Science.....	11	9	8
Civil Engineer.....	9		
Master of Arts.....		4	5
Total.....	50	50	50

DEGREES CONFERRED—CONTINUED.

CLASSES.	1890-1891.	1891-1892.	1892-1893.
LAW DEPARTMENT.			
Bachelor of Laws.....	51	73	64
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Doctor of Medicine.....	21	25	39
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Doctor of Medicine.....	17	3	28
DENTAL DEPARTMENT.			
Doctor of Dental Surgery.....	58	57	6
PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.			
Graduate in Pharmacy.....	2	4	4
Total	199	212	186

The total number of degrees conferred upon graduates since the foundation of the university is 3,725.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

In this department there has been a steady advance during the two years, not only in the matter of attendance, but more particularly in the improvement in the character of the work done. The members of the faculty, however, have been seriously hampered by the fact that the department has about reached the limit of capacity. Almost all of our recitation and lecture rooms have been uncomfortably crowded during the past year, and moreover, many of the classes are so large as to make it difficult to give them the proper instruction without subdividing them into sections, which, however, is impossible without increasing the instructing force. The professor of pedagogy and the professor of Greek have for the past two years been accommodated in rooms rented by the university in the Y. M. C. A. building. The professor of zoology has no lecture room whatever. At times he has held his classes in the corner of the museum; in the unpacking room, and occasionally he has been able to borrow the use of a lecture room from some other department in the same building; in the

latter case, however, always at great inconvenience to both parties concerned.

In spite of these drawbacks, I am happy to report that the members of the faculty have without exception labored most faithfully and done their full share towards the success of the university. While manfully doing their duty the great drawbacks under which they are working are only too apparent, and as a consequence, frequent appeals have been addressed to you for relief. These appeals may be summed up as follows: first, for more instructors; second, more apparatus; third, more books.

No more enthusiastic and devoted body of men can be found than the faculty of this university, and I respectfully submit that the state is not utilizing them to the best advantage by requiring them to give instruction to classes under the present conditions. Each professor has devoted himself to some special branch and is an acknowledged master, and it certainly is poor policy to compel him to exhaust himself in a large amount of elementary instruction, when with the assistance of an instructor, he could be relieved of at least a portion of such work, and thereby be enabled to devote himself to the instruction of more advanced students – the true work of the university.

For some years past several series of university publications have been issued embodying the work of the various professors, and in some cases of advanced students, such as the *Natural History Bulletin*, *Historical Monographs*, the *Transit* and the *Law Bulletin*. These publications have in all cases been valuable contributions to science and literature, and have been of great advantage as well to the professors and students who have undertaken the investigations therein published, as also to the reputation of the university itself. It is a matter of great regret that more cannot be done in this direction. Unfortunately however, within the last year, these publications have been very considerably reduced in number on account of the fact that the income of the university has not increased as rapidly as has the number of students, and it has therefore been necessary to expend a larger proportion of the funds in providing additional instruction. If more funds were available, the series of publications could be extended, as the professors of philosophy and political science are both exceedingly desirous of publishing periodical monographs on charities and corrections, and on the various topics of political science. What has been done already in this line certainly reflects great credit upon the university and upon the state, and it is to be hoped that every encouragement will

be offered for the continuance of such publications. At your meeting in June the professor in history announced that three monographs on various topics connected with the history of the state of Iowa had been prepared by a recent graduate of the university and were ready for publication. There were, however, no funds available for such purpose.

Notwithstanding the financial panic through which we have been passing this summer, there is every reason to expect that the number of students in the collegiate department during the coming year will be even greater than it has been during the past year, and the embarrassment will be even greater than it has been unless a considerable number of instructors is added to our force. On this point I beg to present the following quotation from the last annual report of Professor Calvin:

"Within the last two or three years the universities of the neighboring states have broadened out their courses in geology and biology, and divided among a number of specialists the work that had previously been done in these subjects by a single chair. We must prepare to keep pace with these institutions or be content to lag in the rear. I assume that the alternative of falling behind will not be seriously entertained, and I therefore urge that in preparing the schedule of appropriations to be asked for from the next legislature, provision for supplying this chair with certain absolute necessities be kept in view.

First, we must have more room. For laboratories in animal biology and geology, we need the entire first floor of the science building, together with a large share of the basement, which is needed for storage and certain kinds of laboratory work.

Second, we need more apparatus and working material. We have no instruments of precision for biological and physiological investigation, nor have we what we need for advanced work in geology. I need not trouble you with a list of the articles we positively must have to keep with the progress of scientific instruction, but will say that an appropriation of at least \$4,000 for the next biennial period should be made to meet the more urgent and immediate necessities.

Third, we need more books. We are seriously handicapped in our efforts to keep up with the progress of investigation by lack of the literature of the subjects with which we are directly concerned. For the reference library in geology and animal biology we shall need for the next two years, \$2,000.

Fourth, we need more men. To extend the work represented by my chair, as has been done so effectively and with such satisfactory results in other state institutions, it will be necessary either to create and fill one or more new chairs, or to add specialists with the rank of assistant professor to take certain portions of the work."

The foregoing, you must admit, is not an extravagant appeal, but a fair statement of the condition of affairs, and is reflected in a number of other reports, extracts from several of which you will find appended to this report. For the successful and satisfactory prosecution of the work of this department, besides what is indicated in the above extract, we need an additional instructor or assistant professor in history; an assistant in philosophy; an additional instructor in physics; an assistant professor in political science; an instructor in free hand drawing; and an additional instructor in English. The foregoing additions to our instructing force are in my opinion without exception, absolutely necessary to prevent us from falling behind in our work.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The policy which you have adopted in this department, of requiring pretty much all of the work to be done by resident professors, men whose entire time is devoted to the work of the department, and whose interests are consequently not divided between the work of education and the cares of a private practice, has been abundantly proved to be a wise one.

The number of students in this department has rapidly increased, and the character of the instruction has been materially improved. In consequence of this increase in numbers, certain re-arrangements in the rooms occupied by the law classes have been rendered necessary, whereby the space devoted to the rapidly growing library has been very much enlarged, but here too, we have about reached the limit. One of the lecture rooms having been taken for a reading room attached to the library all of the work of instruction must necessarily be done in a single room, resulting in great inconvenience to both faculty and students. Notwithstanding this, the instruction given has been of a very high order, and the great success of the department is evidenced by the large number of its graduates who occupy positions of eminence on the bench and at the bar, not only in Iowa but in many of the states of the north-west. In view of the growth of the department, it will undoubtedly be necessary to take some measures for the enlargement of its quar-

ters within the next year or two, and at the same time an increase in the force of instructors must be provided for.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

As shown by the table of enrollment, the attendance in this department has increased but slightly, nevertheless great improvements have been made in the kind and character of the instruction, especially in the large amount of laboratory work now required in the curriculum. For example the number of hours devoted to work in the chemical laboratory is from two to three times as great as it was three years ago, and instruction is now given in toxicology and physiological chemistry, subjects which were, but a few years ago, very lightly touched on. The addition of two members to the faculty, namely: a professor of histology and a professor of bacteriology and biology, together with the equipment of two laboratories in charge of these gentlemen, have resulted in a great gain to the course. While improvements have thus been going on, nevertheless there are many things that we yet lack, and I would especially note four matters, which seem to me to be particularly desirable.

First, to carry out the plan of medical education, it is very desirable that as far as possible the members of the faculty should reside at the seat of the university, and should receive sufficient salary so that they will not be dependent upon local practice for their support. In other words, we must have resident professors whose first object is the welfare of the medical school. These men would of course be specialists in particular branches, and would undoubtedly be able to very materially increase their resources as consulting physicians in their specialties. Such consulting practice would, however, not occupy very much time and would not interfere with a close attention to their duties as medical professors. I most heartily recommend that this policy be adopted and that two or three resident professors be appointed in this department. As you are aware, the same policy has been adopted in the law and in the dental departments and the result has been in both cases most satisfactory.

Second, the medical department needs a hospital building, and on this point I desire to repeat what was said on this subject in my last biennial report. If the university is to maintain a medical department, that department ought to be able to furnish its students with means and facilities for acquiring as good a medical education as can be obtained elsewhere. The state ought to be

supplied with the very best sort of medical skill. It is not sufficient to train our students by means of lectures and practical work in the various laboratories. They must have frequent opportunities of studying such cases as are found in large hospitals. In this respect our facilities are deficient, and the medical course can never be entirely satisfactory until the department is supplied with a well-equipped modern hospital. This has already been pointed out and appeals have been made to the last two General Assemblies. And the need becomes more pressing each year. It should be remembered that the erection of a hospital at the expense of the state is a matter which should not be regarded as an expenditure of public funds merely for the sake of the university. Such a hospital would be a place to which could be brought the sick and maimed from all parts of the state; a place where such as are unable to incur the expenses should receive the most skillful medical and surgical treatment without cost. The money spent in the erection and maintenance of a hospital would be returned to the people many times over in the saving of valuable lives and in the restoring to health of many of the citizens who, from lack of means, are unable to obtain proper medical treatment. In spite of difficulties the medical department has already gained an enviable reputation in this respect. But with the proper facilities it would be possible very materially to enlarge this field of usefulness—to do many more acts of mercy to the unfortunate victims of disease and accident.

Third, it is earnestly recommended that measures be taken to increase the length of the term of the medical department as rapidly as possible. The best medical colleges of the United States now require for graduation three courses of lectures of nine months each, and it is time for the University of Iowa to take measures looking in the same direction. At present so much work is crowded into six months that the students are prevented from doing full justice to the work or to themselves, and in my opinion a very material gain will result from the extension of the course.

Fourth, I earnestly recommend that such measures be taken as will secure a change in the law regulating the disposition of the unclaimed bodies of persons who die at state institutions, in order that a sufficient supply of anatomical material may be obtained for the medical department. As the law now stands it is impossible for us to obtain the required amount, and the result is a very serious embarrassment to the faculty. The state board of medical examiners requires that every graduate in medicine shall have taken a

certain amount of dissection, and the safety of the community demands that the practicing physician and surgeon should be thoroughly familiar with the anatomical structure of the human body. But, owing to the imperfections of the law on the subject, the amount of material obtained is far less than the supply which should annually be used in the department. I therefore respectfully suggest that measures be taken to remedy this serious defect.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The enrollment in this department has shown a very healthy and steady growth; so much so that it was with great difficulty that the classes could be accommodated during the past year, and it is a serious question what can be done, should there be any considerable increase in the numbers during the coming year. A single room serves for recitation and lecture room, as also for the clinics, and withal is so small that during the last session when every seat was full, each student had but 121 cubic feet of air to breathe, with no possibility of a change during the hour, except such ventilation as was possible by opening doors or windows.

The hospital attached to the department and located in the same building as the lecture room, is provided with twelve beds, and it is a very rare event that any of these are unoccupied.

This department was established by the Seventeenth General Assembly. Subsequent assemblies have failed to extend to it the support which was needed, but it is earnestly hoped that it will be no longer neglected. A substantial and more commodious building is absolutely necessary.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department alone there has been a decrease in the number of students during the biennial period. This, however, is the result of an increase in the requirements, both in the lengthening of the course from two to three years, and in the higher standard required for admission. As a result of the appropriation made by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, very substantial and satisfactory improvements have been made in the equipment. There is, however, great need of more demonstrators in the various departments of practical work. The quarters assigned to this department are of very limited extent, and by reason of the necessary occupation of the basement, in a very unsatisfactory condition. A substantial, but not necessarily expensive building should be provided for the department at an early day.

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Of the six departments of the university, the pharmacy department is the only one which is provided with sufficiently ample and satisfactory quarters. The rooms assigned to it, on the upper floor of the new chemical laboratory building are in every way adapted to its purposes, and so far as working space and general convenience are concerned, it is undoubtedly unsurpassed by any pharmacy laboratory in the country. There is still, however, some need of additions to the equipment, and one or two additional demonstrators should be added to the instructing force.

LIBRARY.

So far as the means at hand have permitted, the growth of the library has been satisfactory, but has not been as rapid as could be desired. Certain improvements, however, have been made in the general disposition, classification, and arrangement of the book room, and it is very evident that the library is being used by the students of the university more and more each year. We need, however, many books, which, owing to insufficient appropriations, we have as yet been unable to procure. In order to keep pace with the general growth of the university, and with the improvements in science, literature, and in all the branches of study, it is to be hoped that we shall soon be in a condition to expend not less than \$10,000 per annum in the purchase of books alone. Although it can hardly be claimed that our library has overgrown the space assigned to it, nevertheless it seems to me very desirable that a new building should be provided for the library as soon as possible. At present the library occupies the second story of the north building, immediately over the physical laboratories. Should, at any time, a fire break out below, the whole library might be destroyed, and almost an irreparable loss precipitated upon us. I therefore venture to suggest that you appeal to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly for a sufficient appropriation to erect a fire-proof building for the sole accommodation of the university library.

MUSEUM.

The astonishing development of the various collections contained in the natural history museum must be a source of gratification to all friends of the university. In building up these collections, the curator and his assistant have shown a praiseworthy ambition and untiring industry. During recent years a large

number of expeditions have been sent into the field in various quarters, most of which have had for their sole object, the collection of specimens for the museum. For the details of this subject, I beg to refer you to the report of the curator hereto appended. Within the last three years, besides the considerable number of specimens received from individual donors, large collections have been received as follows, namely: the collection donated by D. H. Talbot, of Sioux City, consisting of many thousand specimens of birds, mammals, minerals, etc.; a consignment of seven cases containing over 30,000 specimens of dried plants contributed by the British Museum to the university herbarium; several cases of specimens received from Mr. Frank Russell, now in the far north on his way to the Arctic regions; a carload of specimens, principally marine, collected by the Bahama expedition of the present summer; several thousand specimens collected in Nicaragua by Instructor Shimek and Mr. C. L. Smith. In short, we have acquired within recent years a large and very valuable lot of material, and to such an extent that we have no longer space for its proper display. And without that, it can be of no use whatever. It is very evident, therefore, that we must have more room for our museum, and in view of the great value of the material which we already have, and are likely to receive in the future, I beg to suggest as one of our urgent needs, a fire-proof museum building.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

As has been already shown, the university is sadly in need of more room in consequence of overcrowding in every department, except that of pharmacy. For its legitimate purposes, the university needs to-day the following buildings:

1. A building for the collegiate department: We need more room and larger rooms for the work of instruction. The classes in this department are at present widely scattered. The south building, owing to the very cheap manner of its construction, will soon be in an almost uninhabitable condition, and it would be useless to attempt to put any extensive repairs upon it.
2. A building for the law department: As already stated, the quarters assigned to this department are already inadequate, and additional room must be provided in the near future.
3. A hospital for the medical department.
4. A hospital and building for the homeopathic medical department.

5. A building for the accommodation of the dental department.

6. A museum building.

7. A library building.

8. A building to be used as a shop, and for the various laboratories necessary for the instruction of the students in the civil engineering and electrical engineering courses.

9. A gymnasium: It is true that a small gymnasium has been provided in the Y. M. C. A. building, but this is not sufficiently commodious for all the students of the university, and we should have a gymnasium of much greater extent, in charge of a regularly appointed professor of physical culture. The gymnasium might also be used as a drill hall or armory during the winter term. The room now used for this purpose is altogether too small for any instruction except in the manual of arms.

10. A university hall or assembly room: At present the university has no hall or room of any description in which the students of all departments can be brought together. It is possible that the gymnasium might be used for this purpose by removing the apparatus.

The university also needs an athletic field. The state has never yet given the university any ground for any purpose whatever. The grounds which it does control are none of them available for athletics. Within the last year a movement has been inaugurated by the alumni and by the students, to raise a fund for the purchase of an athletic field, and the sum of \$2,500 has already been subscribed. But this sum is not sufficient, and it is hoped that an appropriation may be obtained wherewith to supplement the sum thus to be secured.

It will undoubtedly be urged, if the university asks for the foregoing buildings, that its demands are exorbitant, but I am confident that this criticism will not be made by any one who is acquainted with the facts. The university exists by virtue of an act of the first legislature, which was passed in February, 1847. As a matter of fact, it began its real work in 1860. Thirty-three years have elapsed since that date, and in the meantime, the state of Iowa has spent in the erection of buildings for the university just \$200,000. The result is seen in the facts already stated; on the other hand, let me remind you that the state of Missouri has spent in the erection of buildings for the state university the sum of \$650,000; Michigan, for the same purpose, including the cost of grounds, has

spent \$857,000; Wisconsin, \$790,000; Minnesota, \$609,000; Kansas, \$504,000. The University of Chicago, although not yet two years old, has spent for buildings alone, \$1,250,000. Contrast these sums with the \$200,000 spent by Iowa in thirty-three years, and it is not surprising that our university, having now one thousand students, is cramped for room.

In addition to the foregoing buildings, the university is in immediate need of considerable increase in its resources for equipment and general expenditures. Its income ought to be double what it is at present. In the last biennial report it was shown that the rate of expenditure per student per annum was considerably below that of any one of the institutions with which it is usually ranked. The present annual income is, in round numbers, \$125,000. The annual income of some other institutions of the first rank is shown in the following table:

ANNUAL INCOME.

University of Michigan.....	\$400,000
University of California.	270,000
Cornell University.....	500,000
Yale University	532,000
University of Wisconsin.....	270,000
Harvard University.....	987,000
Columbia College.....	650,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.....	267,000

Concerning the income of the University of Missouri, President Jesse makes the following statement: "It is difficult to state the exact annual income. In the biennial period ending December 31, 1892, the university received from the legislature of the state by direct appropriation for all departments and for all purposes \$997,518.23, and from all other sources \$186,466.67, making a total of \$1,183,984.90. But the circumstances were wholly extraordinary. For the biennial period beginning January 1, 1893, the legislature has given the university for all departments and for all purposes \$294,000, and the estimated income from all other sources is about \$286,000. But again the circumstances have been extraordinary."

It need not be supposed that the doubling of the income of the university would double the expense per student, since judging from the experience of other universities, any considerable increase in the equipment would very quickly result in a large increase in the attendance. As evidence that our demands are not exorbitant in asking for such a large increase in our equipment and resources, I beg leave to call your attention to the following extracts:

On the 9th of October, 1892, President Henry Wade Rogers of the Northwestern University addressed the Rock River Conference as follows: "The Northwestern University is the largest and richest educational institution which Methodists possess any where in the world. Its property, including the theological school, amounts to over \$4,000,000. * * * * * The fact that the university is in this prosperous condition furnishes the reason why I am present to make an appeal to the conference, for while the university has more money than any similar institution of Methodism, it is relatively poor. As compared with the representative institutions of Presbyterianism, Congregationalism, Episcopalianism, and Unitarianism, it does not have half the amount needed to do its work. It is a modest estimate to say that it needs for immediate use, \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 more."

In the last annual report of Yale University, President Dwight says: "It is a matter of serious importance to the well-being of the university in the near future, that its annual income should be largely increased. * * * * * If even a sum as large as one or two million dollars could be added to the fund for the increase of the number of teachers and increase of salaries, the pressing demands of the early future would not be more than satisfied. Every gift made to this end will realize the best results in the way of education, and will become a blessing for all the generations of young men who shall have their training here in the coming time."

The following extract from an address of President Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania, shows what that institution has spent for its medical department alone: "Twenty-five years ago an American medical education meant the attendance upon two sessions of five or six months' duration, the instruction consisting of seven courses of didactic lectures, which were repeated annually, and a limited number of medical and surgical clinics. The faculty comprised from four to seven professors, all engaged in the practice of their profession, and expecting to receive the larger share of their remuneration from the widespread advertisement of their prominent position and from their cordial relations with their graduates, who, indeed may well have reciprocated the indulgent favors shown them at their final examinations. The only equipment necessary was a building large enough to hold the swelling classes—if possible, it should be conveniently accessible to a hospital. Laboratories, there were none, except the dissecting room. The

apparatus was most meager; and a library would have been regarded as a needless luxury.

“It will give some idea of the strenuous efforts that have been made to equip this one branch of professional education when I state that when the University of Pennsylvania inaugurates an obligatory four-year course of medical study in 1893, there will have been expended for the requisite buildings (including the medical hall, the hospital, the chemical laboratory, the laboratory of hygiene, the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, and laboratory of biology), over \$850,000, without counting the value of ground and equipment, which could not be estimated at less than \$250,000; that the annual cost of maintenance, without including a single professional salary, will amount to \$115,000, and that the staff of instructors will number between eighty-five and ninety.”

If a sufficient sum of money is to be raised by this university, it would seem that the wisest policy would be to adopt the plan already followed by nearly all the states which maintain universities, namely: to levy a special tax for that purpose. The University of Michigan receives from the state the proceeds of a tax of one-sixth of a mill; the University of Wisconsin, one-eighth plus one-tenth of a mill; the University of Ohio, one-twentieth of a mill; the University of Nebraska, three-eighths of a mill; the University of Minnesota, three-twentieths of a mill; the University of California, one-tenth of a mill; the University of Kansas, a fraction of a mill sufficient to net \$75,000 per annum.

In one respect we certainly can congratulate ourselves, namely: that the sources of embarrassment of the university are not the result of any lack of activity, but rather the result of the rapid growth of the university. Had the institution remained where it was ten years ago, its current expenses would not have materially increased. That it needs so much more to-day than then, is but the normal result of its growth and development.

In a little more than three years the State University of Iowa will celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the passage of the act of the legislature, in accordance with which it was founded. Is it not high time to equip the university in such a manner as is befitting the honor and credit of the state, so that on that occasion *she* may not be ashamed to compare it with other, hitherto, more fortunate state universities?

Very respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. SCHAEFFER.

APPENDIX TO PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

APPENDIX TO PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM PROFESSORS' REPORTS.

REPORT OF CHARLES C. NUTTING, PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY, ON UNIVERSITY EXPEDITIONS.

One of the most marked indications of the broadening of the activities of the university has been the encouragement given to the explorations for biological research. Few persons, even among those most interested in the educational system of Iowa, are aware of the extent and scope of the explorations undertaken under the auspices of the State University, in the interests of its department of natural science, more particularly the museum of natural history.

It will doubtless be a surprise to our friends to learn that the Bahama expedition, which is the main object of this report, has been preceded by no less than fourteen expeditions, purely in the interest of biological science, each of which has received more or less of aid and encouragement from the university authorities, and added its quota to the natural history collections, and to our knowledge of the organic life found in the various regions visited.

In order to show the extent and scope of these explorations during the last six years, the following chronological list of expeditions is given as preliminary to the account of the Bahama expedition :

1887.—Explorations in New Mexico and northeastern Arizona, by Mr. H. F. Wickham, the main object being the study and collecting of entomological specimens.

1888.—Entomological explorations in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado river and coast of southern California,—Mr. H. F. Wickham.

1888.—Expedition to the Bahama Islands for the purpose of collecting and studying birds, and the marine animals of that region,—C. C. Nutting and wife.

1888.—A botanical and geological expedition to California and the "Bad Lands" by Professors Calvin and McBride. Botanical collections were the main objects of the trip, although many valuable fossils were collected.

1888.—Explorations in the mountains and on the sea coast of California, resulting in the collection of mammals, birds, and marine invertebrates.—Bayard Elliott, Gilman Drew and William Drew.

1889.—Entomological explorations in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Vancouver Island, Montana and Dakota.—Mr. H. F. Wickham.

1890.—Expedition to the Bay of Fundy for the study and collecting of marine animals, birds and seals. Marine dredging was carried on to a considerable extent and resulted in large accessions to the museum.—Professors Calvin and Nutting.

1891.—Explorations in Alaska and British Columbia by Mr. Wickham, resulting in valuable collections in entomology and ornithology.

1891.—Collecting trip to the Mountains of Tennessee for botanical and malacological specimens.—Mr. B. Shimek.

1891.—Expedition to the northwest provinces of British America, by Messrs. Smith and Russell and Prof. Nutting. A zoological exploration of the lower Saskatchewan region resulted in large collections, especially in ornithology.

1891.—Prof. McBride was granted leave of absence to study the methods in vogue in the botanical and bacteriological laboratories in France and Germany, and to purchase equipment for the botanical laboratory of our university.

1892.—Entomological explorations in Louisiana and southern Texas.—Mr. Wickham.

1892.—Zoological explorations in Oregon and British Columbia, resulting in considerable accessions to our collection of marine invertebrates.—Messrs. Frank Russell and A. G. Smith.

1892-3.—Explorations in the far north, Mr. Frank Russell. While in the Winnipeg country, in 1891, the curator of the museum met Roderick Ross Mac Farlane, Esq., chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company, a well known naturalist, who has spent nearly thirty years in the Arctic regions in the service of the company. This gentleman very strongly urged upon the curator the desirability of a thorough zoological exploration of the McKenzie river and Great Slave Lake regions, and the necessity of prompt action, particularly in view of the rapid extermination of the musk ox.

He was confident that such accessions could be secured from the all-powerful Hudson's Bay Company; that the expense of scientific expedition to these little known regions would be moderate.

This matter having been placed before the president and executive committee of the board of regents, it was decided to undertake the exploration, and to send Mr. Frank Russell, who volunteered for the service, to the far north in the interests of the university.

President Schaeffer secured from Sir Donald Smith, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, the hearty support of that corporation, a promise, which has been faithfully kept.

Mr. Russell left Winnipeg for the Saskatchewan river, in August, 1892. He spent the winter in that region, becoming accustomed to the use of snow shoes and dog sledges. He sent from there a collection of over four hundred specimens, which arrived in excellent condition, accompanied by a full and carefully prepared report containing a great amount of information

concerning the habits, legends, religion, etc., of the Swampy Cree Indians, and the natural history of the animals of that region.

In the spring of 1893, Mr. Russell traveled over four hundred miles on snow shoes, to Winnipeg, where he received a box containing about \$250.00 worth of additional equipment and comforts, donated by the faculty and students of the university, and gathered together his outfit for the serious work before him. The Canadian Pacific Railroad kindly furnished passes to Mr. Russell, thus saving a very considerable expense, as he desired to go from Winnipeg to Fort McLeod, at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Here he collected till the end of April, when he started down the Athabasca river, in a "York boat," with a number of Hudson's Bay officers, reaching Fort Chippewyan after a journey involving great exposure and peril. He collected for some time on the shores of Lake Athabasca, living alone in a small "A" tent. This collection, of birds chiefly, has been received in admirable condition, accompanied by a full report. Mr. Russell then continued his journey north, reaching Fort Smith, June 20th, and Fort Rae, on Great Slave Lake, July 12th. The last word from him is contained in a letter dated July 15th, in which he states that he is about to start for Great Bear Lake, in company with the Great Bear chiefs. It is Mr. Russell's plan to winter this year near Great Bear Lake, where he will form a permanent camp and stock it with game and fish before the winter sets in. During the winter he will make a determined effort to secure specimens of the nearly extinct musk ox, as well as reindeer and all other animals of that region.

In the spring of 1894, he intends to reach the shores of the Polar Sea, in order to collect the sea birds that breed in that region in the early summer. As cold weather approaches, he intends to make his way southward and to civilization, reaching home in the winter of 1894-5.

Mr. Russell has abundantly demonstrated his good judgment, pluck and endurance, and the curator has confidence in his bringing his important explorations to a successful termination.

1893.—Bahama Expedition. Biological work in an inland university is carried on at a certain disadvantage on account of the remoteness of salt water with its multitude of interesting forms of animal and vegetable life, most of which have no representation in fresh water. In the past a number of expeditions have gone from the university to the sea shore for the purpose of collecting and preserving marine animals for use in the laboratory and class room, and thus give students a chance to examine these forms. Although a great deal has undoubtedly been gained in this way, those in charge of the geological work felt that still more was possible.

When Professor Nutting went to the Bahamas in 1888, he secured all the information possible in regard to the probable cost of chartering a suitable vessel for an expedition including about twenty persons to be gone about three months on a cruise in the West Indies for practical study of animal life. The information thus secured proved to be the basis on which was organized and successfully carried out an entirely new departure on educational lines, *i. e.*, the Bahama biological expedition from the State University of Iowa which involved the chartering and fitting up of a vessel as a floating biological laboratory and giving a number of students an unprecedented opportunity for three months study in the West Indian region, the richest field for marine work in the world.

The novelty of this enterprise, as well as its success, justifies a somewhat full description in this report. The expedition was decided upon in the fall of 1891. The university had no funds to devote to such a purpose, but it could supply a good equipment for biological work from its laboratories, and a good working library for the expedition could be supplied from the university library. Aside from this the appropriations for current expenses allotted to the chairs of systematic zoology and of geology and structural zoology were drawn upon for about four hundred dollars to meet the expense of dredging appliances and material for collecting marine specimens. All other expenses, including the chartering of the vessel, wages of captain and crew, provisions, transportation of party, port charges, etc., were met by the individual members of the expedition.

Among the first applicants for places on the expedition were two young ladies. Upon consultation it was decided to admit them provided the party was accompanied by a suitable chaperon, on the ground that, as the ladies had proved their ability to work shoulder to shoulder with the men in the class room and laboratory and as the S. U. I. is strictly a co-educational institution, it would be inconsistent to debar ladies who had shown ability in biological work from advantages which were to be offered to men.

This important matter being satisfactorily settled the plan began to take more definite shape. An executive committee was formed, consisting of Professors Calvin, Weld and Nutting, and this committee passed on the names of applicants for admission to the party.

Correspondence was opened with Captain Charles Flowers with a view to securing his services as skipper, and arrangements to that effect were finally made. This was a piece of rare good fortune, as Captain Flowers is a seaman of first class ability and peculiarly fitted to have charge of a vessel on such a cruise as the one contemplated, having spent his summers for many years in the Bahama trade and his winters in commanding a schooner engaged in oyster dredging in the Chesapeake. A month in his company at sea, during which two heavy storms were encountered, gave the writer an exalted opinion of his care and ability in managing a vessel in time of danger.

During the summer of 1892 a representative went east with instructions from the executive committee to secure, if possible, a suitable vessel for the expedition and gather all the information possible concerning the necessary equipment for the work.

Captain Flowers kindly assisted in the search for a vessel, almost entirely at his own expense. After examining several vessels, which were deemed unsuitable for the purpose or held at too high a price, a schooner was found at Norfolk, Virginia, which seemed especially designed for our use. A thorough examination was possible as we caught the vessel empty. Careful measurements were taken and verified by those reported at the custom house at Baltimore, and the schooner "Emily E. Johnson" was eventually chartered for the S. U. I. Bahama expedition. She is a two-masted, centre-board schooner, net tonnage 115.53, length 95.4, breadth 26.7, depth 7.9, and was built in September, 1883.

There is a cabin aft, which includes four staterooms, a small saloon and a toilet room. This accommodated the ladies very comfortably, giving them even more seclusion than they secure on an ordinary passenger steamer.

The hold is dry and roomy with sixty feet between bulk heads and twenty-five feet wide.

During the winter and spring of 1892-93 the plans for the equipment of the vessel and arrangement of space were matured, an extensive correspondence with the most experienced authorities in marine dredging, including Alexander Agassiz and Mr. Benedict, naturalist in charge of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross," was carried on. Professor Weld planned the dredging equipment with great care, with the result that the expedition attained marked success in deep water dredging at a minimum expense.

The president of the university secured the aid of the department of state at Washington, through which the British and Spanish authorities agreed to grant every reasonable concession to further the object of the expedition.

Nearly all of the dredges, trawls, etc., used on the cruise were made by students in the engineering department at the mere cost of material.

Early in April, 1893, Professor Nutting left for Baltimore, in order to superintend the fitting up of the vessel and purchase of stores, and had everything in readiness for the arrival of the party on May 5th.

□ The Baltimore & Ohio, and the Rock Island Railroads allowed very low special rates for transportation to Baltimore and return.

A really good laboratory was fitted up in the hold, to which light was admitted by long sky-lights. Both dissecting and compound microscopes were provided, with their necessary accessories and a library of marine zoological works, including the Challenger reports, was supplied by the university, having been insured by the party.

On deck was placed the hoisting machine, worked by hand, with three hundred fathoms of wire rope.

Three good boats were provided which were large enough to hold the entire party in case of necessity.

The party sailed from Baltimore on the afternoon of May 5th. The passage to our first stopping place at Egg Island, Bahamas, was a rather rough one of seven days. Most of the party were disabled by sea sickness, but the time was utilized in covering the dredges with canvas and in studying such forms of life as could be secured with dip nets while under way. Quantities of sea weed were taken on board and found to contain a host of minute but interesting forms of animal life.

On the evening of May 12th, the "Emily E. Johnson" dropped anchor at Egg Island, and the next day was spent in shore and shoal water collecting. A great quantity of valuable material was secured and cared for.

The party then set sail for Havana, crossing the "Great Bahama Bank," a submerged plateau of great extent, which had been greatly neglected by previous expeditions. Here the first dredging was undertaken, more for the purpose of getting used to working the dredges than for specimens. The result, however, proved not only the satisfactory nature of the equipment, but the great richness of the "Bank" as a field for zoological expeditions, many of the most valuable specimens secured by the expedition being taken at this time.

Havana was reached on the evening of May 21st. Two days were occupied in visiting the city, and in obtaining permission of the Cuban authori-

ties for carrying on the work of the expedition. The letters furnished by the United States department of state secured every concession asked for and most courteous treatment from the officials.

One of the main objects of the expedition was to secure, if possible, a series of the much prized modern crinoids of the genus *pentacrinus*. None but expensively equipped government expeditions had hitherto been able to dredge these rare and interesting animals, and many of the most eminent authorities prognosticated the failure of our attempt. Mr. Benedict, of the Smithsonian had very carefully described the exact locality of the famous "*Pentacrinus grounds*" near Havana harbor. No scientific dredging had ever been attempted at such depths without the use of steam for propelling the vessel and hoisting the dredge. The S. U. I. expedition had no steam, but Captain Flowers had spent his life in dredging in shallow water with a sail vessel and the members of the expedition had plenty of faith and muscle. Thus endowed, a magnificent series of about one hundred and fifty specimens of *pentacrinus* was dredged from depths varying from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty fathoms. The equipment devised by Prof Weld, was a complete success. This was the first occasion on which wire rope was used in dredging without steam. The professor in charge of the expedition has nothing but praise for the young men who toiled so faithfully day after day in the tropical heat at the cranks of the hoisting machine, demonstrating that pluck and muscle can secure success in the face of apparently unsurmountable difficulties.

Greatly encouraged by this achievement, the party sailed for its next station at Bahia Honda, a Cuban port about thirty miles west of Havana. It had been the intention to do some land work at this point, but the local authorities were so suspicious, evidently considering our party a filibustering expedition, that we were not allowed to work on the land, beyond thirty yards from the water line. The water and shore of the bay was a good field for investigation, however, and three days were profitably spent at this point, after which the expedition sailed for Key West, arriving at that point on the morning of June 5th.

Here we were informed that all vessels coming from Havana were compelled to lie in quarantine for fifteen days or go to the Dry Tortugas and be fumigated. We accordingly sailed at once for the Tortugas, where the expedition remained for eleven days. Dr. Robert Murray, physician in charge of the quarantine station, made our stay delightful by his many courtesies and thoughtful provision for our comfort. The region is a very interesting one from a biological standpoint, and the waters around the abandoned Fort Jefferson fairly teem with animal life. Under these circumstances the expedition lingered even after the quarantine period had expired and left the Tortugas with large collections and sincere gratitude to the hospitable officials.

The next station for work was the famous "Pourtales Plateau," a submarine shelf extending southward from the Florida Keys. Here two weeks were spent in dredging, whenever the weather would permit. A great quantity of unusually valuable material was dredged at this station, which was particularly rich in corals, hydroids, crustaceans and echinoderms. Here, also, a number of sharks, dolphins and other large fish were secured.

On July 1st the "Emily E. Johnson" cleared from Key West for Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera, a port in the British West Indies.

Here the vessel was run aground by an incompetent pilot, but floated off at the next high tide, and proceeded to Spanish Wells, where a large quantity of corals, star fish and sea urchins were secured.

After a short visit to the region of Little San Salvador, the expedition started on the homeward voyage, reaching Baltimore in eight days. A car-load of valuable specimens loaded by the members of the party, reached Iowa City in safety.

The expedition was remarkable for the absence of any serious sickness, storms, or mishaps of any kind. From an educational standpoint it was a marked success and each member found unprecedented opportunities for learning, and the party worked with enthusiasm. The professor in charge has nothing but praise for the students both as scientific workers and as ladies and gentlemen. The material secured places our university far in the lead of all western institutions in the matter of marine material for biological study and places unrivaled opportunities within the reach of students who are interested in this important branch of zoology and botany.

The curator regrets to add that the present lack of funds and of room for the preparation and display of this wealth of material necessitates the abandonment of any idea of the exhibition of these collections until adequate funds are appropriated by the state.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THOMAS H. McBRIDE, PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.

The event of the year has been the expedition to Nicaragua, conducted by my assistant, Mr. Shimek. This expedition has resulted in bringing to the herbarium very large additions of valuable material, besides bringing to the university the opportunity of describing many new and undescribed species of plants. In this work we are continually hampered by lack of literature. We need books, and such books as we need are expensive, too expensive for the amount of money we have at our disposal. We have, however, purchased some books and are carrying forward this part of our work as fast as possible.

In the conduct of our Nicaragua explorations we have been greatly aided by the Nicaragua Canal Company, of New York, through their worthy president, the Hon. Warner Miller. To Mr. Miller the university is indebted for many and great favors, and I recommend that the board be asked to extend a resolution of thanks to Hon. Warner Miller for his generous courtesy.

The way is now open for the university to do a great work in the exploration of Nicaragua. Whether we can avail ourselves of the opportunity will depend upon circumstances, some of which are conditioned by the success of the Nicaragua Canal Company. At all events it is desirable and, if you approve, we purpose to send another expedition to Nicaragua about December 1st of the present year. The expedition going the second time can accomplish much more than on the first excursion, so that we hope for much greater results next winter than were possible, last.

In regard to our Natural History Bulletin, I join Prof. Calvin in a separate report.

As estimated above, the great need of this chair at present is suitable literature. Accordingly, for the next biennial period I need—

For books.....\$2,500.00
For apparatus and supplies 2,500.00

It is intended to make our botanical library and laboratory second to none in the country, if the legislature do but grant us the means of accomplishing our purpose. Thanks to appropriations already made, our equipment to-day is good and our collections growing, but there is room for enlargement and improvement in both. There has long been need of a greenhouse in connection with our work in botanical instruction, and if the appropriation asked for can be secured a beginning at least will be made towards a university greenhouse.

SPECIAL REPORT OF MR. SHIMEK, INSTRUCTOR IN BOTANY, ON THE NICARAGUA EXPEDITION.

In Professor McBride's absence, I respectfully submit the following report on the results of the Nicaragua botanical expedition:

Four months (December 16, 1892–April 16, 1893) were devoted to the expedition, and the total expenditure (for the university) in the field was \$236.35, as shown in detail in a former report.

Of the four months, less than three were spent in actual field work and the preparation of material, the remainder of the time being required for travel.

Notwithstanding the fact that much of the work was done under unfavorable circumstances, and that mould threatened at one time to materially injure our collections, I can report the following collections, all received in Iowa City in good condition, as the result of the expedition:

Pressed flowering plants—About five hundred and fifty species, two thousand specimens.

Pressed ferns—About one hundred and ten species, one thousand five hundred specimens.

Pressed mosses, etc.—About forty species, two hundred specimens.

Fungi—About three hundred species, many specimens.

Slime-moulds—About twenty-seven species, many specimens.

Dried seeds and fruits of about four hundred species of flowering plants, many specimens. A miscellaneous lot of alcoholic material for laboratory work, wood sections, and vegetable products other than seeds and fruits, increase the value of the collection.

The entire botanical collection consists of about one thousand five hundred sets of specimens containing over one thousand species and eight thousand to ten thousand specimens. The flowering plants and their seeds and fruits are nearly all new to our herbarium as is the greater portion of the remaining species.

Seven of the twenty-seven slime-moulds are undescribed, and will be named and described by Professor McBride, and no doubt a number of

other new species will be found during the summer's study of the collections, as the San Juan valley, in which most of this material was collected, has never been worked up by a botanist. The specimens are all carefully prepared and marked, and copious notes and descriptions were made in the field to facilitate identification, and also for use in class work.

This is the largest and most valuable addition thus far made to the herbarium at any one time, and its commercial value alone much exceeds the amount expended.

Limited collections of zoological material were also incidentally made and are deposited in the museum.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF L. G. WELD, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

The one need of the astronomical department is money. Unless money is forthcoming it cannot hold its own among the other scientific departments, any one of which has received a thousand dollars oftener than we have received a hundred. Last June not a dollar was allowed us for the work of the year just ending, though a miserable pittance of \$250.00 is all that was asked. The only money we have had through the year has been begged from time to time in small sums, or else supplied from my own short allowance. We have now to maintain, if possible, a course in geodesy. The introduction of this course is a step that I have urged for the last five years.

During the winter a zenith telescope was, at my solicitation, loaned to us by the United States Coast and Geological Survey, with which were secured the latitude observations necessary to make this a fundamental point for the systematic triangulation of this region. Other instruments may in all probability be obtained in the same manner. To carry on the work of this triangulation, however, money will be necessary.

I would, therefore, respectfully request the immediate appropriation of \$250 00 to be used at my discretion in carrying forward the work of the contemplated triangulation.

In addition to the above, I request that an item of \$2,500.00 for the use of this department, be included in the budget of appropriations to be asked of the next General Assembly.

SPECIAL REPORT OF GEORGE T. W. PATRICK, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

The present equipment in the department of psychology is as follows:

I. One professor who gives instruction also in ethics, logic, and history of philosophy.

II. One room, used as lecture room, laboratory, seminary room, and private office.

III. Psychological apparatus costing about \$125.00.

Psychology cannot now be taught scientifically or efficiently with the above equipment. Psychology is now a natural science of even rank with biology, chemistry, physics, or physiology, and in importance certainly not behind these.

For modern requirements in psychology, a well equipped laboratory is as necessary as it is in physics or chemistry.

Harvard College has a psychological laboratory costing about \$5,100.00 exclusive of rooms and furniture. Yale College has a similar laboratory costing with its extensive suites of rooms a still larger sum. Cornell University has a psychological laboratory occupying seven special rooms.

The universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota have psychological laboratories, some of them very extensive.

It is hardly possible to defer any longer in the State University of Iowa an adequate equipment for this science.

Our immediate needs in psychology are then as follows:

- I. A psychological laboratory, including rooms and apparatus.
- II. An assistant instructor in psychology.

DETAILS AND ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.

The rooms required are as follows:

One large room for lecture room.

One large room for laboratory.

Four small rooms for experiments in light and color, sound, private laboratory and work shop.

The laboratory equipment required is as follows:

A.—For measurements of mental time, Ludwig kymograph, Hipp chronoscope, clocks, keys and electric connections.....	\$ 775.00
B.—The study of the special senses, sonometer, perimeters, æsthesiometers, dynamometers, tuning forks, etc.....	485.00
C.—For neurological demonstrations, models of brain, dissecting tools, etc	425.00
D.—For study of perception of time and space.....	175.00
E.—For study of association, memory, attention, etc.....	200.00
F.—Technical apparatus.....	225.00
G.—Equipment for work shop.....	125.00
H.—Special furniture, and transportation on foreign apparatus...	200.00
Total.....	\$ 2,610.00

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF CHARLES D. JAMESON, PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Leaving Iowa City on April 12th with eleven students from the senior, junior and sophomore classes, chosen by rank, and being furnished with free transportation for the party and equipment through the courtesy of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, we went to Pella, Marion county, Iowa, and from there started a topographical survey of the section of country extending from Amsterdam to Dunreath, a distance of about thirteen miles, and about three miles in width. The section of country was

carefully contoured, the lines being twenty feet apart vertically, and work being done by means of careful triangulation, and the contour lines being put in by means of the Plane Table.

The party was in the field for eighteen days, and although it was pleasant for only three days of that time, still the survey was accomplished in a most satisfactory manner; and I must thoroughly compliment the students composing the party for the ability they have shown to accomplish good work under adverse circumstances. The entire expenses of this trip, which amounted to over \$400.00, were paid by the State Geological Survey, and the maps made are turned over to the State Geological Survey. From these maps will be made a relief map of that section of the country.

SPECIAL REPORT OF A. A. VEBLEN, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA. }
IOWA CITY, IOWA, September 11, 1898. }

To the President of the University:

DEAR SIR—In order to carry forward the work in physics in accordance with the best modern practice, funds are needed for the increase of our equipment in several directions, and I respectfully submit to you the following statement of some of our needs and plans, in the hope that the board of regents will urge upon the next general assembly the necessity of appropriating money for the purposes here indicated.

The customary appropriation for general physical apparatus, is of course, as necessary as ever before, and less than \$4,000 will hardly be adequate for this item.

To meet the demands for practical work in electricity we need several plants of commercial size and exemplifying the principal methods of lighting and power transmission. At least three such outfits, including dynamos of constant current, constant potential, and alternating current types, with full sets of switches, meters, lamps, etc., are necessary for this purpose and would cost at least \$5,000. A good automatic steam engine and boiler with the proper shafting clutches and pulleys, at a cost of \$2,500, would be needed to furnish the power.

To house this machinery would require a one-story building with at least two thousand square feet of floor space. Such a building might be placed north of the physical laboratory and near enough to be easy in communication with the latter. The cost would of course depend on the style of building erected, but could in no case be less than \$2,000 or \$3,000.

A plan involving less expense would be to place the dynamos in the basement of the laboratory and build simply a boiler and engine house near enough to transmit the power to the dynamo room directly by means of a shaft running into the basement. But the basement, being poorly lighted and ventilated, is not well suited to this use.

We have long felt the need of a building to contain the magnetometers and one or more standard galvenometers. A buildingsufficiently commodious for this use might be erected for \$500.00, making a total of \$1,000 for this item.

Knowing the very urgent needs of the university, especially for buildings for other chairs and departments, I have here put the requirements of the chair of physics at the most moderate figures that I can justify to myself. To give us the opportunities worthy of the university and of the state, \$75,000.00 should at once be appropriated for a physical laboratory and a power house and their equipment. This would also afford relief to the crowded condition elsewhere, as the rooms now devoted to physics would afford four large and excellent lecture or recitation rooms with fairly good offices in connection with each.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW A. VEBLEN,
Professor of Physics.

REPORT OF DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

To the Honorable, the President and the Board of Regents:

Since making our last report, the session of 1893 and 1894 has opened, and presents some serious questions for the consideration of all of those interested in the continued success of the dental department, which has been phenomenal from its organization up to the present time.

Within five years after its establishment, the dental department became self-supporting, and the financial showing of the past five (5) years (see exhibit I), in regard to income and expenditures, is unparalleled in the history of any department, and is a strong argument in support of the request we feel compelled now to make.

At the present time we need more room and equipments for the proper teaching of our large class of students. If we had the necessary equipments, we have nowhere to place them.

This condition of affairs is not new; from year to year we have been compelled to make more room for practical and laboratory teaching until all of the rooms formerly used for lectures, have been abandoned one by one, and we are without a lecture room for the department. All available space is taken in the building in which our department is located.

At present we have suitable room and equipments for *only* twenty-two (22) senior students, while this year's class numbers thirty (30). With the freshmen and junior classes, we can accommodate at the most, only one hundred (100), in the laboratories, while the number matriculated in these classes is one hundred and twelve (112). The students are exercising patience under this condition of things, in the belief that your honorable body will surely find some way out of the present difficulties.

We are of the opinion as a faculty, that you recognize these facts and are both willing and anxious to relieve this condition of

affairs, but we think it right to place before you our appeal for legislative aid. Should this be put off until some future time (and it is so understood by the students now in attendance) the impression is at once formed that the university is not able to take care of its students. When such an impression is once established, and becomes current, it will naturally cause students to seek other schools for instruction, and when the tide of success which has been with us so long is turned away, it will require some years in time and much hard labor and expense to re-establish it.

As this is the only dental school in Iowa, it seems to us that it should be cared for in its every detail. Its liberal support by the dental profession, and the sons and daughters of the citizens of Iowa have made its success. These and other facts set forth are conclusive proof that there is a demand for this class of instruction in Iowa and that the establishment of a dental department in the State University was warranted and should have all the support necessary to meet these demands properly.

In submitting for your consideration the financial aspect of the department from 1889 to 1894, you will notice that it is not only self-sustaining, but will furnish in that period more than four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) as a surplus for the general fund. (See exhibit 1).

It is quite safe to say that with this showing, the department has been no expense to the state since its organization. There is no reason why this cannot be maintained from year to year if the department is furnished with a building and equipments adequate to receive and instruct all those who apply for admission. In our judgment this can only be done in one of two ways.

I. A building to cost with its furnishings fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00).

II. An appropriation for additions to, and remodeling of the present building occupied by this department, with furnishings to cost fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00).

If the first proposition were carried out, it would not only benefit the dental department, but would be of general use. The form of building suitable for our purposes is also one best adapted for laboratory uses, viz.: a long building with good and abundant side lights. This could be used at any time temporarily to relieve the pressure for room in other departments.

If the second proposition is agreed upon, it can only be of temporary benefit and would be questionable economy, as the *building* referred to is one of the oldest of the campus and was

built originally for a dormitory. It has been changed by the removal of partitions and supports to such an extent that it is doubtful whether additions to it could be successfully made.

This building is occupied by both the collegiate and dental departments. If a building should be put up for the collegiate department, it would, when completed, relieve the dental department of some of the difficulties now existing, but this relief could not come for one or two years in all probability, or until such building was completed. Our needs are pressing at this time and date.

We have frequently made a request that something might be done to avoid the necessity of using the basement of this building for any purpose. There has been no question in the minds of those conversant with the condition of these basement rooms, but that they should have been abandoned long ago. For some years they were used for dissection purposes and have been ever since unfit for any use where students would be required to occupy them. Yet for the last four years there have been from forty to eighty students working there every half day, of each day in the week, throughout the session. It is not good policy that the health of the students should be jeopardized by such conditions. The abandonment of these basement rooms would be the main relief to us in the completion of a new collegiate building.

After a careful digest of all the matters affecting our department and its future interests, as well as the interests of those who are, and those who will be students of the department, it seems to us that the best solution of the problem consists in securing a new building and equipments of such a character that it will fully meet the demands made upon the institution by the citizens of Iowa.

In exhibit 2 is the estimate of the expenditures for the session of 1893 and 1894 (which is in fact not an estimate), the amount being the usual annual appropriation made in June, 1893, for the expenses of the coming session. This department has never overrun its appropriation and is not likely to do so this year.

There is also an item of refunding fees which arises from the fact that some on account of sickness are unable to continue the session. The fees from irregular students which are yet to come in, will more than compensate for any refunds which it will be necessary to make.

The following is exhibit 1 of the financial condition of the department, taken from the secretary's report for the last five (5) years.

(The session of 1893 and 1894 now in course, being estimated upon a safe basis. See exhibit 2.)

EXHIBIT I.

INCOME.

1889-90	\$ 8,440.12
1890-91	12,988.78
1891-92	10,158.08
1892-93	8,165.20
1893-94—estimated.....	11,698.00
Total.....	\$ 51,455.18

EXPENDITURES.

1889-90	\$ 8,753.95
1890-91	10,284.06
1891-92	9,775.92
1892-93	8,189.83
1893-94	9,960.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 40,963.46
Surplus for general fund	4,481.42

EXHIBIT II.

ESTIMATE OF INCOME OF 1893 AND 1894.

Number of students registered—

Freshmen.....	72
Juniors	40
Seniors.....	30
Total.....	142
112 pay tuitions \$59.00 each....	\$ 6,600.00
30 pay tuitions \$46.00 each.....	1,380.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,988.00
72 pay examination fees \$5.00 each.....	\$ 360.00
40 pay examination fees \$10.00 each.....	400.00
30 pay examination fees \$25.00 each.....	750.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,510.00
From special courses	500.00
Clinics.....	1,700.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 11,698.00

EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations made by the board of regents, June, 1893 to June, 1894	\$ 9,960.00
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All of which is submitted by the faculty.

A. O. HUNT.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
IOWA CITY, Iowa, October 1, 1893. }

To the Board of Regents:

Herewith is respectfully submitted a financial statement of the incomes and expenditures of the university for the biennial period from the close of the school year of 1890-91 to the close of the school year 1892-93.

The statement shows incomes and expenditures by departments as nearly as can be conveniently done.

The incomes and expenditures for general purposes are shown separately from the appropriations made by the General Assembly for special purposes.

The balance shown by this statement differs from that shown by the treasurer, for the reason that warrants drawn and unpaid are treated, for the purpose of this statement, as paid, so as to show available funds for future expenditures.

Again, some items, such as tuitions and fees, collected by the secretary and paid to the treasurer, after the time of filing the treasurer's report, will appear in his next annual report, although the items were part of the previous year's work. The secretary's accounts show the exact sum pertaining to each school year, including such sums as are paid after the treasurer's report is closed. But as to the aggregate sums, there is no difference whatever.

STATEMENT

Of incomes and disbursements on account of the general fund for school year, June 16, 1891, to June 16, 1892.

INCOMES—1891-1892.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 6,318.11	
Chemical laboratory fees	48.98	
Library fines.....	28.40	
	<hr/>	
Net income		\$ 6,390.49

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 8,413.00	
Law Bulletin.....	147.45	
Law book loan account.....	448.25	
	<hr/>	
Net income.....		\$ 9,008.70

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 5,181.00	
Hospital fees.....	402.00	
Chemical laboratory fees...	289.00	
	<hr/>	
Net income.....		\$ 5,872.00

HOMEOPATHIC DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 1,865.00	
Hospital fees	138.00	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	120.00	
	<hr/>	
Net income.....		\$ 2,123.00

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 8,203.67	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	145.00	
Clinic fees	1,954.41	
	<hr/>	
Net income		\$ 10,303.08

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 3,144.59	
Laboratory fees	17.82	
Medical pharmacy fees.....	48.55	
Products sold	26.45	
Net income.....		\$ 3,281.91

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sundry small items.....	\$ 86.40
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STATE AND PERMANENT FUND.

State appropriations	\$ 48,000.00	
Interest and rents from fund.....	16,890.89	
Treasurer's—miscellaneous.....	1,052.48	
Total		\$ 60,442.82
Available balance, income account from 1890-1891 \$	18,614.90	
Other available balances of appropriation.....	1,508.64	
Law book loan balance.....	29.55	
Total available balances from 1890-1891....		\$ 20,153.09
Amount available for the year 1891-1892...		\$ 117,611.49

DISBURSEMENTS—1891-1892.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors and tutors.....	\$ 39,987.50	
Museum supplies.....	388.07	
Modern languages	82.98	
English languages.....	5.40	
Mental and moral science.....	89.08	
History.	10.00	
Natural History Bulletin.....	302.70	
Transit publication.....	327.80	
Chemicals and apparatus.....	759.07	
Political science equipment.....	53.66	
Chemical laboratory supplies.....	272.46	
Total.....		\$ 42,078.67

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors	\$ 8,550.00	
Librarian.....	300.00	
Library—books.....	1,991.00	
Law Bulletin.....	147.45	
Law book loan account.....	314.48	
Total.....		\$ 11,302.98

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors and assistants	\$ 9,885.00	
Anatomical material	1,620.29	
Chemical supplies	450.00	
Anatomical fixtures	42.15	
Hospital fees	393.00	
Chair of practice	40.00	
Chair of obstetrics	40.00	
Chair of physiology	40.00	
Chair of surgery	40.00	
Chair of materia medica	36.76	
Chair of eye and ear	40.00	
Chair of anatomy	30.00	
Chair of chemistry	342.42	
Chair of pathology—equipment	464.96	
Old hospital support	159.81	
Library—books	120.00	
Total		\$ 13,244.39

HOMEOPATHIC DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors	\$ 3,835.00	
Library—books	50.00	
Chairs—practice, etc	80.96	
Clinic supplies	100.00	
Museum	18.23	
Hospital fees	138.00	
Total		\$ 4,222.19

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors and assistants	\$ 7,590.00	
Laboratory	616.25	
Clinic supplies	1,157.67	
Material for dental chairs	93.80	
Books and charts	26.55	
Total		\$ 9,483.77

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors and assistants	\$ 2,329.25	
Supplies	520.00	
Supplies, account current	195.13	
Total		\$ 3,044.38

GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of officers and assistants.....\$	9,925.00
Wages, janitors.....	2,189.50
Wages, janitors, chemical laboratory.....	282.00
Wages night watch.....	462.00
Fuel.....	2,614.78
Printing and advertising.....	1,538.49
Commencement expenses.....	883.68
Opera house rent.....	200.00
Care of grounds.....	250.00
Gas.....	1,028.80
Water.....	811.50
Catalogues (partial payment).....	428.00
Chapel music.....	25.00
Band instructor.....	176.80
Supplies, military department.....	74.97
Equipment, pathology and histology.....	1,000.00
Elevator in science hall.....	245.00
Microscope for medical department.....	148.94
Outstanding bills—miscellaneous.....	941.85
Traveling expenses—president and professor of pedagogy.....	500.00
Observatory equipment.....	200.00
Museum cases and fixtures.....	1,118.18
Museum, collecting expeditions.....	250.00
General library.....	838.97
Incidentals.....	8,250.55
Y. M. C. A. rent.....	500.00
Illustrated annual.....	19.05
Publishing notes.....	100.00
Total.....	\$ 29,401.46

RECAPITULATION—1891-1892.

RECEIPTS.

Collegiate.....\$	6,890.49
Law.....	9,008.70
Medical.....	5,872.00
Homeopathic Medical.....	2,123.00
Dental.....	10,808.08
Pharmacy.....	3,231.91
Miscellaneous.....	86.40
State and permanent fund.....	60,442.82
Available balance.....	20,158.09
Total available.....	\$ 117,611.49

EXPENDITURES.

Collegiate.....	\$ 42,078.67	
Law.....	11,802.98	
Medical.....	18,244.89	
Homeopathic medical.....	4,222.19	
Dental.....	9,488.77	
Pharmacy.....	8,044.88	
General.....	29,401.46	
Total expenditures.....		\$ 112,777.79
Available balance, June 16, 1892....		\$ 4,833.70

STATEMENT.

Incomes and disbursements account of general fund, school year, June 16, 1892, to June 16, 1893.

INCOMES—1892-1893.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 6,610 00	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	105.75	
Library fines.....	29.50	
Net income.....		\$ 6,745.25

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 9,704.50	
Law book loans	447.50	
Net income.....		\$ 10,152.00

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 5,385.00	
Hospital fees.....	450.00	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	467.04	
Net income.....		\$ 6,252.04

HOMEOPATHIC DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 2,415.00	
Hospital fees.....	189.00	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	107.81	
Net income.....		\$ 2,711.81

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	\$ 6,414.00	
Chemical laboratory fees.....	255.52	
Clinic fees.....	1,776.20	
Net income		\$ 8,445.72

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Tuitions and fees.....	3,587.78	
Products sold	50 90	
Laboratory fees.....	89.61	
Net income		\$ 3,678.24

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sundry items.....	\$ 160.96	\$ 160.96
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STATE AND PERMANENT FUND.

State warrants.....	\$ 50,500.00	
Interest and rents from fund	15,662.94	
Total from state and fund		\$ 66,162.94
Cash balance in income account, June 16, 1892...\$	4,518.11	
Unexpended balances in other accounts.....	815.59	
True cash balance.....	4,833.70	
Total income available.....		\$ 109,142.66

DISBURSEMENTS—1892-1898.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of professors and tutors.....	\$ 40,250.00	
Chair of philosophy.....	10.00	
Chair of history.....	60.50	
Chair of political science, maps.....	19.82	
Natural History Bulletin.....	242.10	
Transit publication	284.78	
Museum supplies.....	300.00	
Engineering supplies.....	196.22	
Total.....		\$ 41,813.87

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors.....	\$ 8,950.00	
Librarian salary.....	300.00	
Librarian assistant.....	50.00	
Law book loan account, balance 1891-92.....	183.77	
Law book loan account	404.90	
Total.....		\$ 9,888.67

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors and assistants	\$ 10,455.00	
Old hospital maintenance.....	105.59	
Medical library.....	108.28	
Chair of practice.....	40.00	
Chair of obstetrics	40.00	
Chair of physiology	17.00	
Chair of surgery	40.00	
Chair of materia medica.....	1.00	
Chair of anatomy.....	30.00	
Surgical clinics.....	190.00	
Gynecological clinics.....	120.00	
Practice clinics.....	77.37	
Eye and ear clinics	3.35	
Throat and nose clinics.....	22.37	
Hospital fees.....	450.00	
Total.....		\$ 11,699.96

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors and assistants	\$ 7,080.00	
Clinic supplies	370.66	
Laboratory supplies.....	207.67	
Library and apparatus	31.50	
Assistant demonstrator.....	266.68	
Total.		\$ 8,456.51

HOMEOPATHIC DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors and assistants	\$ 3,835.00	
Chairs, supplies	48.87	
Library—books.....	46.68	
Museum.....	25.00	
Clinic material.....	50.00	
Hospital fees.....	189.00	
Total		\$ 4,194.55

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Salaries, professors.....	\$ 2,500.00	
Janitor's wages.....	130.00	
Total		\$ 2,630.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Museum cases	\$	181.82
Officers and assistants	10,125.00	
Janitor natural history	200.00	
Janitors' wages	2,594.26	
Fuel	2,550.37	
Anatomical material	1,895.71	
Printing and advertising	1,277.82	
Commencement expenses	862.21	
Opera house rent	180 00	
Care of grounds	250.00	
Gas	1,044.60	
Water	500.00	
Catalogues	1,678.60	
Night-watch	488 00	
Band instructor	141.00	
Military supplies	75.00	
Traveling expenses—president	97.40	
Y. M. C. A. rent	374.94	
Postage	837.00	
Chapel music	25.00	
Alumni expenses	50.00	
Patrolman	30.00	
Outstanding bills	2,142.94	
Incidentals	1,448.29	
Total	\$	28,499.96

RECAPITULATION—1892-1893.

RECEIPTS.

Collegiate department	\$	6,745.25
Law	10,152.00	
Medical	6,252.04	
Homeopathic medical	2,711.81	
Dental	8,445.72	
Pharmacy	8,678.24	
Miscellaneous	160.06	
State and permanent fund	66,162.94	
Balance, cash, June, 1892	4,833.70	
Total available	\$	109,142.66

EXPENDITURES.

Collegiate.....	\$ 41,818.87
Law	9,888.67
Medical.....	11,699.96
Dental.. ..	8,456.51
Homeopathic medical.....	4,194.55
Pharmacy.....	2,680.00
Miscellaneous.....	28,499.96
Total.	\$ 106,633.03
Available balance, June 16, 1893.	\$ 2,509.64

BALANCE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A statement of the special state appropriations, showing how the same have been drawn and expended in accordance with the act making said appropriations:

REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand October 6, 1890.....	\$ 5,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to June 10, 1892.....	5,000.00

NATURAL SCIENCE EQUIPMENT.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand July 1, 1890	\$ 2,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to April 27, 1893.....	2,000.00

NOTE.—In dividing up the annual expenditures and charging each department with its proper amount of the same, the showing is as near correct as it can well be made. Some of the charges as to a department may be only approximate.

Some items seem to be fairly chargeable to a particular department as running expenses, when, in fact, part of it is in the nature of a plant or permanent fixture, as, for instance, instruments or apparatus which will be in use for years. Laboratory bills are often of this character. Some items in the general account may be in part for supplies. On the whole the division is believed to be correct.

The law department is charged with books bought, when in fact the books are part of the equipment.

Again the charge to the medical department account embraces the whole supply of anatomical expenses which were made for both the medical department and the homeopathic medical department. The same demonstrator of anatomy covers the work in both of said departments, although his salary is charged in the regular medical department account.

The anatomical material used in the work for the dental department is embraced in the same account. It would be difficult to estimate the exact amount of expenses for each.

The same remarks would apply to the salaries of the professors of the medical department who lecture to both the homeopathic and the medical students.

The whole receipts and expenditures being shown and being correct, the variations referred to above are immaterial.

PHYSICAL LABORATORY APPARATUS.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand July 1, 1891.....	\$ 2,171.19
Amount drawn and expended to December 22, 1892.....	2,171.19

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand July 1, 1891.....	\$ 2,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to June 10, 1892.....	2,000.00

GENERAL LIBRARY.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand August 26, 1891....	\$ 8,272.81
Amount drawn and expended to January 18, 1892.....	8,272.81

VAPOR GAS PLANT.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand August 5, 1891.....	\$ 262.70
Amount drawn and expended to June 10, 1892.....	151.80

Balance available to complete plant... \$ 111.40

Some changes in the plant are still required to perfect its working and this balance is expected to make the changes.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY BUILDING.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance at date of last report.....	\$ 8,864.03
Amount drawn and expended to March 8, 1892.....	8,864.03

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A statement of the special state appropriations showing how the same have been drawn and expended in accordance with the act making said appropriations:

DENTAL REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 2,500.00
Amount drawn and expended to April 27, 1893.....	1,227.35
Amount available for current year.....	\$ 1,272.65

NATURAL SCIENCE EQUIPMENT—BOTANICAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 1,200.00
Amount drawn and expended to August 1, 1893.....	896.81
Amount available for current year.....	\$ 303.19

NATURAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT—ZOOLOGICAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 1,200.00
Amount drawn and expended to August 1, 1893.....	802.74
Amount available for current year.....	\$ 397.26

NATURAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT—GEOLOGICAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 1,100.00
Amount drawn and expended to August 1, 1893.....	481.34
Amount available for current year.....	\$ 618.66

FOR PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 2,500.00
Amount drawn and expended to August 1, 1893.....	560.33
Amount available for current year.....	1,939.67

FOR GENERAL LIBRARY.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 5,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to August 1, 1893.....	2,849.29
Amount available for current year.....	\$ 2,150.71

FOR ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 2,500.00
Amount drawn and expended to August 1, 1893.....	1,475.70
Amount available for current year.....	\$ 1,024.30

FOR LAW LIBRARY.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 2,500.00
Amount drawn and expended to August 1, 1893.....	1,870.61
Amount available for current year.....	\$ 629.39

FOR ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.**TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 2,500.00
Amount drawn and expended to August 1, 1893.....	1,262.73
Amount available for current year.....	\$ 1,237.27

FOR PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.**TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to August 1, 1893.....	724.04
Amount available for current year.....	\$ 275.96

FOR HISTOLOGICAL LABORATORY.**TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to August 1, 1893.....	495.59
Amount available for current year.....	\$ 504.41

FOR REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.**TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 10,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to August 1, 1893.....	5,280.94
Amount available for current year.....	\$ 4,769.06

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
IOWA CITY, IOWA, November 6, 1893. }

To the Honorable Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit a statement of income and disbursements for the biennial period, commencing June 10, 1891, and ending June 2, 1893.

I also submit herewith a statement of the assets of the State University of Iowa on June 2, 1893.

Income from June 10, 1891, to June 2, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 10, 1891.....	\$	33,567.80
From June 10, 1891, to June 1, 1892:		
Received appropriations.....	\$	76,885.11
Received tuitions.....		36,561.79
Received interest.....		16,390.89
Received rents.....		170.75
		<hr/>
	\$	129,958.04
From June 1, 1892, to June 2, 1893:		
Received appropriations.....	\$	80,639.28
Received tuitions.....		37,957.04
Received interest.....		15,662.94
Received rents.....		180.00
		<hr/>
	\$	184,889.21
	\$	<hr/> 297,915.05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid:		
For the year ending June 1, 1892.....	\$	155,304.04
For the year ending June 2, 1893		127,471.21
Balance on hand June 2, 1893.....		15,139.80
		<hr/>
Total accounted for.....	\$	297,915.05

RECAPITULATION.

Income for two years ending June 2, 1898.....	\$ 264,347.35
Disbursements for two years ending June 2, 1898.....	282,775.25
Excess of disbursements over income	\$ 18,428.00
Balance on hand June 2, 1898.....	\$ 15,139.80
Balance on hand June 10, 1891.....	33,567.80
Decrease of balance June 2, 1898, from June 10, 1891.....	\$ 18,428.00

Assets, June 2, 1893.

Mortgage notes.....	\$ 224,181.49
Contract notes.....	3,870.64
Cash on hand June 2, 1898.....	4,012.52
Total working capital June 2, 1898.....	\$ 232,064.65
Total working capital June 10, 1891.....	233,896.05
Decrease of capital June 2, 1898, from June 10, 1891	\$ 1,831.40
Capital increased two years ending June 2, 1898:	
Sale of lands.....	\$ 500.00
Capital decreased two years ending June 2, 1898:	
Foreclosure of loan.....	\$ 300.00
Transferred to suspended claims....	2,081.40
	\$ 2,381.40
Decrease of capital two years ending June 2, 1898	\$ 1,831.40

The unsold lands of the University June 2, 1893, amount to 3,222 43 acres, as shown by the books of this office.

Respectfully submitted,

LOVELL SWISHER,
Treasurer.

REPORT.

Showing receipts and disbursements of money from October 1, 1891, to October 2, 1893, as required by Chapter 31 of the Acts of the Twenty-third General Assembly.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
September	30.	Balance on hand.....	\$ 10,889.89
November	8.	Tuitions and fees.....	4,555.03
November	20.	State warrants.....	19,068.87
December	4.	State warrants.....	12,452.55
1892.			
January	8.	Tuitions and fees.....	3,445.00
January	18.	State warrants.....	5,262.28
February	8.	Tuitions and fees.....	6,017.08
March	5.	Tuitions and fees.....	4,563.72
March	8.	State warrants.....	15,681.39
April	12.	Tuitions and fees.....	1,663.43
April	25.	Interest on fund.....	14,409.77
May	24.	Tuitions and fees.....	1,472.18
June	1.	Interest and rent.....	1,714.70
June	10.	State warrants.....	14,460.98
July	6.	Interest.....	265.92
June	29.	Tuitions and fees.....	1,247.94
August	3.	State warrants.....	7,000.00
September	19.	Tuitions and fees.....	847.40
October	6.	Tuitions and fees.....	17,907.50
October	31.	State warrants.....	16,343.00
December	7.	Tuitions and fees.....	6,929.11
December	22.	State warrants.....	9,620.08
1893.			
January	7.	State warrants.....	7,000.00
January	12.	Tuitions and fees.....	1,336.41
February	14.	Tuitions and fees.....	5,495.26
February	23.	State warrants.....	11,250.00
March	10.	Tuitions and fees.....	768.14
March	25.	Tuitions and fees.....	576.71
April	27.	State warrants.....	14,965.17
May	20.	Tuitions and fees.....	2,848.54
July	6.	Tuitions and fees.....	1,436.95

1892.

July	10.	Interest.....	\$ 15,662.94
August	1.	State appropriations.....	14,071.91
August	26.	State warrants.....	7,000.00
October	2.	State warrants....	7,000.00

\$ 265,274.35

DISBURSEMENTS.

1891.

November	5.	Warrants issued.....	\$ 13,686.67
November	25.	Warrants issued.....	16,174.60
December	28.	Warrants issued.....	13,327.51

1892.

January	27.	Warrants issued.....	14,905.70
February	26.	Warrants issued.....	13,815.98
March	31.	Warrants issued....	10,252.57
April	28.	Warrants issued.....	7,589.74
May	26.	Warrants issued.....	8,875.87
July	12.	Warrants issued.	18,840.94
July	28.	Warrants issued.....	1,610.67
August	25.	Warrants issued.....	2,550.41
October	6.	Warrants issued.....	12,196.98
October	27.	Warrants issued.....	10,086.95
December	1.	Warrants issued.....	14,251.42
December	22.	Warrants issued.....	10,808.93

1893.

January	26.	Warrants issued.....	11,333.47
February	23.	Warrants issued.....	14,846.76
March	30.	Warrants issued.....	12,014.60
April	27.	Warrants issued.....	8,330.62
May	25.	Warrants issued.....	8,924.12
June	29.	Warrants issued.....	16,667.83
July	27.	Warrants issued.....	2,511.92
August	24.	Warrants issued.....	3,203.47
September	27.	Warrants issued.....	13,237.60

\$ 259,950.33

October 2. Balance on hand \$ 5,324.02

STATE OF IOWA, }
JOHNSON COUNTY. } ss.

I, William J. Haddock, Secretary of the Board of Regents of the State University of Iowa, being first duly sworn, on oath say, that the foregoing statement of receipts and disbursements during the period set out, is correct and true as I verily believe.

WM. J. HADDOCK.

Subscribed to by Wm. J. Haddock and by him sworn to before me on this 9th day of November, 1893. Witness my hand and seal notarial.

LOVELL SWISHER.

Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
STATE UNIVERSITY
LOCATED AT
IOWA CITY.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

REPORT.

To the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of Iowa:

Your committee appointed under the provisions of a Senate concurrent resolution to visit the State University of Iowa, state that they have, to the best of their ability, performed the duties incumbent, and respectfully submit the following:

Answering as to specific instructions, we have to say:

First.—Evidence by your committee deemed conclusive shows that appropriations made by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly have been wisely and economically expended for the purposes for which they were appropriated.

Second.—No indebtedness in excess of appropriations has been contracted.

Third.—There has been no apparent diversion of funds from the purpose for which they were appropriated.

Fourth.—The law relating to the drawing of money has been complied with.

Fifth.—A complete list of employes of the institution, together with the full compensation of each, is submitted herewith. It does not appear to your committee that salaries in any case are excessive.

Sixth.—Elsewhere in this report the matter of buildings and improvements is considered.

Seventh.—The principle of competitive bids would appear to be applied in making purchases for the institution in such a manner as to conserve the interests of the State.

The secretary was critically examined under oath as to business methods employed and all material points involved in the business management of the institution.

The books were inspected and vouchers compared. While it is not assumed that our investigations in this connection were expert or absolutely conclusive, your committee does not hesitate to express confidence in the business methods employed in the management of the University affairs.

A statement relative to the appropriations made by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly is attached to this report.

Your committee is profoundly impressed by conditions environing the State University. We have already endorsed business methods applied to its affairs. Pretty thorough investigation and thoughtful consideration confirm us in the belief that educational methods of the institution are deserving of approval almost unqualified. The faculty is composed of specialists of marked ability and excellent equipment. On the part of each is manifest earnest, practical interest in the institution and a desire that his department shall contribute materially to the high standing of the University. The students evidently respect the character and qualifications of their instructors. Harmony prevails throughout. The attendance is

now little less than 1,000, having nearly doubled in the past six years. From all departments are being graduated into the professions and all practical pursuits, ladies and gentlemen splendidly equipped for the battle of life. Having thus commended important features of the situation, your committee feel that they will fail in the performance of a plain duty if they do not, in this connection, give expression to important convictions inspired by this visit. For years the University has served the State far better than the State has served the University.

In greater part the buildings are inadequate, and in the case of some departments, wholly unfit for the purposes for which they are of necessity used.

Limitations imposed by legislative action have seriously circumscribed the opportunities of the institution. The patchwork policy adopted in dealing with it has proven a heavy handicap, and but little further growth is possible until this policy is abandoned. The University is by no means up to the Iowa standard of progress and excellence, and for these conditions the State and not the immediate management is to blame. Of the six buildings in use, but two are of much value or suitable to the needs of the situation. If the Iowa State University is to take rank with kindred institutions in other states of the west, there is a demand for buildings to the value of a half million dollars, and much additional equipment. The people of Iowa should all be given to realize the fact that a crisis in the career of the University has been reached. If it is proposed seriously on their part to abolish this institution, now is the time to voice this sentiment. If, on the contrary, there is a prevailing desire to maintain the institution and give it standing and character creditable to the State, action to this end should not be delayed. In our judgment public sentiment in this connection should be aroused. It is idle to deny that prejudice has been a prominent factor in dwarfing the University. In the opinion of your committee, the record does not justify this prejudice. More definite knowledge as to the work done and methods employed will, we believe, inspire confidence and the common desire that justice be done. All considerations and circumstances relative to environment should be thoroughly scrutinized and the result promulgated to the end that the people may approve or condemn from the standpoint of actual knowledge.

Coming to the matter of appropriations, your committee has to say: For a collegiate building the sum of \$80,000 is asked by the regents, whose purpose it is to locate such building in an inconspicuous portion of the grounds. In our judgment an edifice for the use of the collegiate department should be a grand central building, costing more than twice this sum, if the University is to be given character commensurate with its opportunities and in keeping with Iowa intelligence and Iowa pride.

For the various departments we favor a liberal equipment. The support fund should be generous as possible in view of the need of other institutions and the condition of the State treasury. For the library we ask your favor, and there is pressing need of a liberal fund for repairs and contingent expenses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. B. FUNK,

On the part of the Senate.

L. C. BLANCHARD,

C. H. ROBINSON,

On the part of the House.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DENTAL REPAIRS AND EQUIPMENT.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 2,500.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	2,500.00

NATURAL SCIENCE EQUIPMENT—BOTANICAL.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 1,200.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	1,200.00

NATURAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT—ZOOLOGICAL.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 1,200.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	916.57
Balance available for current year.....	\$ 283.43

NATURAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT—GEOLOGICAL.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 1,100.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	761.41
Balance available for current year.....	\$ 338.59

FOR PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 2,500.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	1,835.82
Balance available for current year.....	\$ 664.18

FOR GENERAL LIBRARY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 5,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	3,735.55
Balance available for the current year.....	\$ 1,264.45

FOR ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 2,500.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	1,979.77
Balance available for the current year.....	\$ 520.23

FOR LAW LIBRARY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 2,500.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	2,386.28
Balance available for the current year.....	\$ 113.72

FOR ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 2,500.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	1,803.30
Balance available for the current year.....	\$ 696.70

FOR PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	1,000.00

FOR HISTOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 1,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	727.94
Balance available for current year	\$ 272.06

FOR REPAIRS AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Amount appropriated.....	\$ 10,000.00
Amount drawn and expended to January 26, 1894.....	10,000.00

To the Visiting Committee:

The foregoing is a correct exhibit of the amounts drawn and expended to January 26, 1894. Prior to the 25th day of January certain sums were paid on account of said special appropriations. Orders on the State treasury to meet such payments were issued January 25, 1894, and I assume will be paid on the 26th inst. With such orders paid the balances will be as shown.

Yours truly,

WM. J. HADDOCK,
Secretary.

The following is a list of the professors, instructors, lecturers, assistants, officers, and all others employed at the State University of Iowa, with the compensation received by each per annum for the current year, 1893-4:

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Amos Noyes Currier, A. M., professor of Latin language and literature, and dean of the collegiate faculty	\$ 2,200
Samuel Calvin, A. M., Ph. D., professor of geology and structural zoology	2,200
Thomas Huston McBride, A. M., professor of botany, and secretary of collegiate faculty.....	2,200
Launcelot Winchester Andrews, A. M., Ph. D., professor of chemistry.	2,200
Charles Davis Jameson, member American Society of Civil Engineers, professor of civil engineering.....	3,000
William Rufus Perkins, A. M., professor of history.....	2,000
George Thomas White Patrick, A. M., Ph. D., professor of philosophy..	2,000
Charles Bundy Wilson, A. M., professor of modern languages and literature.....	1,800
Laenas Gifford Weld, A. M., professor of mathematics.....	1,800
Andrew Anderson Veblen, A. M., professor of physics.....	1,800
Charles Cleveland Nutting, A. M., professor of systematic zoology....	1,800
Isaac Althaus Loos, A. M., professor of political science.....	1,800
Joseph Jasper McConnell, A. M., professor of pedagogy.....	1,800
Edward Everett Hale, Jr., A. M., Ph. D., professor of English.....	1,800
Leona Angeline Call, A. M., assistant professor of Greek language and literature	1,200
Charles Scott Magowan, A. M., C. E., assistant professor of engineering	1,500
Eric Doolittle, instructor in mathematics.....	900
Percy H. Walker, A. M., instructor in chemistry....	900
John Charles Walker, instructor in French.....	900
Albert E. Egge, A. M., Ph. D., instructor in English.....	900
Gilbert L. Houser, B. S., instructor in histology and physiology.....	750
Bohumil Shimek, C. E., instructor in botany	900

Frederick Bernard Strum, A. B., instructor in German.....	\$ 900
Albert Levi Arner, B. L., instructor in physics.....	900
Sarah Fleming Loughridge, A. M., instructor in Latin.....	450
Mrs. Pauline Kimball Partridge, instructor in elocution.....	300
Arthur G. Smith, instructor in mathematics.....	400
William T. Chantland, fellow in history.....	300
Henry F. Wickham, assistant curator of museum.....	750
Total collegiate salaries.....	\$ 40,350

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Emlin McClain, A. M., LL. D., resident professor of law, and chancellor of the law department.....	\$ 3,250
Samuel Hayes, M. S., resident professor of law.....	2,000
Martin J. Wade, LL. B., professor of law (now resigned).....	2,000
James A. Rohbach, A. M., assistant professor of law.....	1,300
George Grover Wright, LL. D., lecturer on professional ethics.....	200
La Vega G. Kinne, LL. D., lecturer on taxation.....	200
Gifford Simeon Robinson, LL. B., lecturer on appellate practice.....	100
William G. Hammond, LL. D., lecturer on the history of common law..	100
William Ludolph, librarian.....	400
Wm. L. Kyle and Thos. H. McEnroe (students), librarians, \$25 each...	50
Total law department.....	\$ 9,600

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

John Clinton Shrader, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women, and dean of the medical faculty.....	\$ 950
William Drummond Middleton, A. M., M. D., professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the medical department.....	950
James Renwick Guthrie, A. M., M. D., professor of physiology and microscopic anatomy.....	950
Lawrence William Littig, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. S., professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the medical department.....	950
Woods Hutchinson, A. M., M. D., professor of anatomy.....	950
Charles S. Chase, A. M., M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department.....	950
John Walker Harriman, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy.....	600
Elbert William Rockwood, A. M., professor of chemistry and toxicology	1,200
Gershom Hyde Hill, A. B., M. D., lecturer on insanity.....	150
L. W. Litting, prosector and assistant of chair of surgery.....	100
James William Dalbey, B. S., M. D., professor of ophthalmology and otology in the medical department.....	350
Walter L. Bierring, M. D., professor of bacteriology and pathology....	950
Frank Stanton Aby, M. S., professor of histology.....	950
J. W. Harriman, medical secretary.....	300
Edwin Carlton Conn, medical assistant librarian.....	20
John W. Kenney, assistant to J. W. Harriman, demonstrator.....	15
F. L. Ainsworth and C. C. Phillips, students, assistants to chair of anatomy.....	20
W. E. Barlow and Frank Carrol, students, two assistants in medical	

chemistry.....	\$ 500
W. R. Whities, assistant to chair of pathology.....	100
James R. Guthrie, assistant in gynecology.....	300
A. M. Barrett, assistant to chair of histology.....	100
Alfred Charles Peters, M. D, lecturer on laryngology and rhinology ...	100

Total medical.....\$ 11,455.00

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Wilmot Horton Dickinson, M. D., professor of theory and practice, and dean of the homeopathic medical faculty.....	\$ 1,000
James Grant Gilchrist, A. M., M. D., professor of surgery and surgical gynecology, and registrar of the homeopathic medical faculty.....	1,050
George Royal, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the homeopathic medical department.....	950
Charles Herbert Cogswell, M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of children in the homeopathic medical department.....	535
Frank John Newberry, M. D., professor of ophthalmology, otology and paedology in the homeopathic medical department.....	300
F. W. Horton, homeopathic hospital house surgeon.....	100

Total homeopathic salaries.....\$ 3,985

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Alfred Onias Hunt, D. D. S., professor of dental chemistry, mechanian and art, and dean of the dental faculty.....	\$ 2,500
William Overholt Kulp, D. D. S., professor of operative dentistry.....	1,200
Frank Thomas Breene, M. D., D. D. S., demonstrator of dental technology.....	1,200
William S. Hosford, demonstrator in dental technology.....	675
W. H. DeFord, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., lecturer on pathology and hygiene in the dental department.....	400
John J. R. Patrick, M. D., D. D. S., lecturer on orthodontia.....	300

SPECIAL DENTAL LECTURES.

Chalklez Thomas, D. D. S., demonstrator in dental technology.....	} 100
C. C. Nutting.....	
A. C. Hewett.....	
J. E. Low.....	
W. H. Baird.....	

This sum of \$100 is in the main expended on the traveling expenses of the above special lecturers.

A. C. Peters, lecturer on anatomy.....	100
J. W. Harriman, anatomy.....	300
E. A. Rogers, assistant demonstrator of dental technology.....	450
Tibbie Church, dental clerk.....	350

Total dental department.....\$ 7,575

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Emil Louis Boerner, Ph. G., professor of practical pharmacy, and dean of the pharmaceutical faculty.....	\$ 2,000
Charles S. Chase, materia medica.....	100
Thomas H. McBride, professor of botany.....	300
Assistant to Boerner.....	100
Total pharmacy salaries.....	\$ 2,500

OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Charles Ashmead Schaeffer, A. M., Ph. D., LL. D., president	\$ 5,000
Wm. J. Haddock, secretary of the board of regents	2,000
J. W. Rich, librarian	1,200
Lovell Swisher, treasurer	800
Emma Haddock, clerk in secretary's office.....	500
Rush Haddock, student, stenographer for president.....	325
Bertha G. Ridgway, assistant librarian....	400
Total.....	\$ 10,225

SUMMARY—1893-4.

Collegiate salaries.....	\$ 40,350.00
Law department.....	9,600.00
Medical department.....	11,455.00
Homoeopathic medical department.....	3,935.00
Dental department	7,575.00
Pharmacy department.....	2,500.00
Officers and assistants.....	10,225.00

Total... \$ 85,640.00

The compensation of the janitors, firemen, watchmen, sweepers, scrubbers, etc., in the several departments will amount to about hereinafter set out.....\$ 3,250.0

JANITORS, FIREMEN AND HELPERS.

	PER MONTH
George Tomlin, principal janitor.....	\$ 40.00
William Green, medical janitor.....	40.00
Mary J. Bolton, sweeper	17.00
Lydia Rogers, sweeper.....	17.00
Alice Sentman, sweeper.....	17.00
James Barry, night watchman.....	36.00
	PER DAY.
William Barry, principal day fireman.....	1.75
	PER MONTH.
A. E. Spracker, dental janitor.....	30.00
J. W. McGinnis, chemical building fireman.....	35.00
John Carville, science building janitor.....	25.00
Marvin Isom, homes janitor.....	10.00
	PER NIGHT.
Will Matthis, night fireman	1.50
	PER MONTH.
Christ Larson, chemical pharmacy janitor... ..	30.00

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE.

1. Scrubbing women are employed to clean the several buildings as directed at the rate of \$1.50 per day for a full day's work.

2. Laborers when required are usually paid \$1.50 per day—sometimes less.

The foregoing hands paid by the month are only employed for the time such services are required.

Mechanical work is paid by contract, or in other cases by the day, at the usual rates for such labor.

To the Visiting Committee:

The foregoing is a correct list of the employees of the University for current year 1893 4; for prior years there is a similar schedule in the University report. In the matter of janitors and similar assistance paid by the month who do not in all cases serve a whole year, the monthly wages is given as giving a clearer view of such employment.

Yours truly,

WM. J. HADDOCK,
Secretary.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

AT

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

School Years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, September 1, 1893.

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—As required by section 9, of chapter 129, of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, as amended by chapter 64, of the laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Cedar Falls herewith transmit their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. KNOEPFLER, *President.*

A. GRUNDY, *Secretary.*

Iowa State Normal School.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. B. KNOEPFLER, *ex-officio*, Des Moines, Supt. Public Instruction.

W. M. FIELDS,	Cedar Falls,	} Term expires June 1, 1894.
I. J. McDUFFIE,	Le Mars,	

J. W. SATTERTHWAIT,	Mt. Pleasant,	} Term expires June 1, 1896.
E. R. MOORE,	Anamosa,	

J. W. JARNAGIN,	Montezuma,	} Term expires June 1, 1898.
W. W. MONTGOMERY,	Red Oak,	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD, 1893-94.

J. B. KNOEPFLER, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	Des Moines,	President.
W. M. FIELDS,	Cedar Falls,	Vice-President.
C. C. KNAPP,	Cedar Falls,	Treasurer.
A. GRUNDY,	Cedar Falls,	Secretary.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD, 1893-94.

1. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Fields, Satterthwait, Montgomery.
2. TEACHERS COMMITTEE.—Jarnagin, Moore and Knoepfler.
3. FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Satterthwait and McDuffie.

State Normal School,

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA.

CALENDAR FOR 1893-94.

1893.

September 5, Tuesday, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.

September 6, Wednesday, Fall Term Recitations begin.

December 13, Wednesday, Fall Term ends.

WINTER VACATION—THREE WEEKS.

1894.

January 2, Tuesday, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.

January 3, Wednesday, Winter Term Recitations begin.

March 21, Wednesday, Winter Term ends.

SPRING VACATION—ONE WEEK.

March 28, Wednesday, Enrollment and Entrance Examinations.

March 29, Thursday, Spring Term Recitations begin.

June 17, Sunday, 4 p. m. Baccalaureate Address.

June 18, Monday, 8 p. m., Annual Address.

June 19, Tuesday, 10 a. m. Anniversary of Literary Societies.

June 20, Wednesday, Commencement day.

SUMMER VACATION.

September 4, Tuesday, Fall Term begins.

Iowa State Normal School.

FACULTY.

HOMER H. SEERLEY, A. M., President,
Professor of Psychology and Didactics.

MOSES WILLARD BARTLETT, A. M.,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

D. SANDS WRIGHT, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

ALBERT LOUGHRIDGE, A. M.,
Professor of Latin Language.

ABBOTT C. PAGE, PH. B.,
Professor of Physical Science.

MELVIN F. AREY, A. M.,
Professor of Natural Science.

LEONARD W. PARISH, A. M.,
Professor of Didactics and Methods.

WILLIAM A. DINWIDDIE, U. S. A.,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

ANNA E. MCGOVERN, B. S.,
Professor of Methods.

MARGARET BAKER, B. S.,
Professor of Elocution and Physical Culture.

EMMA M. RIDLEY, PH. B.,
Professor of Geography and History.

MARION MCFARLAND, B. L.,
Professor of Applied English.

JULIA E. CURTISS,
Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

NELLIE B. WALLBANK, B. D.,
Instructor in English Language.

ALICE CYNTHIA KING,
Supervisor of Training School.

EVA BENHAM,
Instructor in Drawing.

NELLIE F. ANDERSON, B. S.,
Instructor in Mathematics.

MARY E. SIMMONS, PH. B.,
Instructor in Latin.



SOUTH HALL.

CENTRAL HALL.

NORTH HALL.

PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SALARIES PAID 1891-92.

To Pres. H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 2,000.00
To M. W. Bartlett.....	1,800.00
To D. S. Wright.....	1,800.00
To Albert Loughridge.....	1,600.00
To A. C. Page.....	1,500.00
To M. F. Arey.....	1,500.00
To L. W. Parish.....	1,500.00
To S. L. Whitcomb.....	900.00
To Miss S. Lura Ensign.....	1,100.00
To Miss Anna E. McGovern.....	1,100.00
To Miss Lura E. Chase.....	700.00
To Miss Margaret Baker.....	650.00
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	500.00
To Miss Marion McFarland.....	650.00
To Miss Nellie B. Wallbank.....	650.00
To Miss Emma M. Dahlin.....	650.00
Total	\$ 18,200.00

SALARIES PAID 1892-93.

To Pres H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 2,200.00
To M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600.00
To D. S. Wright.....	1,600.00
To Albert Loughridge.....	1,600.00
To A. C. Page.....	1,600.00
To M. F. Arey.....	1,600.00
To L. W. Parish.....	1,600.00
To W. A. Dinwiddie.....	500.00
To Anna E. McGovern.....	1,200.00
To Margaret Baker.....	750.00
To Marion McFarland.....	750.00
To Emma Dahlin.....	750.00
To Emma M. Ridley.....	1,000.00
To Miss Nellie Wallbank.....	750.00
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	500.00
To Miss Alice C. King.....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$ 19,000.00

SALARIES ALLOWED FOR 1893-94.

To Pres. H. H. Seerley.....	\$ 2,200.00
To M. W. Bartlett.....	1,600.00
To D. S. Wright.....	1,600.00
To Albert Loughridge.....	1,600.00
To A. C. Page.....	1,600.00
To M. F. Arey.....	1,600.00
To L. W. Parish.....	1,600.00
To W. A. Dinwiddie.....	500.00
To Anna E. McGovern.....	1,200.00
To Margaret Baker.....	750.00
To Marion McFarland.....	750.00
To Emma M. Ridley.....	1,000.00
To Miss Nellie Wallbank.....	750.00
To Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	500.00
To Miss Alice C. King.....	1,000.00
To Miss Eva Benham.....	650.00
To Miss Nellie F. Anderson.....	650.00
To Miss Mary E. Simmons.....	600.00
Total.....	\$ 20,150.00

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Twenty-third General Assembly made an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars annually as a fund for the payment of teachers, and an additional sum of twenty-five hundred dollars annually for a regular contingent fund. The Twenty-fourth General Assembly increased the first of these funds by two thousand five hundred dollars, and the latter by five hundred dollars, so that at the beginning of the biennial period, July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1894, the permanent annual appropriation was, for the payment of teachers, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars annually, and for contingent expenses three thousand dollars annually.

The Twenty-fourth General Assembly also made the following special appropriations:

For library and apparatus.....	\$ 1,500.00
For new smoke stack, repairs, steam heating, etc.....	9,000.00
For water rents.....	1,200.00
For military instruction.....	1,000.00
For sewerage, extension of sewer.....	5,000.00

The appropriation made for the teachers' and the contingent funds is insufficient to meet the demands upon those funds. Not only is the amount of the teachers' fund available for the first year of the biennial period exhausted, but the Board has been compelled to use \$5,118.33 of the students' contingent fund to pay teachers' salaries, while at the close of this same year there is a deficiency

of \$394.97 in the regular contingent fund. The Board believes that the appropriations should be sufficient to pay the necessary teaching force and regular contingent expenses, leaving the students' contingent fund intact for the Board to use at discretion for the general improvement of the school.

The appropriations for library and apparatus, and for military instruction will all be used, while of that for water rents there will be a sufficient balance left to pay said rents for another biennial period, making it unnecessary for the Twenty-fifth General Assembly to make a further appropriation for this purpose. The reason for this is that the Board abolished the boarding department, and thus greatly reduced the consumption of water.

The appropriation made for smoke-stack, steam-heating and repairs will be insufficient. There is a deficiency of about \$1,100 in this fund. It was necessary to take down the old and unsafe smoke-stack and build one much larger. It was also found necessary to partially rebuild the boiler-house, to accommodate the new smoke-stack. In addition to this, the large increase in the number of students made it necessary to provide additional class rooms. The directors, by a resolution, abolished the boarding department in 1892, and the space formerly occupied by students as sleeping and study rooms in Central Hall, has been converted into additional class rooms. North Hall, also formerly used as a dormitory, has been converted into a dwelling house for the use of the engineer and superintendent of the grounds, buildings and other state property. All this work has been paid for out of the repair fund.

Considerably more than half of the students are young women. Under former arrangements it was frequently necessary for classes to descend two or three flights of stairs in one building, go out into the weather and then ascend as many flights in another building. In consequence of this, complaint was made by patrons and physicians that the young women suffered serious injury, not alone from the excessive ascending and descending of stairs, but from the frequent exposure to inclement weather in passing unprotected from one building to the other, some parents even refusing to permit their daughters to attend the Normal School because of these evils. The Board upon consultation with the faculty and under the advice of eminent physicians, felt that it was its duty to remove the occasion for said complaints. To connect Central with South Hall by a double-deck covered foot bridge seemed the best and most feasible way of accomplishing this purpose. The bridge has

been so built that students need not now be exposed to inclement weather in passing from one building to the other, while the necessity for frequent ascending and descending long flights of stairs has been greatly lessened. It was owing to the fact that some such provision as this had to be made, that the deficiency occurs in the repair fund.

Of the \$5,000 appropriated for sewerage and extension of sewers, only \$500 has been drawn, and but \$125 of the latter actually expended. The Board met with unexpected difficulties in the matter of locating a line for a sewer and in obtaining the right of way therefor. The only practicable line that could be found for the sewer crossed the conduit supplying the city of Cedar Falls with water, and the council of said city objected so strongly to the line selected that the Board deferred action. In the meantime the boarding department of the school having been abolished, and the pressing need for a sewer thereby obviated, the Board now believes it can make other arrangements for the disposal of the now greatly lessened amount of sewerage, whereby at least \$4,000 of the sum appropriated for this purpose can be saved.

The appropriation of \$500 for a cold storage room and \$1,000 for laundry and appliances, made by the Twenty-third General Assembly, has not been expended, and the abolishment of the boarding department makes the expenditure of these appropriations unnecessary. It will be seen, therefore, that while the Board is compelled to report a deficiency in two funds, it reports on hand in other funds an unexpended balance of over \$6,000, or a net balance of over \$5,000, taking all appropriations into account.

DEPARTMENTS.

The Board is unanimous in the opinion that the future efficiency of the school demands the organization of the following additional departments and the employment of teachers therefor:

1. Kindergarten Department.
2. Political Science.
3. Penmanship and Bookkeeping.
4. Vocal Music.
5. Geography.
6. Psychology.
7. Physical Science (Assistant).

Four of the above subjects are now taught in connection with other subjects, but owing to the large increase in the number of students, this cannot be satisfactorily done in the future.

The science of psychology has heretofore been taught by President Seerley in connection with the subject of didactics. The Board believes that the president of the school should not be compelled to spend any of his time as a regular instructor of classes. His duties as chief executive of the school are so numerous, varied and exacting that his time should be devoted to these exclusively.

The necessity for the establishment of the above named departments is so clearly and forcibly stated in President Seerley's report to the Board that nothing can be added thereto. The teachers in these departments, if established, will be required to assist in teaching other subjects. The members of the Board have visited the school for the purpose of inspecting the work done. Many of the classes were found twice as large as they should be to do justice either to the students or the teachers. To get the best results a larger amount of work should be possible with the individual student, and to make this possible the number of teachers needs to be increased so that classes now too large may be divided. All the teachers have been compelled to work beyond their strength, and at the close of the last school year, the Board found several of the teachers ill from overwork. They were compelled to teach so many and such large classes that they could not take the time necessary for rest and recreation to keep in good working condition.

The Board desires in this public way to commend the spirit of self-sacrifice shown by these teachers, the harmony and good feeling with which they have worked together for the good of the school, and the cheerfulness with which they have borne added burdens unavoidably, if not wrongfully, imposed.

NEW BUILDING NEEDED.

The Board feels it a duty to urge upon the legislature the necessity of constructing a new building for the use of the school. Many of the class-rooms now in use are too small and are not provided with sufficient light. New rooms are needed but there is no more space in the present buildings that can be utilized for that purpose. Much larger rooms are also needed for the library and laboratories. A large room is needed for a gymnasium and still others for the different literary societies. The Board does not feel it necessary to argue here the importance or value of each of the above as necessary to every well equipped school. Their importance is almost universally conceded. The truth, briefly stated, is that the school has been so popular, so prosperous and well patron-

ized by the people of the State that it has outgrown its present quarters.

The Board's estimated appropriations necessary for the next biennial period are as follows:

For additional permanent annual endowment necessary to pay the present faculty \$3,500.

Additional annual endowment to pay new teachers as follows:

Kindergarten Teacher.....	\$ 1,200
Political Science Teacher.....	1,600
Penmanship and Bookkeeping.....	1,200
Vocal Music Teacher.....	1,200
Geography Teacher.....	1,000
Psychology Teacher.....	1,600
Physical Science Assistant.....	1,200
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,000

Additional Endowment Contingent Fund.....\$5,000

Special Appropriations:

1. Librarian, Biennial.....	\$ 2,400
2. Military Instruction.....	1,000
3. Library and Apparatus.....	7,000
4. Repairs.....	10,000
New Building.....	75,000

The Board also recommends, since the work devolving upon the secretary has greatly increased with the growth of the school, that section 3, chapter 129, laws of 1876, be amended by striking out the words "not to exceed one hundred dollars and actual traveling expenses."

The reports severally of the president, secretary, and treasurer of the school are hereto appended.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. KNOEPFLER,
President Board of Directors.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SCHOOL

To the Honorable Board of Directors, Iowa State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to present herewith the ninth report of the Iowa State Normal School, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.

HOMER H. SEERLEY,
President.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, July 25, 1893.



LABORATORY WORK - ELECTRICITY.
IOWA STATE

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, September 1, 1893.

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—As required by section 9, of chapter 129, of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, as amended by chapter 64, of the laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, the Board of Directors of the State Normal School at Cedar Falls herewith transmit their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. KNOEPFLER, *President.*

A. GRUNDY, *Secretary.*

COMMENTS UPON THE STATISTICS.

Statistics are of no particular value in a report except as they may show facts or may be used in comparison with former years.

The following observations are made to reply to certain inquiries that will naturally be made by persons seeking to know whether the State Normal School is developing, and whether it is doing the work which it is expected to do and which is its province to accomplish.

1. When students enroll at the school, they are required to designate their residence. Many of the students, as the annual catalogue shows by their experience as teachers, are mature men and women, self-supporting and entirely managing their own private affairs. Hence it is a very common thing to claim their residence at Cedar Falls, and the annual catalogue shows many such cases. It is however worthy of note that the question of residence is of less importance than where they go to work after leaving the State Normal School, and a study of the work of the graduates as well as of under-graduate students, demonstrates that the laws of supply and demand entirely regulate location, and that teachers go wherever they can find work that suits their tastes and their preparations, it being the exception rather than the rule to return to their original homes and seek employment in the places where they are personally acquainted.

2. During the biennial period no students have claimed residence in Clarke, Decatur, Mills or Worth counties though teachers have enrolled who have taught in those counties, and others have gone there after attending school to undertake work. The attendance at the school is quite well distributed over the State as railway arrangements make Cedar Falls a particularly easy place to reach and many of the remote counties have sent large delegations. One other thing is true, none but excellent persons of superior promise as teachers come from the more remote portions of the State and they quite generally remain and complete a course at the school.

3. INCREASE OF ADVANCED STUDENTS.

The growth and development of the school is particularly marked in the advanced classes beyond the first year of the course. Though teaching is not particularly attractive from a business standpoint and though it means a personal sacrifice to a person of strong mentality and executive ability to enter upon it as a profession, yet the school has prospered and has succeeded beyond natural expectations in sending out into the schools of the State a large number of strong teachers of excellent scholarship. If anyone will examine the register of students in the catalogue he will be impressed with the fact that the majority of the students enrolled are experienced teachers who have age enough and experience sufficient to know of their success and promise as educators. To show the growth that has been continuous in the past several years, the following exhibit is submitted:

Per cent of increase of advanced students from year to year for the past seven years.

- 1887 over 1886, twelve per cent.
- 1888 over 1887, twenty-six per cent.
- 1889 over 1888, forty-four per cent.
- 1890 over 1889, thirty-two per cent.
- 1891 over 1890, twenty-nine per cent.
- 1892 over 1891, twelve per cent.
- 1893 over 1892, twenty per cent.

For biennial periods the percentage of increase has been as follows:

- 1887-1889 over 1885-1887, sixty-three per cent.
- 1889-1891 over 1887-1889, eighty per cent.
- 1891-1893 over 1889-1891, forty-three per cent.

4. INCREASE OF GRADUATES.

To show the percentage of increase and development that has come to the school during the past seven years the following increase in the number of persons graduated is submitted:

- 1887 over 1886, thirty-one per cent.
- 1888 over 1887, twenty-four per cent.
- 1889 over 1888, seventy per cent.
- 1890 over 1889, twenty-three per cent.
- 1891 over 1890, twenty per cent.
- 1892 over 1891, thirty-eight per cent.
- 1893 over 1892 (not considering the December section of class '93 yet to graduate), ten per cent.

For biennial periods the percentage of increase has been as follows:

1887-1889 over 1885-1887, ninety per cent.

1889-1891 over 1887-1889, seventy per cent.

1891-1893 over 1889-1891, fifty-eight per cent.

5. EXPLANATION AND REMARKS.

This increase of advanced students and of graduates shows the popularity of the school with the people, and also exhibits its success in satisfying those who are students of the practical character of the instruction given, and the thoroughness of the scholarship required. The prosperity and the development have far exceeded the results expected by the general assemblies that have provided the financial support of the school as each biennial report for the past three assemblies has shown that the money granted has not been sufficient to properly care for the work in progress. Particularly has this been true during the biennial period just closing, and it is not clear to the management how the present school year (1893-94), is to be completed without a special and an immediate appropriation being granted for relief from the existing conditions, as more teaching force for the faculty is an absolute necessity needing immediate attention from the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. The faculty is over-worked, the classes are taught in too large numbers in a division and the school is greatly suffering the consequences of public popularity and successful prosperity—just the condition in fact that the tax-payers and the citizens of the State demand and as should be the result of faithful, conscientious work on the part of the faculty.

6. By reference to the summary it will be observed that *fifty-three per cent* of the students enrolled in 1891-92, and *forty-two per cent* of those enrolled in 1892-93 were registered as in the first year of the course. Many of these students attend for the year and return again to the country school work from which they came. Many also of the students of the second year classes are also country school teachers, who are still teaching in these rural schools and continuing their education as opportunity may offer. It is almost impossible for country teachers to save enough means from the small salary given to go to school and prepare themselves for better work. There are to-day in Iowa *twelve thousand teachers* who ought to go to school and who desire to go to school, whose purpose is to teach in the public schools of the State, and who are waiting the opportunity to go and properly fit themselves for the very impor-

tant duty of teaching the children who are to be the rulers of the destinies in the next generation. How they are to go; how their work may be made more remunerative; how the public schools are to be brought up to a reasonable efficiency that guarantees intellectual development and training to the children of the present generation, are among the greatest social problems of this time and of our progressive people.

THE WORK DONE DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

I. THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The school has now an efficient successful training school under the supervision and direction of an experienced teacher who is an expert in this special line of teaching teachers how to teach. This training school is composed of: 1st, of a school of children obtained from the school district in which the Normal School is located, including six grades as ordinarily found in well classified schools and, 2d, of students whose scholarship does not permit them to undertake the regular prescribed course of study granted by the Normal School. One hundred pupils have thus been instructed in the practice school by members of the senior classes under the directions and guidance of the critic teacher. This department will gradually develop and increase in numbers until it will be a marked feature of the regular work and will add more and more to the efficiency of the teaching and the training given professionally at this "School for the Instruction and the Training of Teachers," as stated by the act founding and establishing the institution. This department is practically self-supporting as the public school board of the school district pays a tuition for the school privileges and the students enrolled therein also pay a tuition fee by the term. The money received from these sources during the year 1892-93 amounted to \$1,143.50. Hence it is evident that the department, if well managed, will be a source of revenue to the institution and will at least pay its expenses and be at the same time a department of practical necessity and advantage to the Normal School.

II. THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

This department has also been created since the Twenty-fourth General Assembly made provision for it. A retired United States army officer, experienced in school work in this particular line, has been detailed by the United States government and the equip-

ments, arms and ammunition have been furnished the school by the United States. The very best work has been accomplished and great improvement is noticeable in the bearing and in the carriage of the young men. Work has been done on the field three times a week during suitable weather, and at other times regular meetings have been held in the armory, so as to maintain discipline and keep up the practice. Annually the United States army officers have inspected the corps and made reports that are commendatory and complimentary. The object of the work is two-fold viewing it from the province of the Normal School: 1. To give our young men such training in military tactics as to especially fit them for the management of large graded schools; and, 2. To give them physical training, culture and development. Sufficient experience has already been had to justify the statement that the results are all that could be expected and the reports of students that are already in the field and at work heartily indorse this department as very profitable and practical—giving just such training as principals need to supplement their professional and scholastic course of study and prepare them to manage successfully the tactics of large schools.

III. THE AMOUNT OF WORK TO BE DONE.

It has been necessary for three years to assign six classes to each teacher to be taught instead of from four to five as is the custom of most state normal schools. It has been necessary to place a larger number of students in a class, or section that recites together, than can be well taught. The past two years, classes have necessarily enrolled from fifty to seventy-five members, when the maximum number ought never to exceed from thirty to forty. This has been compulsory considering the small number of members in the teaching force of the school, and the necessary taking of persons who present themselves as students and are qualified to begin a course of professional study. During the biennial period the Board of Directors has increased the requirements for entrance, and now the School does not accept any one in the Normal department not either a high school graduate or possessed of at least the scholarship qualifications required in Iowa for a second-class certificate. Notwithstanding these restrictions and additional requirements the faculty has been over-worked and over-taxed, and to do the best kind of work, actually demanded by the people of the State, requires an increase in the teaching force and also a reduction of the amount of work exacted of each teacher.

As an example, the work of the president of the faculty is here

stated. He has found it necessary to hear daily from three to five recitations in addition to the official and administrative duties connected with the school; the latter of which are, if properly done, sufficient to need all the energy and strength possessed by any one man. Investigation has been made as regards the judgment and practice of other state normal schools—the very strongest and best in the Union—and the facts show that too much class work and too much time in the actual duties of the school are required of our faculty to insure continued good health, mental power and efficient instruction.

This is due not to the neglect of the institution by the General Assembly, but to the fact that the patronage of the school and the success that has attended the prosecution of the work, has far exceeded the expectations of the officials whose business is to provide for the needs and the development of the school. Hence the management has been continually embarrassed by the prosperity of the school and has found itself incompetent to provide for the necessities that constantly arose.

IMMEDIATE PRESSING NEEDS.

I. TEACHING FORCE.

The present school year has more classes to teach and more work to be done than the present faculty can do. It has been necessary to temporarily place class work in the hands of advanced students as tutors under the several departments. This plan can not be continued and ought not to be, and hence it is certainly necessary to ask for an immediate appropriation to secure competent teachers to take charge of the overflow classes now taught by tutors and by members of the faculty.

II. A MAIN BUILDING.

At the founding of the school, in 1876, it was found necessary to organize a boarding department. Since that time the educational department of the school has had such demands for space that the boarding department was curtailed, and finally a year ago entirely abandoned. To-day the entire buildings are devoted to the work of the school, and yet there is not room for the laboratories, the libraries, society halls, gymnasium and the proper number of class rooms. The erecting, therefore, of a main building, planned for the purpose, with provisions made for library, reading room, laboratories, society halls and class rooms, is an absolute necessity. No state normal school in the United States with such a large and suc-

cessful work in progress is so scantily provided for room in which to do its work, and it seems certain that Iowa will furnish suitable room and equipment for one such institution, when other states find it economical to establish from three to six such schools, all of which have better buildings and appliances than the Iowa school, if the need and the wants are properly understood and appreciated by our people. There never was a better opportunity to do a great work than that which confronts the Iowa State Normal School, and its immediate necessities are those persistently and truthfully urged. We trust that the good judgment of those in authority may see the desirability of properly establishing and supporting the present work being done at Cedar Falls, so that it may be a credit and of greater usefulness to the State.

3. ADDITIONAL TEACHERS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The following departments need to be organized and the following teachers secured for the next biennial period, in addition to the present faculty, if the school is to be the equal of others of its class and is to do the work now actually demanded of us:

1. A kindergarten department with the necessary facilities and instructors should be provided, as there is a growing demand for primary teachers and for kindergartners that the school—a teachers' school—ought to provide. That this work is necessary, need only to be investigated to determine, and the best modern schools are rapidly incorporating the ideas and the doctrines of advanced primary education as found in the kindergarten.

2. A political science department is a necessity, as the students need expert instruction in civil government, constitutional law, political economy and general civics. The need of this becomes more and more apparent, as one recognizes how much the teacher needs to be thoroughly grounded in the problems of civil government and the remedies therefor in a government managed by the people.

3. A penmanship and bookkeeping department, in which these subjects are handled by a specialist and can successfully teach them in connection with other English branches in which overflow must uniformly occur. The combination of penmanship and drawing has been unfortunate, as one calls for imitative talent and the other creative talent—two special powers that do not exist as specialties in any one individual.

4. A division needs to be made in the music department as there is enough work at present to occupy the entire time and

attention of two teachers. In fact, the instruction in vocal music is such an important part that it needs really more attention than one teacher can give. Also there is such a present demand for public school teachers to have a good understanding of the training of the voice of the children that the Normal School is not meeting even the present demand in that direction.

5. A geography department is very much needed, as there is so much work in this line now in the school that a specialist fully capable to put a department of this kind in the front rank is essential. Geography in its different lines, astronomical, political, physical, economical, etc., occupies so much attention in the life of the child that the school ought to recognize its importance and give this valuable study proper attention, under the direction of an expert. At least an assistant to the chair of history and geography must be provided, if a new department is not constituted.

6. Physical science occupies much time, and rightly so, as it is important and essential. This department has now so much class work, laboratory work and shop work that an assistant particularly suited to the needs of the department must be provided. Said assistant is even now greatly needed and cannot be omitted at the opening of the next school year.

7. The time has come for an expert to be placed in charge of the library. It needs to be indexed and classified, and every hour of the day students need such professional assistance in pursuing the work. Thus far the work has been done by students but the plan cannot be continued longer without great detriment to the utility of the library and great loss to the students who need the counsel, the advice and the help of a well qualified and experienced person in the place of a librarian.

8. It is hardly necessary for me to say in conclusion that in some way relief must be secured to the president. He has to-day such a multitude of duties in such varied directions that he cannot continue the same even were he a man of iron constitution and unlimited resources. Since assuming charge here the present officer has shirked no responsibility, has not tried to save himself, but there is a limit to endurance and safety and to what can be done. In what way this can best be done, it is impossible for this report to state, but certainly some solution is essential, whoever may be invited by you to have charge of the executive interests and responsibilities of the school, as the good and the development of the school are demanding more and more official attention and supervision.

IV. LIBRARY, APPARATUS, EQUIPMENT.

The demand is upon us for more and more books in the library, more and more papers and magazines in the reading room, more and more reference books in all lines, but particularly in history, literature, science and civics. The greater the school, the more are its needs; the more the number of advanced students the greater the demand for books to investigate and to instruct; the more the development of the school the more important becomes the library. The faculty has taken great care in expending the past appropriations and hence there is a fine start for a good and a useful library.

Equipment in laboratories as to apparatus is essential. Thus far but slight provision has been made and the sciences are so important in modern education and there is such a demand for teachers with scientific knowledge and acquainted with methods of teaching the sciences in the most practical and intelligent way that special provision must be made to meet the exigency forced upon a teachers' school.

V. PHYSICAL CULTURE GYMNASIUM.

All the better public schools are requiring their teachers to instruct in physical culture, calisthenics or light gymnastics. Such a course of instruction develops in the children grace, ease of movement, and develops harmoniously the physical functions of the body. This work now is carried to as high a degree of excellence as our present equipment and facilities permit. A proper room, supplied with all the essential apparatus should be provided. It has also been found necessary to make the instruction in these subjects purely a voluntary matter with the students as only by so doing was it possible for the work to be done, since space and time forbade making the work required. There is no question that so far as lady students are concerned, it ought to be required, as it is of great benefit to them in their work as teachers, and besides results in special benefit to the pupils that are afterward entrusted to their guidance, control and teaching.

It is a most pleasant duty in closing this report to bear testimony to the harmony that has prevailed during the entire period. The faculty—each member thereof—has done all possible to make the school what it ought to be while the students have vied with each other in making the work of the faculty as light as possible,

thus enabling all the energy and all the strength and all the thought to be given to the actual work of legislation and instruction, and in no other way would it have been possible for the work to be carried on, the success achieved as seen without these complimentary conditions. The moral as well as the social standing of the students is such that self-government, self-restraint and personal self-respect and responsibility prevail and it is popular to do the right thing and to co-operate with the faculty in making this institution as far as possible an ideal teachers' school. It is a pleasure to be connected with such an institution since it is plainly evident that it is accomplishing the work for the State for which it was founded.

Respectfully submitted,

HOMER H. SEERLEY,

President.

REPORT OF C. C. KNAPP.

Treasurer of Iowa State Normal School, for biennial period, ending June 30, 1893.

1891.
June 30. Balance on hand at commencement of biennial period, July 1, 1891..... \$1,857 96

RECEIPTS IN TEACHERS' FUND.

Aug. 2.	State Warrant.....	\$ 3,750.00
Oct. 16.	State Warrant.....	3,750.00
Dec. 5.	State Warrant.....	3,750.00
1892.		
Mar. 12.	State Warrant.....	3,750.00
June 15.	State Warrant.....	4,875.00
July 30.	Transferred from Students' contingent fund	2,876.21
	Received from Steward.....	812.12
Sept. 7.	State Warrant.....	4,875.00
Dec. 3.	State Warrant.....	4,875.00
1893.		
Mar. 6.	State Warrant.	4,875.00
June 9.	State Warrant.....	4,875.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 40,063.33

RECEIVED IN CONTINGENT FUND.

1891.		
Aug. 21.	State Warrant.....	\$ 625.00
Oct. 13.	State Warrant.....	625.00
Dec. 5.	State Warrant.....	625.00
1892.		
Mar. 12.	State Warrant.....	625.00
June 15.	State Warrant.	750.00
Sept. 2.	State Warrant.....	750.00
Sept. 28.	J B. Miller, Steward.....	16 65
Dec. 3.	State Warrant.....	750.00
Dec. 22.	From Students' contingent fund....	2,412.30
Dec. 22.	Returned from sewer fund.....	125.00
1893.		
Mar. 6.	State Warrant.....	750.00
June 1.	From Students' contingent fund.....	1,964.50
June 9.	State Warrant.....	750.00
June 30.	From Students' contingent fund... ..	1,688.50
		<hr/>
		\$ 12,456.95

RECEIVED IN LIBRARY FUND.

1891.		
Aug. 21.	State Warrant.....	\$ 500.00
Oct. 26.	State Warrant.....	500.00
Dec. 26.	State Warrant.....	1,166.67
1892.		
June 22.	State Warrant.....	500.00
Dec. 3.	State Warrant.....	500.00
		<hr/> \$ 8,166.67

RECEIVED IN REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

1891.		
Sept. 26.	State Warrant.....	\$ 1,666.68
1892.		
June 22.	State Warrant.....	1,500.00
Aug. 30.	State Warrant.....	4,000.00
Oct. 1.	State Warrant.....	3,500.00
		<hr/> \$ 10,666.68

RECEIVED IN THE WATER FUND.

1891.		
Oct. 26.	State Warrant.....	\$ 883.84
1892.		
June 22.	State Warrant.....	400.00
		<hr/> \$ 733.84

RECEIVED IN THE SEWER FUND.

1892.		
June 22.	State Warrant.....	\$ 500.00 \$ 500.00

RECEIVED IN MILITARY DRILL FUND.

1892.		
Nov. 26.	State Warrant.....	\$ 225.00
1893.		
April 18.	State Warrant.....	275.00
		<hr/> \$ 500.00

RECEIVED IN THE STUDENTS' CONTINGENT FUND.

1893.		
June 30.	Gross receipts collected by President Seerley during biennial period June 30, 1891 to June 30, 1893.....	\$ 11,094.00
Total receipts.....		<hr/> \$ 81,038.93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders paid on Teachers' Fund.....	\$ 37,618.38	
Orders paid on Contingent Fund.....	12,851.92	
Orders paid on Library Fund.....	3,728.24	
Orders paid on Repairs and Imprv't Fund.	9,454.88	
Orders paid on Water Fund.....	326.70	
Orders paid on Sewer Fund.....	125.00	
Orders paid on Military Drill Funds.....	500.00	
Orders paid on Students' Contingent Fund.	12,092.06	
		<u>\$ 76,692.13</u>
1893. July 1. Balance on hand.....		<u>\$ 4,346.30</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. C. KNAPP,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF ORDERS ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY, 1891-93.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Iowa State Normal School:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit a summary of the orders issued by me on the several funds for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893:

TEACHERS' FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$ 18,363.83	
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	19,255.00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 37,618.83

CONTINGENT FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$ 4,161.82	
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	8,691.21	
	<u> </u>	\$ 12,853.03

LIBRARY FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$ 2,777.56	
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	945.65	
	<u> </u>	\$ 3,723.21

REPAIR FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$ 1,671.03	
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	7,783.85	
	<u> </u>	\$ 9,454.88

MILITARY INSTRUCTION FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$.....	
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	500.00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 500.00

SEWERAGE FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$.....	
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	125.00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 125.00

WATER FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$ 100.69	
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	226.01	
	<u> </u>	\$ 326.70

SCALE FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-2.....	\$ 100.00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 100.00

STUDENTS' CONTINGENT FUND.

Orders issued during 1891-3.....	\$ 3,060.85	
Orders issued during 1892-3.....	9,081.21	
	<u> </u>	12,092.06

SUMMARY OF TOTALS.

Teachers' fund.....	\$ 37,618.33
Contingent fund.....	12,853.03
Library fund.....	3,723.24
Repair fund....	9,454.88
Military instruction fund.....	500.00
Sewerage fund	125.00
Water fund.....	326.70
Scale fund.....	100.00
Students' contingent fund	12,092.06

Total orders issued.....	\$ 76,793.24
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A. GRUNDY,
Secretary.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
LOCATED AT
CEDAR FALLS.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

REPORT.

To the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee appointed to visit and inquire into the workings and condition of the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, having performed the duty assigned them, desire to submit herewith their report.

We made a careful examination of the school and its operation and management, in accordance with the joint resolution adopted relating to visiting committees, and beg leave to submit the following:

First.—We find the appropriations, made by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, so far as used, have been wisely and economically expended according to their several purposes. Of the \$5,000 appropriated for sewerage, but \$125 have been actually expended, and this in making a preliminary survey. Unexpected difficulties arose in obtaining the right of way for this purpose, and of conflicting with the water-works, which practically suspended operations in this work.

Owing to the abandonment of the boarding house department, the demand for increased sewerage has greatly decreased, and your committee are of the opinion that a system of cess-pools can be inaugurated which will satisfy the needs of the school and be a great saving to the State. No specific plan of sewerage has yet been determined upon by the Board, so that the expense can not be estimated at this time. We would recommend that whatever balance of this fund remains after the completion of such system should be transferred to the general contingent fund of the school. We also find a balance of \$391.78 belonging to the water fund, which will doubtless be sufficient to satisfy the needs of the institution for the next biennial period.

The other appropriations have been entirely expended.

Second.—No indebtedness has been contracted in excess of the appropriations so far as we were able to discover.

Third.—We find no diversion of any money from the specific purpose for which it was appropriated.

Fourth.—The law relating to the drawing of money from the State treasury, has generally been complied with, at least in its spirit. But we found in the hands of the treasurer, a balance of \$391.78 belonging to the water fund, the greater part of which should be returned to the State treasury; also balances of \$375.00 and \$76.20 belonging to the sewerage and cold storage fund respectively, all of which should be returned to the State treasury in order to comply with the requirements of said law.

Fifth.—The following is a complete list of employees of said institution together with their salary and perquisites.

TEACHERS.

President, H. H. Seerley (and house rent)	\$ 2,200.00
M. W. Bartlett.	1,600.00
D. S. Wright.....	1,600.00
Albert Loughridge.	1,600.00
A. C. Page.....	1,600.00

M. F. Arey	\$ 1,000.00
W. L. Parish.....	1,000.00
W. A. Dinwiddie.....	500.00
Anna E. McGovern.....	1,200.00
Marian McFarland.....	750.00
Emma M. Ridley.....	1,000.00
Margaret Baker.....	750.00
Miss Nellie Wallbank.....	750.00
Miss Julia E. Curtiss.....	500.00
Miss Alice C. King.....	1,000.00
Miss Eva Benham.....	650.00
Miss Nellie Anderson.....	650.00
Miss Mary E. Summers.....	600.00

EMPLOYEES.

Superintendent buildings and grounds, Alex Martz (and house rent)...	\$ 600.00
Fireman, Jesse Smith	480.00
Janitor, Harry Fabrick.....	480.00
Janitor, Harry Fabrick, for extra work on grounds.....	25.00
President's stenographer, Oatharine Schell.....	600.00
Librarian (work done by students)	228.00

We find the teaching force now employed greatly over-worked and inadequate to meet the present requirements. We find the present annual endowment insufficient to pay the salaries of the teachers already employed, the deficiency being made up from the students' contingent fund. This is an encroachment upon the students' fund, which fund, we think, was never intended to be used for this purpose. Three teachers are now being paid from this fund. To meet the demand for additional teachers and to prevent such diversion of the students' contingent fund, we would recommend that provision be made for the payment of six additional teachers at salaries not to exceed in the average, \$1,000 each.

The duties of librarian are performed by students, none of whom are kept in that employment a sufficient length of time to become proficient. Owing to this large and constantly increasing department, a skilled librarian seems an absolute necessity and we would recommend that provision be made for the employment of such officer at a salary not to exceed \$450 per year.

The military department of the school commends itself so strongly and the work which is being done is of such a satisfactory character, that its continuance is a very essential factor in maintaining the present high standard of the school. Provision should be made, we think, for the employment of a competent instructor for this department at a salary not to exceed \$500 per annum.

The present contingent fund of the institution is entirely inadequate to meet the demands, and we believe an annual increase of \$2,000 should be provided for this purpose.

An additional endowment of \$10,000 would be necessary to meet the foregoing expenses, and we heartily recommend that you make provision accordingly.

Sixth.—The present crowded condition of the school in all its departments, and the entire absence of any proper system of ventilation, coupled with the fact that the old building (Central Hall), is absolutely unfitted for class-rooms makes a new building an urgent necessity. Some idea of the present crowded condition of the school may be conceived from the size of the following classes: Logic, 49; physiology, 47; arithmetic, 56; drawing, 48; grammar, 57; geography, 46, United States History, 58, and many others might be enumerated equally as large. In fact, there was barely standing room left for your committee in many of the class-rooms.

Many repairs, changes, and improvements are needed in any event to put the old building (Central Hall), in a suitable condition. Many of the floors, ceilings, and walls must be replaced; partitions removed and stairways rebuilt. Repairs will also be needed for the heating apparatus, water pipes, etc., and it is impossible for your committee to estimate very closely the amount required.

Such recommendations as we would make to meet these demands are as follows: For library and apparatus, \$4,000; for repairs, \$6,000; for new building, \$50,000.

Serenth.—We find the principle of competitive bids in making purchases for the use of the institution is applied whenever it will conserve the best interests of the State. It may be proper to suggest in this connection that some system might be inaugurated on the part of the State which would greatly lessen the cost of text books to the students, and we feel like making a recommendation in this line, for the reason that most of the students are teachers, many of whom are compelled to earn the money necessary to secure their education. We believe that an appropriation of \$1,000 by the State would enable the institution, through a business manager or secretary, to supply the needed text books to the students at wholesale prices. This may not be deemed practicable or the right method to serve such a worthy purpose, but we submit it for consideration.

In our judgment the president should not be burdened with the details of business management as he is at present, but should be free to devote his entire time and energy to school work, and some method should be devised which would provide for a business manager who might act under his direction, and thus secure the best possible results for the institution. This could probably be done at a cost not exceeding \$800 or \$1,000 a year, and we recommend a provision be made for such purpose.

In conclusion we wish to say that we cannot too highly commend the excellent work being done by this institution, or too strongly call attention to the necessity for its generous maintenance and support. It is patronized by students from nearly every county in the State, many of whom attend for a term or two and then go out and teach in the common schools of our State, and in this manner provide for their own education in this institution. The graduates nearly all find employment also in the schools of our State. And thus it will be seen that this institution is in close touch with all the schools of our State. Notwithstanding the present teaching force is badly over-worked, the thorough discipline prevailing and the practical results attained attest the excellent character of the institution. We would also call attention to the fact that support for additional departments is urgently called for by the board, and the needs of these are strongly presented by the president in his report. In relation to this we only wish to say that if possible, we think they should be provided for, at least, as soon as the funds necessary for their maintenance can be obtained. We believe that no institution in our State surpasses this in the importance of its work and the attendant benefits, and desiring to see it receive the support which will enable it to reach as high a standard as the wealth and intelligence of our great State permits, we are

Respectfully yours,

C. C. UPTON,
On part of the Senate.
J. C. MILLIMAN,
J. D. MORRISON,
On part of the House.



MAIN BUILDING AND MORRILL HALL.

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm

MADE TO

THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

FOR THE YEARS 1892 AND 1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }
AMES, IOWA, December 1, 1893. }

To His *Excellency*, HORACE BOIES:

In accordance with the statute defining the duties of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Fifteenth Biennial Report of said Board.

E. W. STANTON, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit to you for his Excellency, Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, and for the citizens of Iowa, my second biennial report. In this period there are many things to encourage, and few to discourage. Without exception our departments have been marked by growth and thrift. Upon the part of students and faculty alike the years have been characterized by healthful enthusiasm and noted progress.

THE ATTENDANCE

of students during the last two biennial periods is most gratifying. During these years the enrollment has been as follows:

1890—336 students.	An increase of 52.
1891—425 students.	An increase of 89.
1892—547 students.	An increase of 122.
1893—620 students.	An increase of 73.

The enrollment for 1889 was two hundred and eighty-four, so that the attendance of the college has more than doubled in the last two biennial periods.

THE STATE OF THE COLLEGE

is, upon the whole, encouraging. The work of the faculty is characterized by a spirit of unity and growth. The students, as a body, have put in faithful work, with the exceptions that always occur. With slight variation the biennial period has been marked by hearty co-operation of students and faculty. The teaching of the faculty shows fresh study, new zeal, and still higher ideals of thought and work. The tone of the entire college is improving. Our college spirit is taking on a loftier dignity. For the most part the students have been well disposed to government and order. For the first time in years the freshmen and sophomores did away with the old barbarous custom of a rush for class picture. They had, instead, literary exercises, and banqueted each other in turn with a manner more in

accordance with scholarly purpose and training. The general response of the students in a spirit of co-operation with the authorities for a higher student life is highly commendable, and gives promise of still better things to come. The alumni, by their success and attainments, are rapidly bringing credit and standing to the institution in the walks and ranks of life. The people throughout our State are more awake to the interests and mission of the College. Upon the whole, we can take heart for still better things to come.

THE APPROPRIATIONS GRANTED BY THE LAST LEGISLATURE

have been carefully husbanded and judiciously expended. The new agricultural hall is one of the finest on the campus. The \$35,000 appropriated for this purpose was expended in this building as will appear in the subjoined report of the secretary. The building is composed of stone through the basement and second floor and the rest is made of brick. The building is four stories and a basement, with a ground dimension of sixty-four feet by one hundred and six feet. The basement is devoted to horticulture. Therein the winter work in horticulture is prepared and preserved. This is constructed so as to drive in with a team on one side and out at the other, making a most convenient arrangement for the purpose. The first floor above the basement is given, in the west half, to the department of agricultural chemistry. Testing and experimental laboratories are herein provided. The east part of this floor is given to general bulletin room and grafting room of horticultural department. There also is a live stock room for class purposes in which an animal of the farm may be brought before the class and adjudged according to the most recent methods of becoming acquainted with farm animals from life.

The second floor is devoted to offices for Professors Wilson, Kent, Curtiss, Hensen and Budd, and recitation rooms for agriculture and horticulture.

On the third floor there are offices for Drs. Stalker and Niles of the veterinary department, bacteriological laboratories, two recitation rooms for veterinary department and a room for agricultural museum.

The fourth floor is a half story and probably these rooms will be employed for some of the literary and scientific societies of the college. The building is heated throughout by steam. It has one of the most commanding locations on the campus and is in every way a credit to the State and an inspiration to our work.

The amount appropriated for the creamery and repairing farm barns enabled us to finish the dormitories above the creamery, put in cement floors, to finish the large work room in the creamery, a room and laboratory for the professor of dairying, and put the main part

of the creamery in good working condition. Some of the most needed repairs to the farm barns could not be carried to completion because there was not a sufficient amount of funds appropriated, but the fund was extended as far as economy would dictate.

The appropriation for repair and extension of steam heating and electric light plant proved most timely. The boiler in connection with Morrill hall was moved into the general boiler room just back of the main building, the old boilers lowered and replaced to much better advantage, and proper connections made for the heating of the main building and Morrill hall from this one center of boilers. This proves a decided economy. The heating plant of the creamery was extended to the dormitory rooms, thereby affording them safe and convenient heating. The boiler house roof in the rear of the main building had completely worn out and had to be replaced by a new roof. The wires of the electric light plant were replaced in some instances and the power and efficiency of the light greatly increased. There is still considerable to be done with reference to both of these plants.

The appropriation for repairing and extending the water works was expended in conveying the water supply, including tank pipes, etc., to the new Agricultural hall, in repairing and procuring pump for water works, in enlarging and improving the main well, in the purchase of additional hose for water works in main building, in repairing the water pipes in the main building, in conveying the water supply to the office building, in making a more adequate amount of water for North hall, in improving the water supply for veterinary department, for the cottages, and for the house of the assistant horticulturist.

The \$12,500 appropriated for general purposes was employed in enlarging the office building, which gave additional and very valuable office rooms and greatly improved the entire building. Our general offices are now a credit to the institution and an honor to the State. The book department, postoffice, express office and waiting room in connection with the college and motor railway were provided out of this appropriation, so as to relieve our present and coming needs in these directions quite comfortably. The chemical and physical laboratories were greatly improved, though we did not have a sufficient sum to entirely complete them. The walls of the chapel, museum, library, recitation rooms and office rooms of Morrill hall were frescoed and finished. The cellar of the main building was very deficient in drainage and sewerage. This was thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class condition. The sewerage in other parts of the campus was also greatly improved, including extension into Morrill hall and the office building. A complete record of our system of

sewerage is kept in the archives of the College for future reference in case of repairing and extensions. Some of the rooms in engineering hall were white coated and finished and put in a much better condition. The farm buildings were also repaired out of this fund. Important improvements were made upon south hall. Our old ice house had become worthless and we had to provide a new one. In moving the house formerly occupied by Prof. Budd, to make way for the new Agricultural hall, a number of repairs and improvements had to be made to the house out of this fund. The barn and the house in connection with one of the farm tenants was moved to a more suitable location and put in better repair and condition. The electric light and heating plant also received important help from this fund. The college hospital and veterinary hospital were repaired from this source. A detailed statement of all these expenditures will be found in the financial report of the secretary. The financial statement will show a general expenditure, including improvements and repairs during the last biennial period, of near \$70,000. All of this has been a much needed expenditure and adds much to the permanency and strength of our work. But there is still much more that should be done in the immediate future by the way of new buildings, repairs and improvements.

URGENT NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE.

As trustees and faculty we have gone over the needs of the various departments and selected the things that are most urgent. All of these are important, and should be supplied at once.

WATER SUPPLY.

Our water supply is very limited and deficient. Our water system was primarily designed for the wants of several hundred people. We now have over twice the number of people to be furnished water by this system, and there has been no increase in its capacity. The apparatus and piping have become quite defective by use and age, so that it is not up to its original working capacity. The engine used for pumping has given out entirely. The storage capacity for water supply is too limited and inadequate. The water pipes are deteriorating rapidly and require patching and replacing. The pipes are entirely too small and create a vast amount of loss through friction. Our sewerage system cannot be thoroughly effective until water is available, and when you have six or eight hundred people closely assembled together a generous water supply is most needful in order to insure the health and welfare through proper sewerage. Our bath rooms for students are in need of more water. The hospital supply

is also much cramped. Morrill hall and agricultural hall, our newest buildings, must have additional water facilities. The work of the laboratories is more than double in the last few years, and a liberal supply of water to most of these is absolutely necessary. Our creamery makes very large and rightful demands for water. We have several hundred thousand dollars' worth of buildings in constant use by many different persons, and we should have more than an ordinary provision of water for the protection of these from fire, but with our present supply these buildings have not a good ordinary safeguard in case of fire. We have water of an excellent quality, apparently in abundance, coming from springs located on the farm.

We have had a couple of expert engineers take proper data and make calculations as to a new water system. The proposed system comprises a pumping plant with a capacity of one hundred thousand gallons in eight hours, and drawing its supply from these springs and wells. Our demands for water in the immediate future are from sixty to seventy thousand gallons per day, so that a system providing for one hundred thousand gallons in the face of our present growth would soon be used to its fullest capacity. This would give us ample defense in case of fire to all the college buildings and adequate water supply for thorough sewerage, for the extensive uses of the creamery and laboratories. We have plans, maps and profiles made by one of our professors in civil and mechanical engineering, showing in detail this proposed system, which will be at the service of parties properly interested in the matter. The entire matter, including tower, steel or iron tank with a capacity of 193,000 gallons, wells, pumping plant, mains and hydrants, is carefully estimated at \$21,500.

LADIES' HALL.

For a number of years the attention of the legislature has been called to the need of a hall for our young women. With the large increase of students this has become a most imperative and vital need of our work. We are too far from the town and neighboring houses to provide successfully any other method than a dormitory. Situated as we are, we will be under the necessity of boarding most of our students on the college grounds for some time to come. The urgent need, last legislature, of the Agricultural hall, which had been unaccountably delayed for years, gained the ready assent of preference on the part of our authorities in the hope of having a ladies' hall without fail, from the hands of the incoming legislature. We then had an attendance of four hundred and twenty-five students for the year; we now have an enrollment of six hundred and twenty for the year, very nearly two hundred more, with a demand for larger

room corresponding to such an increase of students. Co-education has proved eminently successful in Iowa, both in State and private institutions. The daughters of our people are worthy of the very best provisions for wholesome living and worthy improvement of mind and manners. The State cannot reasonably afford to leave the young women of Iowa years behind the age in their boarding, rooming and social facilities when in college, merely for the lack of a few thousand dollars. We still need more living rooms for young men, more recitation rooms for our classes and more buildings for the increase of families. The building of a ladies' hall, embracing sufficient dining room for both young men and young women, would enable us make extra recitation rooms out of our present dining room, to make place for our young men in the quarters thus vacated by the young women, and by furnishing quarters for the department of domestic economy would leave South hall for the much needed occupancy of still another family or families. Such a building would cost \$75,000.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

We have made a number of marked improvements in our electric light plant the past year by changes in wiring, arrangement of the engines and dynamos. This enabled us, without overloading the power facilities to substitute sixteen-candle power lamps burning up to full brilliancy, for ten-candle power lamps burning at half brilliancy, and to reduce the coal consumption at the power station. The plant is now loaded to its capacity both as to engine and boiler. The dynamos could stand a slightly heavier load but not enough to prove nearly adequate to our present demands. The creamery dormitories, the new Agricultural hall and other rooms are unprovided with proper lighting. Our present lighting facilities, especially in the rooms of the students, are not what they should be.

Careful estimates have been made as to the extension of our electric light plant by the purchase of a boiler, dynamos and proper wiring. This would enable us to give much needed improvement to the rooms already lighted and supply the new buildings on the campus. The cost is estimated at \$8,000.

REPAIRS ON MAIN BUILDING.

The two upper floors of the main building are in constant need of attention and repairs. The walls have been patched so frequently and the various parts of these rooms so mended that we cannot expect the most economical returns without a more thorough overhauling. They should be entirely rewooded and replastered. Some of them are too small and should be rearranged. They are far behind being suitable

living rooms for our young men and we occupy them merely from necessity. They are very extensive floors and quite a sum of money could reasonably be spent upon them, but in the immediate future there should be appropriated for repairs on these floors and other parts of the main building, \$4,000.

FORGE SHOP AND FOUNDRY.

Our present forge shop is a sorry excuse of a structure. It is simply a little board shed attached to the rear of engineering hall, and would not sell for \$30. The forges have no proper escape for smoke, and it is not as good a building as many a man has on his farm for a blacksmith shop.

The foundry is in an out of the way basement in engineering hall and wholly inadequate for our work. At a time when there were but a handful of students these temporary provisions for a forge shop and foundry did fairly well, but with a marked attendance in our engineering courses we are very much hampered for lack of advantages in these particulars.

A forge shop and foundry of even humble proportions are estimated to cost \$9,000.

COMPLETION AND IMPROVEMENT OF CREAMERY BUILDING.

The rapid growth in the educational features of dairying in our State and the large patronage of our dairy school make it necessary to complete every possible room in connection with our dairy building, and make some additional extensions. Instead of one term a year in dairying, as hitherto, we have had to arrange three terms. We have had to make lockers for the proper placing of the apparatus for the respective students which necessitates the finishing of a new room for the placing of these. We must also have a lecture room in the dairy building in order to have dairy apparatus and machinery in immediate touch with the class. It would be a serious disadvantage to be compelled to take the dairy apparatus away from the creamery building. The cheese curing department needs still additional improvements and furnishings in order to properly regulate the moisture and temperature, so vital to the proper curing of cheeses through the various seasons. The dairy work room has not proved large enough. The rooms now used for cooling room and ice house should be thrown into the main work room and the cold storage room extended to the east end of dairy building.

Those and other urgent needs of the creamery building would require an additional appropriation of \$3,000.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

With the vast amount of property owned by the State in an institution like this there are always numerous repairs and improvements, and when appropriations in the past have not been as liberal as they should have been, the necessity for such repairs and improvements greatly increase. Of such repairs we have included a number of specific things, among which is a water heating system for the office building. The last legislature made vast improvements in this building, which is used the most constantly of any building on the grounds. The heating of such a building by coal stoves is undesirable and uneconomical, and an appropriation of \$1,000 for putting in a water heating system would place this building in first-class condition,

2. The remodeling of College hospital is now imperative. As it is, we have no room for convalescents, and in cases of very serious illness the patients are not properly isolated from the others. The veterinary department is now moved out of the first story of the building into agricultural hall, and additional hospital facilities, including a hospital kitchen, can now be provided. It has been in contemplation to overhaul this building, and an estimate of it would be about \$700.

3. The remodeling of the basement of the chemical laboratory was extended as far as the funds would allow. For its completion an additional \$150 would be required.

4. The basements which have been used in connection with the physical laboratory are also much in demand and their refitting is estimated at \$400.

5. With the addition of our new buildings and the long use of our steam heating plant there is still much to be done in its extension and repair. The cottages for young men are heated by wood stoves which are both expensive and unsafe where you have so many different persons together. We can extend the heating plant to these rooms with far less cost to all concerned, with better temperature and health for students. This will cost \$4,000.

6. The barns about the place still need additional repairs and improvements. The fences should be greatly bettered on parts of the farm. For both of these purposes there should be an appropriation of \$500.

7. There must be fitted up in agricultural hall a laboratory for the departments of agriculture and chemistry and for chemical and veterinary sections of the experiment station. The moving of the department of agricultural chemistry into the new agricultural hall will make it necessary for more ample provisions in this department than we have had hitherto. The rooms need to be fitted especially for

work of this character. The chemical and veterinary sections of the experiment station have not had proper facilities for their experimentation largely for lack of suitable rooms. In the new agricultural hall rooms have been set apart for these sections and considerable arranging and fitting of these rooms will be required in order to give them suitable advantages. For all of the purposes there will be needed \$3,000.

8. Repairing and improving of other college buildings will be required. The cottages are sadly in need of repairing and improving. North hall also needs much attention. Engineering hall has been slighted for several years, and must have enlargement. The physical and chemical laboratory building will require repair, and the roof of Morrill hall and some of the rooms not included in last year's finishing will necessitate further outlay. A permanent glass front aquarium for supplying laboratory material in zoology is in demand. A number of the houses for professors are rapidly depreciating in value for lack of funds. Many minor repairs and improvements must be made in the other college buildings. For all this work there will be needed \$5,000.

This general item of repairs and improvements is a most important one, which cannot be slighted without injury to the work of the college.

GREENHOUSE FOR HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Our horticultural department has long been in need of a greenhouse of sufficient capacity for its present work. Two years ago this matter was deferred on account of the creamery, and Prof. Budd kindly consented to shift as best he could until the present, but with the important work of horticulture in the State and the prominence to which it has been carried in our College make it high time for action in this direction. A greenhouse of proper dimensions and arrangements is estimated at \$5,000.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.

Laboratory work in magnetism can only be satisfactorily done in a building free from iron and at a distance from all dynamos and machinery. Work with magnetic instruments to be of value must be so located as not to be affected by surrounding objects. A magnetic observatory should be located at a distance from all other college buildings, well removed from dynamo rooms and built of wood. Copper nails and brass bolts should be employed in its construction, and a copper stove for heating. This would cost \$1,000.

EXPERIMENT BARN.

We are doing a vast amount of experimental work in connection with the farm department. Much of this work is original and designed to lead thought in agricultural pursuits. Our present barns are quite old and ill adapted to much of the experiment work. We should have a barn with modern improvements, thoroughly lighted and ventilated, and protected, so as to give the best advantages for all forms of experimental feeding, breeding and growing of farm animals. For this there should be an appropriation of \$5,000.

CARPENTER AND MANUAL TRAINING SHOP.

Our present building for shop work in carpentry and manual training is quite deficient and inefficient. It is an antiquated wooden building, poorly lighted, too small for our classes, and so constructed that we cannot heat it comfortably in cold weather. It is not capable of making a good stable, let alone being a building for the education of young men in the important skill and industry of the hand in the preparation and uses of wood. This building, at the lowest estimate, would cost \$8,000.

MACHINE SHOP.

Our present machine shop in engineering hall is also in too narrow quarters. The shafting and machinery interfere seriously with the drawing rooms above. The drawing rooms themselves are not of sufficient capacity to accommodate our classes. Both the mechanical and engineering departments need more space for additional class and drawing rooms. The present machine shop could thus be utilized at once for this pressing need of the engineering departments. A new machine shop of ample dimensions would cost \$3,000.

ANNEX TO PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

For lack of funds we have been compelled to accommodate the department of chemistry and physics in the same building and may be compelled to do so for quite a time to come. We need an annex building to be used for oxygen and hydrogen generators and storage reservoirs, blast and vacuum pumps, with blast reservoir and vacuum chamber and storage battery. These should be in an isolated building on account of the danger of serious explosions in the generation of oxygen and hydrogen, on account of the noxious fumes given off by storage batteries, and of the importance of removing the pumping apparatus and motor to a distance from the delicate apparatus of the laboratories. This building would be equally useful to the chemical

and physical departments and would be similar in design to the "Copper House" or magnetic observatory mentioned, and constructed in the ordinary way, at an estimated cost of \$1,000.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

In an institution of the scientific standing of our College the facilities for teaching astronomy should be much more ample. In practical astronomy efficient teaching requires actual instrumental work to make it intelligible and valuable. For \$3,500 the erection of an astronomical observatory for students' use could be accomplished to marked advantage.

ARMORY.

Much of our work in military tactics and gymnastics is prevented and hampered for lack of a suitable place in which to drill. Military tactics is a most desirable and important part of our college work. Such training adds to the carriage, health, discipline and character of our students. The favorable notice received by our cadets at the World's Fair bears striking evidence of the efficiency of this work in our institution and the reasonableness of giving the help and encouragement of an armory. A number of other states have provided for institutions of like character good armories. The estimated cost is \$15,000.

BUILDING FOR VETERINARY DEPARTMENT TO CONTAIN OPERATING AND DISSECTING ROOM.

In the treatment of some of the modern infectious diseases of animals it becomes necessary to have these patients entirely separated from infectious contact with the others. A number of these cases are commanding the attention of the department at Washington and of the veterinary departments in this and other states. Such investigations to be valuable must be painstaking, and thorough. Our present hospital facilities are already employed in other directions and moreover it would not be safe to have this class of patients in the same building with other animals. Our present dissecting room is outgrown and in this building there would be provided a room suitable in dimensions and conveniences for dissecting purposes. The building would cost \$5,000.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

After a comparative examination of all the departments of the college the board of trustees agreed without any dissent, to ask the following appropriations of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of Iowa. There are other pressing needs not mentioned in this list, but they felt the necessity of compressing their present askings as much as possible:

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS ASKED OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. Water supply.....	\$ 21,500.00
2. Ladies' hall.....	75,000.00
3. Electric light plant.....	8,000.00
4. Repairs on main building.....	4,000.00
5. Forge shop and foundry.....	9,000.00
6. Completion and improvement of the creamery building	3,000.00
7. General repairs and improvements—	
Water heating system for office building.....	\$1,000.00
Remodeling college hospital.....	700.00
Remodeling basement of chemical laboratory.....	150.00
Remodeling basement of physical laboratory.....	400.00
Extension and repair of steam heating plant.....	4,000.00
Improvement of barns and fencing.....	500.00
Fitting up laboratory in Agricultural Hall for department of agricultural chemistry and for chemical and veterinary sections of the experiment station.....	3,000.00
Repair and improvement of other college buildings	5,000.00—
8. Green house for horticultural department.....	5,000.00
9. Magnetic observatory.....	1,000.00
10. Experiment barn.....	5,000.00
11. Carpenter and manual training shop.....	8,000.00
12. Machine shop.....	8,000.00
13. Annex to physical laboratory.....	1,000.00
14. Astronomical observatory.....	3,500.00
15. Armory.....	15,000.00
16. Building for veterinary department to contain operating and dissecting rooms.....	5,000.00
Total.....	\$186,750.00

The reasons given to the Twenty-fourth General Assembly why appropriations should be granted then are truer still for the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. With slight changes they are restated with the added emphasis of a repetition:

1. They are all very much needed. We are asking simply for our legitimate needs and what we must have in order to allow our work its proper growth.

2. The nation has provided generously in behalf of the college, thereby putting the State under urgent obligations to carry out her part of the contract by providing ample buildings and suitable facilities for the successful prosecution of the work.

3. The Iowa State Agricultural College has made excellent use of what has already been entrusted to its care. It shows much careful husbanding of the funds and appropriations already bestowed upon it. It is the highest wisdom of the State to give freely to an institution that makes judicious use of what has already been given it.

4. As an institution we have no war to make against the appropriations of any other institution in the State. The State should provide liberally for the maintenance and growth of all the institutions under her care.

5. Gen. Garfield's proverbial statement, "Education is the chief defense of nations," means that education is the chief defense of states and of Iowa.

6. Every live institution must make provisions for its immediate growth. The demands for enlarging the scope of our work at present are only those that the State can supply. We need more buildings and greater capacity for the utilization of the funds given us by the nation.

CONCLUSION.

I submit herewith special reports from each department of the college. In these will be found important information as to the condition and progress of work in their respective directions. I bespeak for them all a careful and broad consideration. I count it a high privilege to express my highest gratitude and appreciation as to the intelligent co-operation and help of all the professors, teaching assistants, office assistants, to the students, citizens of Ames and vicinity, to the alumni, patrons and friends of the Iowa State Agricultural College throughout the State and country. Allow expressions of high and hearty estimate of the earnest direction and liberal support of the board of trustees as to the work of the College, and of the chairman in particular. Robert Burns, in that inimitable poem on an honest poverty, concludes:

"Then let us pray that come it may—
For soon it will for a' that—
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, (good will) and a' that."

So, may the "sense," and "worth," and "a' that" of the incoming legislature "bear the gree" that is made current over the world's counter by liberal appropriations to the Iowa State Agricultural College.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. BEARDSHEAR,
President.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

M. STALKER, PROFESSOR.

There are few changes to note in the course of study since the biennial report of 1891. Since that date the college has had a period of general prosperity, in which the department has shared. I have in previous reports called attention to the objects and purposes of this section of the college, viz. : To give to young men a thorough training for the practical work of the veterinarian, as well as to fit them for the more difficult tasks of the original investigator and teacher. I believe the department has reason to congratulate itself on a fair share of success in its undertakings.

The department has acquired some very important helps for the furthering of its work since the last biennial report. The Twenty-fourth General Assembly appropriated the sum of \$35,000 to be expended in the erection of a building for the accommodation of the three departments, veterinary science, agriculture and horticulture. The department is just occupying its new quarters in this building. Its share in the completed portion of the new building includes two offices, two lecture rooms and a private laboratory. When the building is completed, there will be added a large laboratory for histological, pathological and physiological work, and ample museum accommodations. It is altogether desirable these portions of the building should be completed as early as possible, as important work of the department is seriously interfered with by the lack of these facilities. When the building is completed the department will be equipped with office, lecture room, laboratory and museum facilities that are first class in every particular and adequate for many years to come.

I have previously called attention to the urgent need for better dissecting room facilities. I have presented plans and specifications for a building at moderate cost. I would renew my request that this building should be provided as soon as possible, as it is the one additional facility the department most stands in need of. If the two items I have mentioned can be secured, it is my belief the department will not have to ask the State for an additional appropriation for a number of years.

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

J. L. BUDD, PROFESSOR.

CLASS ROOM WORK.

Instruction in horticulture and forestry in class room and field is now confined to the students in the agricultural course. In 1892, the number enrolled in the several classes were: Freshmen, 28; Sophomore, 10; Junior, 11; Senior, 13. In 1893, Freshman, 27; Sophomore, 25; Junior, 8; Senior, 9.

The increased number in junior and senior classes in 1892, was the result of lapping over of students in the general course at the time of establishing the distinctive course of agriculture.

On the other hand the increase in numbers of freshmen and sophomore classes show the growth of the agricultural course in number of students. In all the classes instruction is now imparted by lectures and object lessons in class room, work room and field. Careful note taking is required, the note books being subject to inspection and marking at the close of the term. The lecture system with frequent reviews we have found most instructive and interesting to the classes, especially at this time when we have no suitable class books in horticulture and forestry applicable to the prairie states.

Each year adds to the number of our graduates and special students who are doing creditable work as professors of horticulture, horticulturists at the experiment stations, officers of horticultural and forestry associations, writers for the press, or local leaders in orcharding and gardening.

HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Our work in the way of introduction and dissemination of new and valuable fruits, shrubs, ornamental trees, etc., is now well known across the continent. Its details are given in press reports and in the bulletins of the department and the experiment station. We are also pleased to report that we are doing much valuable work in hybridizing and crossing fruits and shrubs that promises valuable results in the near future. These varied lines of work give a fine opportunity for demonstrating the old adage that "people rust out sooner than they wear out."

DEPARTMENT NEEDS.

We are now happy to report that the new Agricultural hall furnishes ample room for class work, offices, library, seed rooms, cellar storage, etc., for the first time in the history of the department. We feel duly thankful for these aids but the need of a plant house and suitable propagating appendages is still apparent

The fine picture of the new Agricultural hall shows a greenhouse attached. It is in the original plan submitted to the legislature by the architect. But the need of cutting down the appropriations in the Columbian year left out this vitally important attachment. So far as I know every agricultural college of our country has a greenhouse if nothing else in the horticultural line. Permit me to hope that the coming legislature will make an appropriation for this use of not less than \$5,000. If made of iron and glass with slate bottom for benches, needed propagating attachments and hot water heating, no less sum will cover the cost.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

E. W. STANTON, PROFESSOR.

This department has shared during the last biennial period the prosperity which the college as a whole has enjoyed. The increased attendance of the first year filled the classes to overflowing and necessitated the establishment of additional divisions in algebra, geometry, trigonometry and analytics. Even then as high as seventy-seven students were enrolled in a single division, rendering still further sub-dividing necessary on review and examination days. Six hours per day of my own time, and five hours of my assistant's, were on the average given to the recitation room. Planning the class work so as to handle it to the best advantage, preparing recitation outlines, marking examination papers and attending to other detail requirements of the department, absorbed considerable additional time and energy. Though the students heartily co-operated in overcoming the difficulties incident to large classes, and though on the whole the quality of the work done was equal to the average of previous years, nevertheless, it was evident that additional teaching force was needed to properly meet the increasing demands upon the department. The board of trustees, at their annual meeting in December, 1892, relieved the department of giving instruction in commercial law and arranged for the employment of a second assistant, who in addition to teaching should assist in the work of the secretary's office. The plan has proved an admirable one. Miss Julia Wentch, a graduate of the college in the class of 1888, and, at the time of her appointment, instructor of mathematics in the high school of Beatrice, Neb., was chosen as this second assistant and has by faithful and efficient service proven the wisdom of her appointment. She has had charge of algebra in the preparatory and agricultural courses and of one division in the course in science. The remainder of the work of instruction in the department has been divided between the first assistant, Miss Roberts, and myself. It is due that earnest, capable instructor to say that her teaching has been in every way satisfactory. Competent, conscientious, enthusiastic, she does well an amount of work which only few are capable of carrying.

The scope and general character of the instruction given in the department are much the same as set forth in the last biennial report. The interest hitherto shown in mathematical studies has been fully sustained. It is the aim of the department to inspire in the student a wholesome discontent with inferior work, and to enforce such requirements as can be met only by the diligent, painstaking, masterful student. While a few have failed to meet these requirements, the great majority have completed their studies in this line with credit, and many with high honor.

The introduction of Well's College Algebra has been, on the whole, an improvement, especially in the advanced courses. Osborne's Calculus has proven a text of great value since it has enabled the class to obtain that knowledge of this method of mathematical investigation which is best fitted for practical use.

In political economy the most marked change during the biennial period has been the enlargement of the work in the engineering courses. Formerly engineering students could pursue this subject only three hours per week during the second term of the junior year. It is now made a full term study, the requirements being the same as in the other courses. The class this last fall numbered forty-seven. Another year it will probably be necessary to divide the class into two divisions. The advanced work of the first term senior year has shown a healthy growth. Starting originally with an enrollment of two, the class numbered in 1892 seven, in 1893 eleven, and the applications for admission to the class in 1894 already exceed fifteen. The work of this term is to take up the successive economic schools, examine their doctrines with reference to existing economic conditions, trace their gradual modification and displacement by other systems, and thus, through a study of the growth of economic thought, reach a clearer understanding and better judgment of the economic theories and practical industrial problems of the present time.

The following table shows the class work done in the department during the two years:

Taught by myself:

CLASSES.	Recitations per week	No. of stu- dents, 1892	No. of stu- dents, 1893
<i>First Term—</i>			
Calculus.....	5	35	17
Calculus, first half term.....	5	..	24
Calculus, second half term.....	..	..	12
Plane Trigonometry, ten weeks.....	5	61	46
Spherical Trigonometry, seven weeks.....	5	32	31
Algebra.....	5	64	47
Algebra.....	5	59	..
Political Economy, Senior.....	5	7	11
Commercial Law.....	2	54	..
Extra review and examination divisions 1892, equivalent to.....	5	..	..
<i>Second Term—</i>			
Analytics.....	5	29	26
Analytics.....	5	21	23
Geometry.....	5	69	40
Algebra, Advanced.....	3	77	..
Political Economy.....	5	49	47
Extra review and examination divisions, equivalent to.....	5	..	..

Taught by Miss Roberts:

CLASSES.	Recitations per week	No. of stu- dents, 1892	No. of stu- dents, 1893
<i>First Term—</i>			
Calculus, second half term.....	5	...	12
Algebra.....	5	40	40
Algebra.....	5	32	...
Plane Trigonometry, ten weeks....	5	34	38
Plane Trigonometry, ten weeks....	5	...	39
Spherical Trigonometry, seven weeks.....	5	...	31
Geometry.....	5	...	12
Extra examination divisions and drill classes, equivalent to.....	5	...	...
<i>Second Term—</i>			
Analytica.....	5	14	20
Geometry.....	5	54	25
Geometry.....	5	33	40
Algebra, Advanced.....	3	...	30
Algebra, Advanced.....	2	...	50
Algebra.....	3	36	...
Algebra, Preparatory... ..	5	44	...
Extra examination divisions and drill classes, equivalent to.....	5	...	...

Taught by Miss Wentch:

CLASSES.	Recitations per week	No. of stu- dents, 1893
<i>First Term—</i>		
Algebra.....	5	26
Algebra.....	5	25
Drill classes, equivalent to	2	...
<i>Second Term—</i>		
Algebra.....	3	35
Algebra.....	5	40

Miss Wentch devotes the greater part of her time to office work, remaining at college a considerable portion of the winter vacation.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND TACTICS.

J. B. LINCOLN, PROFESSOR.

I have the honor to report the work in the department of military science and tactics as successful as could be expected, with the limited time for instruction and the necessity of missing drills when the weather was such as to prohibit outdoor exercise.

The most pressing need of the military department is an armory, not only for drill purposes, but in order to have a place for the care and preservation of the property of the State held by the college.

The visit of the cadet corps to the Columbian Exposition, and the favorable attention they commanded there, are evidences that the College has cause to feel that in the cadet corps it has a body of students who creditably represent our institution by their dignified bearing, cheerful discipline, healthful appearance and excellence of drill.

I fully appreciate the assistance I have received from so many of the officers and trustees of the College in my work, and sincerely trust that they deem it best for the interest of our College, as well as the military department, that an armory should be erected for military purposes; \$15,000 will build and complete an armory such as is needed and one that will be an ornament to the college campus.

GENERAL AND APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

A. A. BENNETT, PROFESSOR.

The biennial period just closed has been a prosperous one for the college and for its chemical departments. There has been but few changes in the course of study pursued and in the general policy and methods of instruction of the department. Experience in all the great schools and colleges of industrial instruction has shown that the only basis of a study of applied science is found in a thorough understanding of the fundamental principles on which these sciences rest. It has been the aim of this department to conform its methods of instruction to this experience. Further, the laboratory method of instruction is thoroughly believed in and is conscientiously applied at all stages of the student's progress. The basal idea of true laboratory study lies in the discovery of scientific truth (new to the student) and not in the mere confirmation of what has been learned by rote from a text book or what has been shown to him in some previous lecture by the instructor.

In this department laboratory study precedes the recitation room work, and the attempt is made to develop thought in connection with the study, in addition to the accumulation of knowledge of facts belonging to the science of chemistry.

Later in the course of study, the student applies this knowledge to many of the practical chemical problems. Among the questions studied are those of methods of analysis, examination of manufactured products for impurities and adulterations, analysis of natural substances such as coal, ores, water, animal and vegetable substances, the preparation of organic and inorganic substances of commercial importance, and, in general work is carried on along most other lines of applied chemistry.

A course in mining engineering has been established during this biennial period, and naturally much of the technical work of such a course belongs to this department. A course of study has been prepared that includes, in addition to the preliminary study, work in blow pipe analysis, metallurgy and assaying, occupying nearly two years of time. It is intended to make this work helpful to the practical assayer and mining engineer from the chemical standpoint.

DEPARTMENT NEEDS.

The department needs more room and that changes be made in the present equipment, so that more students can be accommodated in the room now supplied. During the year just passed the laboratory has been much over-crowded. Eighty tables have been used for about one hundred and twenty students.

Iron pipes will rust out in course of time, especially is this true of such pipes

when they are used to convey fluids from chemical laboratory sinks. The whole system for the removal of water from the sinks must be replaced.

These and other needs have been more carefully explained in my annual report to board of trustees.

EQUIPMENT.

The laboratory is well supplied with apparatus and chemicals. The equipment includes apparatus for gas analysis, fifteen balances for delicate weighing and many special forms of apparatus. The working tables are supplied with gas, water and reagents. In a word, the equipment is equal to that furnished by the best colleges of the country.

ZOOLOGY, ENTOMOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

HERBERT OSBORNE, PROFESSOR.

During the past two years the classes in this department have been much larger than heretofore, and have very fully occupied the time of instructors as well as space provided for work.

The studies remain as outlined in previous reports and the general plan of instruction is the same.

Work with the general students and students in the agricultural course in this department begins in the fall term of the freshman year, when a course of lectures and class exercises with field studies in economic entomology is given. This is intended not only to acquaint the student with the more important injurious insects and the methods of treating them, but also to give him an elementary knowledge of insect structure, metamorphosis, and the methods of observing and studying animal life. Zoology begins in the fall term of the sophomore year, with laboratory studies of typical forms of animal life, and deals mainly with morphology. Class work embraces recitation from text-book, occasional lectures, and quiz on laboratory work. This term is preparatory to, and is followed by a full term's work in spring of junior year on a study of the different groups of the animal kingdom. Laboratory and class work are associated, and the student acquires familiarity with the animals of different groups by actual study with microscope, or by dissection. Special attention is given to origin and affinities of domestic animals.

In the fall term of the junior year students prepared for the work may elect a full term's work in entomology, embracing a systematic study of insects, and furnishing also additional drill in methods of study in gross and minute anatomy and a further knowledge of the life history and habits of injurious species. Advanced or special work may be elected in the senior year, which may consist of vertebrate dissection or elements of embryology, and special studies on selected forms or groups with preparation of thesis. Candidates for the second degree may continue such work with opportunities to pursue original investigations.

Geology is taught to the seniors in the spring term, and embraces a study of the principles as presented in LeConte's Elements, the preparation of rock sections, essays on economic geology, geological maps, a study of typical fossils and a review of the geology of Iowa. Mineralogy and Petrography have been added as part of the mining engineering course, as also a term's work in economic geology, the latter being open to election by students in science and ladies' courses.

Students in the veterinary course are given two exercises per week, second term

of first year, and three exercises per week in the first term of the second year in zoology, and two exercises per week, second term of second year, on animal parasites.

EQUIPMENT.

The laboratory is supplied with about thirty microscopes, various microtomes, including a Thoma, and other apparatus for microscopical work and gross dissections. A supply of marine animals, properly preserved for laboratory work furnishes means for study of forms otherwise inaccessible to inland students.

The room containing the general zoological collection occupies the upper or third floor, and is a large room with high ceiling, and with windows so arranged as to give an equal distribution of light. The second floor contains a large room for geology and mineralogy, another for a collection of Iowa animals, and a third which is occupied by a collection of casts of fossils. The first floor contains the lecture room, laboratories and insect room, while the basement is devoted to rooms for insect rearing, taxidermy, osteology, alcoholic collections and preservative materials.

The collections have been considerably increased during the past two years. The principal additions have been a collection of Mexican animals, the result of my trip to southern Mexico during the winter of 1891-92. This contains about eighty birds, a number of reptiles, batrachians and fishes, several thousand insects, and a number of crustaceans and shells and other marine material.

A collection of marine animals secured by the university Bahama expedition, on which we employed a collector, Mr. H. F. Wickham. This contains also a number of insects from the Florida Keys and Bahama Islands. The collection is especially rich in corals, echinoderms, and contains also much material for laboratory use. A collection of minerals has been deposited by Mr. H. F. Bain, and Mr. John Pettee has donated a very fine, large specimen of silicified wood, a stump nearly three feet long and eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, from Wyoming. Many specimens have also been added from our own collecting and donated by students.

A number of southern batrachians and reptiles and a collection of eggs of Iowa birds have been added by purchase.

As the collection now stands they form a most useful equipment for the study of all branches of the animal kingdom and all departments of geology and mineralogy. Every important group of animals is represented, and in many cases by full and perfect series. For instance, in the echinoderms we have a number of species of living crinoids, among them the stalked crinoid, *pentacrinus caput medusa*, while the other classes are fully as well represented.

The insect collections have been much enlarged and some of the material rearranged in shape for most ready reference.

The correspondence of the department has, as usual, occupied much time, and while this work does not show in any evident manner I consider it one of the most important, and a labor that could not properly be curtailed in any way. It should in fact, be considered favorable that the people of the State are disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain information as to birds, insects and other animals they meet with. Our collection enables us to identify almost any animal found in the State, and especially in the birds and insects they are very complete. We believe that the more these can be used by the people of the State the better.

I have also prepared many articles and replies to inquiries about insects for various agricultural and State papers, and for various societies where it seemed proper to present results of work accomplished here.

In conclusion, it seems proper to say that the past two years have been marked by healthy growth and that the department is in better shape than ever before. This I feel is largely due to the constant encouragement and generous support it has received from the president and board of trustees.

HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

A. C. BARROWE, PROFESSOR.

During the years 1892 and 1893, the instruction in history and English literature has been practically the same with a difference only in details. I conducted four courses in history, as follows:

1. Preparatory course in American history. Five recitations a week, last half of fall term. This course was taken by thirty-six students in 1892, and by twenty-eight in 1893.

2. General history. Open to freshman in the agricultural, science and engineering courses, and to sophomores in the ladies' course. This course was taken by ninety-seven freshmen, reciting five times each week, first term, and by twenty sophomores, reciting twice a week both terms in 1892. In 1893, it was taken by forty-five freshmen, reciting three times each week, first term, and twice a week second term, and by fifteen sophomores, reciting twice a week both terms. This course included the history of Rome from its foundation down to the irruption of the barbarians; then the history of England to the reign of George III. Special care was taken to bring out the laws of historic cause and effect and constant watch was kept for the appearance and development in England of these principles and customs on which American civilization is founded. The method adopted combined the study of a full text book with talks and lectures by the instructor, and the investigation of more important topics by individuals.

3. A course in the history of the development of the United States; three hours each week the first term, open to seniors of agricultural, science and ladies' courses. The class consisted of thirteen students in 1892, and of twenty-one students in 1893. It first investigated the origin of our civil institutions, then studied topically our territorial expansion, the admission of the states, political parties, elections, tariff legislation, coinage, internal commerce, manufactures, agriculture, biographies of presidents, foreign relations, education, churches, periodical literature, congress, the supreme court, reform, slavery, secession, reconstruction and Indian wars.

4. A course in the history of civilization. Five exercises each week, second term, open to seniors in the courses in agriculture, in science and for ladies. This course was taken by twenty-five pupils in 1892 and by twenty-three in 1893. It included an investigation and estimate of the institutions of Egypt, Mesopotamia, of the Hebrews, Greeks and Romans, the rise of Christianity, feudalism and chivalry; the renaissance and reformation, and some modern reforms and discoveries. I delivered formal and informal lectures and furnished full outlines with references for study of the various topics included in the course.

LITERATURE.

1. A course in American literature, three exercises each week, first term, open to juniors of the courses in agriculture, in science and the course for ladies. This course was taken by forty-three pupils in 1892 and by thirty-five in 1893. I delivered lectures on the intellectual development of the United States. The pupils worked up in the library sketches of the lives and writings of the most important authors in accordance with prescribed outlines, and selected writings were critically studied in the class.

2. A course in English literature from Chaucer to the present century. This course was taken in 1892 by twenty-six, and in 1893 by thirty-six students. It was open to the same students as Course 1, and the methods of study were nearly the same, except that more time was given to direct study of masterpieces and less biography. There were five exercises each week of the second term.

Including only those hours when I was actually instructing classes in the class room, my hours of teaching have been :

In 1892, spring term, 21 hours each week.

In 1892, fall term, 21 hours each week.

In 1893, spring term, 23 hours each week.

In 1893, fall term, 23 hours each week.

BOTANY.

L. H. PAMMEL, PROFESSOR.

Owing to the increase in the number of students we have at all times needed more room to do our work properly. Owing to the large increase in students much time has been devoted to class room work and in this we have been assisted in 1892 by Miss Mary A. Nichols, now instructor in chemistry and botany, in East Des Moines High school, and in 1893 Mr. F. C. Stewart performed these labors as well as being station assistant.

The work of the department for the two years may be arranged as follows:

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS, 1892-1893.

	1892	1893
Elementary Botany.....	96	92
Vegetable Physiology.....	52	66
Structure of Woods.....	11	12
Cryptogamic Botany.....	24	42
Microscopical Examination of Foods.....	18	12
Bacteriology	29	38
Pharmaceutical Botany.....	11	14
Bacteriology, advanced.....	..	17
Bacteriology of Milk.....	1	5
Bacteriology, dairy students.....	28	44
Decay of Timber.....	10	5
Seeds and Grasses.....	9	9
Vegetable Pathology.....	11	17
Special .....	..	5
Post Graduate.....	..	5

By classes these students may be arranged as follows:

	1892	1893
Freshmen.....	96	92
Sophomore.....	87	122
Junior.....	58	64
Senior.....	31	53
Dairy.....	..	19
Special .....	..	5
Post Graduate.....	..	5

In addition to the work in instruction attention should be called to writing for the agricultural press of this and other states. During the year a large number of queries from agricultural papers are received with requests that these queries be answered through their papers. This is done cheerfully as the College thus exerts a wider influence. I also receive many queries and specimens from private individuals which are answered. Occasionally these inquiries require some time in looking up, but it is time well spent. This correspondence is increasing every year.

In order to stimulate students to do good work I have adopted the plan of publishing the results of their work when worthy of the same. The following papers have been published: Prof. P. H. Rolfs, of the Florida Agricultural College, "Seed Coats of Malvaceae;" Dr. H. Whitbeck, "Microbes of Pus;" Prof. S. A. Beach, of New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, "Some Bean Diseases;" Miss Mary A. Nichols, East Des Moines High School, "Achemical Hairs of Compositae;" Joseph Chamberlain, "A Comparative Study of the Styles of Compositae."

Owing to the limited funds of the College the department has not been able to extend its collections very materially, and this is a serious hindrance to work. We have enlarged our collections by purchasing Prof. Hitchcock's herbarium of Iowa plants, made largely while a student at this College. I have also turned over my own herbarium, amounting to 5,000 specimens, to the College, believing it is of more service to the College than it is to myself. We have received a fine set of specimens from Mr. Fred Reppert, of Muscatine, and also a collection from the United States Department of Agriculture. We have added several sets of fungi, but we have not sufficient funds to buy all we should have.

We have not been able to purchase much in the way of equipment and this occasions much inconvenience in our instruction. Most of our microscopes have been in use more than fifteen years and soon will have to be replaced by better instruments. We should have more apparatus for doing physiological work, as this is important in a technical school, but this kind of apparatus is expensive and hence we can only purchase the smaller and less expensive ones.

NEEDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Our herbarium is a most valuable one, containing as it does 2,500 specimens, many of which cannot be duplicated, especially certain sets of fungi, algae, and sets of North American flowering plants. It seems to me that they should be placed out of danger. It is needless to say that should a fire start in the building that everything would be consumed in a short time, and the labor and money invested in the collection would be lost. The herbarium is valued at about \$3,000; besides, the microscopes, books and apparatus does not fall short of \$3,000 more as a conservative estimate. Shall it be subject to this danger or be preserved?

I should like to urge the important need of better quarters for the department. The department, I believe, has been increasing its usefulness, and to put students in the quarters we now have should not be asked.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

MRS. E. OWENS, DIRECTOR.

The work in this department is undertaken by most of the young women entering the College. The course consists of the study of the composition of foods and their correct combinations, the adaptation of food to the age, climate, occupation and means. Also household sanitation and general hygiene. Text books and lectures are both used in imparting instruction along these lines. Different culinary processes are taught in the cooking classes, which continue throughout the College year, and the work in this direction is varied and extensive.

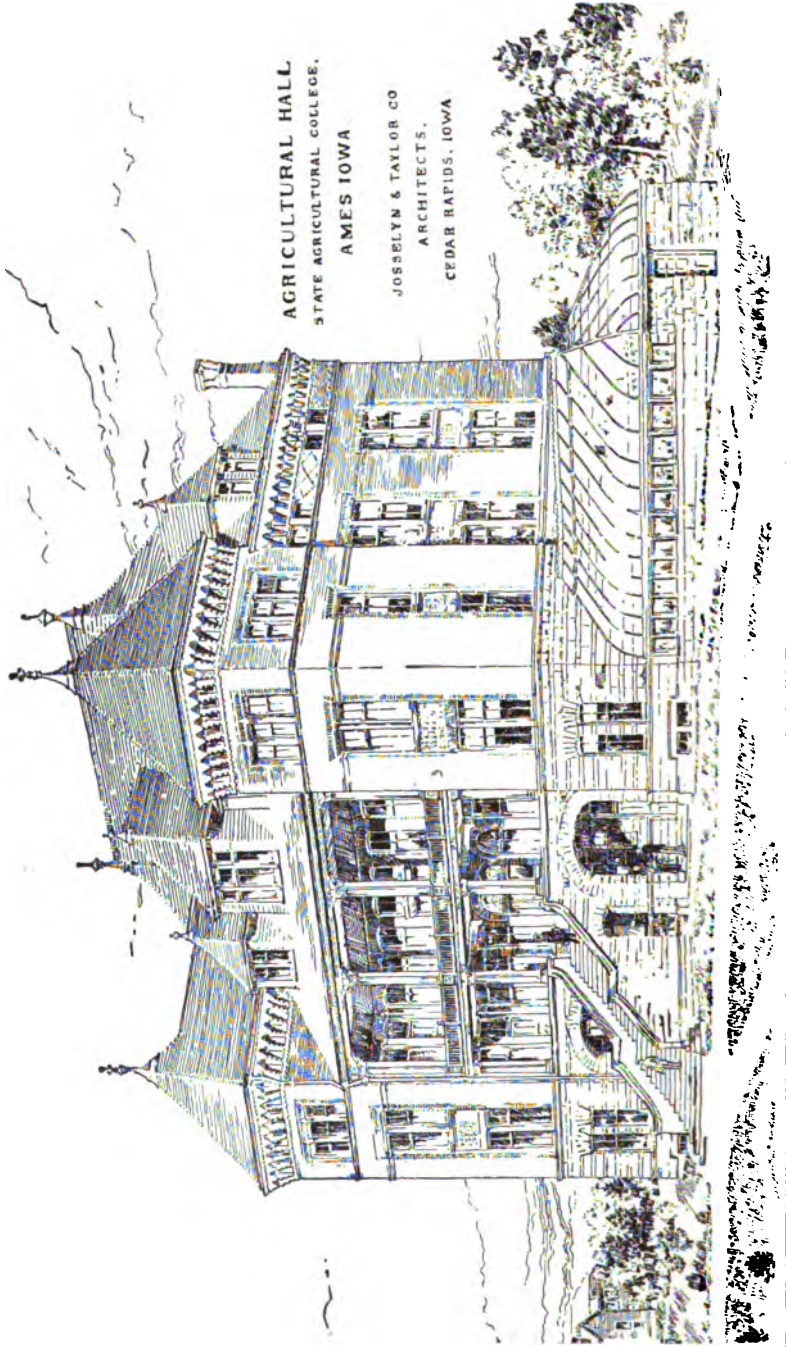
The importance of instruction in household science as a part of a college course in a co-educational institution becomes more apparent when we recognize the fact that young women who spend several years at college acquiring a scientific and literary education grow away from interest in matters pertaining to household management. Their minds, trained to exactness by their scientific studies, dwell with growing distaste upon the inexact and experimental methods employed so generally in work of this nature. Experience, however, proves that a well constructed course in household science introduced into a college course pursued by young women, if conscientiously carried into practice, combined with well grounded scientific theories, entirely does away with this distaste and lack of interest in household matters. When the educated woman is brought to realize by these means that many of the principles acquired during the college course can and should be applied to home work—that interesting and well established scientific principles underlie all culinary processes, then the field of home labor ceases to be a barren waste, waiting to be made habitable by toil, without thought and reason.

The great need of this department is more commodious quarters for laboratory work. This work is now carried on in a kitchen, of moderate size for a private house, intended to accommodate maid and mistress. It is impossible to introduce into such contracted quarters, the modern appliances that should be found in a department of this kind. The great State of Iowa can well afford to furnish her daughters with the best facilities for carrying on the pursuits of this study at the State Agricultural College, more especially because it is the only college in the State where such instruction is given.

The most appropriate place for the department would be in a commodious and well constructed building used as a dormitory and boarding hall by the young women of the College. To have the department work connected with and carried on in such a house would in many ways facilitate and supplement the work of teaching housekeeping as an applied science, and this is the true way for women to learn this work and it is well proven that it is the only form in which the educated women of to-day will receive instruction in matters domestic.

AGRICULTURAL HALL
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
AMES IOWA

JOSELYN & TAYLOR CO
ARCHITECTS,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA



THE FARM.

JAMES WILSON, PROFESSOR.

The farm, around which is grouped the station, that gets land and animals for experimentation, the creamery, that is closely connected by exchange of bye products for labor, and the garden that gets land to grow vegetables in exchange for its bye products and occasional help, has had a very fairly successful year. The crops have averaged well on all the well drained fields, the animals have all been healthy, yielding the usual increase from the several breeds. In accordance with the decision of the board of trustees we made a sale of the surplus stock, including some cross bred cows, young bulls of the several breeds belonging to the farm and station, young boars, and several of the last spring lambs of both sexes, and also some old machinery that was not suitable for our uses. We have, by weeding out, very much improved the College herds, and also brought the stock within the ability of the farm to sustain without depending on purchasing so much feed.

We must not consider the farm from the commercial standpoint altogether. The advanced position this College has taken as an educator of the young farmer requires the several breeds of domestic animals to be kept, to illustrate instruction, which makes extra expense, and the extensive system of experiments we have inaugurated requires that the fields, stock and opportunities of the farm be at the disposal of the experimental station, so that facts and indications for the benefit of the farmers of the State may be had. Education is the object in view; and as close economy as possible is observed in the prosecution of this leading object. The financial statement attached shows the condition of the farm in this respect. While we have been improving the stock, depressed markets prevent us from raising the price of the inventory. The farm does not need more fine animals of any kind; it is amply provided with everything necessary to illustrate applied science in this direction.

THE AGRICULTURAL COURSES.

The board of trustees in 1891 established a four years' course, a two years' course, and a winter dairy course of ten weeks in agriculture.

The four years' course has thirty registered freshmen, thirty registered sophomores; there are six juniors and four seniors, several of whom changed their courses from others longer established. The building up of a four years' college course in practical and scientific agriculture in the agricultural colleges of the country has not been uniformly successful. The instruction afforded has not met requirements, or the teaching force has been inadequate, or the distance between the young farmer's country education and the college course has been a gulf too

wide to cross. Our trustees wisely determined to take the boy from the country school and give him four years of instruction in addition to what he gets there. This avoids the village high school and academy, where students are usually prepared for college, but this must be done if the congressional grant is to mean college education to farmers' sons and daughters. States that keep the gulf fixed have few students, or no students, in their four years' course, and must content themselves with giving literary education, or instruction in mechanical engineering, to the graduates of high schools from the towns and villages, which their reports already show is the major part of their work. The Iowa boy from the district school is probably much better prepared for college instruction than students are from district schools in most states. Our country schools are well taught by a well trained body of teachers who have themselves enjoyed the advantages of instruction in normal school or college. The following is the four years' course of instruction printed to show how it is arranged to succeed a district school training such as we have in Iowa:

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Term.

Algebra—5.
 Elocution—1.
 English Language—5.
 History—5.
 or Bookkeeping.
 Live Stock—2.
 Military Drill—2.
 Shop Work—4 hours.

Second Term.

Botany, Drawing and Economic Entomology—5.
 Horticulture—3.
 Algebra—3.
 Live Stock—2.
 Military Drill—2.
 Rhetoric—3.
 Library Work—1.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Botany, Vegetable Physiology—4.
 Horticulture—2.
 Military Drill—2.
 Physics, Mechanics and Heat—5.
 Practical Agriculture—5.
 Geometry—5.
 Field Practice—1.

Botany, Cryptogrammatic—3.
 Laboratory Practice—1.
 Chemistry—5.
 Laboratory Practice—3.
 Military Drill—2.
 Practical Agriculture—5.
 Zoology—3.
 Laboratory Practice—1.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Trigonometry and Surveying—5.
 Botany, Bacteriology—1.
 Laboratory Practice—1.
 Chemistry, Quantitative or Qualitative—2.
 Laboratory Practice—3.
 Elocution—1.
 Heredity, Principles of—2 (elective).
 Law, Commercial—2.
 Literature, American—3.
 Military Science and Drill (optional).
 Agricultural Physics—3.
 Zoology—3.
 Laboratory Practice—2.

Botany Applied—1.
 Laboratory Practice—1.
 Chemistry, Agricultural—2.
 Laboratory Practice—3.
 Dairying—3.
 Economic Science—5.
 Entomology—5.
 Horticulture—5.
 Literature, English—5.
 Military Science and Drill—1 (optional).
 Agricultural Physics—3.
 One Oration (required).

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.

Anatomy of Domestic Animals—5.
 Chemistry, Agricultural—2.
 Laboratory Practice—3.
 Dairying—3.
 Farm Drainage—2
 Geology—5 (elective).
 History, Development of U. S.—3.
 Psychology—5 (elective).
 Seeds and Grasses—2.

Second Term.

Animal and Vegetable Nutrition—5.
 Dairying—5.
 History of Civilization—5.
 Horticulture—3.
 Veterinary Medicine—5.
 Thesis (required.)

The two years' course in agriculture is an abbreviation of the four years' course without mathematics and including dairying, with botany and agricultural chemistry, farm dairying, entomology, and anatomy of domestic animals.

The ten-week winter dairy school has been well attended. Our capacity is equal to the instruction of sixty students at one time. Ten weeks is not long enough to give thorough instruction in practical dairying, but is of great value to dairymen who study longer, or who, having previous experience in dairying, wish to study the sciences relating to dairying.

Two four-month courses have been added, corresponding to the two college terms, in which it is entirely practical to train first-class dairymen, as has been proved by the number of students who are now managing creameries throughout this and other states.

We have also a one-year course of eight months, corresponding to the two terms of the college year, where practical dairying, related sciences and experimentations make a very complete scholar in that line. Our college is sparing no effort to meet the demand for education in the dairy through an exceptionally well equipped working creamery that is in operation every week day of the year, through an agricultural chemist and bacteriologist, and through a specially educated professor in charge, who has the revenues of the college and station to assist in education and experimentation.

The design in future is to grow upon the farm and station grounds what crops are suited to our soil and climate under experimental conditions, feed them to the farm dairy cows, of which there are six different breeds, note the effect on milk giving, have the milk manufactured in the dairy and product saved, take it to the chemist for analysis, so that the dairymen of our State may get indications of the value of different plants.

There is more demand for dairymen from this State than we have been able to supply. Thirty-three students from our winter course are managing creameries, and report to us an average of \$65.00 a month salary. Others are engaged in dairying on their own account, and some who did not complete their terms are helpers in creameries.

The citizens of Iowa have reason for congratulation on the success of the experimental and educational dairy.

THE DAIRY SCHOOL.

The report so far received from the students who attend the winter and spring dairy schools indicates that fifty per cent of them are in charge of creameries at an average of \$65.00 per month. Fourteen of them are employed as assistants in creameries and cheese factories at an average salary of \$35.00 per month. In addition to these, a number of these young men are interested in private dairying on their own account.

The attendance at the spring dairy school which was opened for the first time with the beginning of the present college year, was greater than could have been expected when it is remembered that it was not generally known that such a school was to be opened. Seventeen students were in attendance, and of this number it is known that thirteen are engaged in actual dairy work at good salaries, ranging from \$40.00 to \$75.00 per month. Some of these students had never before had experience in dairy work or instruction in dairy lines.

Nine students have been in attendance at the fall dairy school, which opened July 18th. Instruction can be given much more thoroughly at this summer school than during the winter, for several reasons: First, not so many students are in attendance as during the winter school, consequently they can be given more individual attention in the laboratory and have a better opportunity to become familiar with practical dairy work. Second, more than double the quantity of milk is received during the summer than during the winter, and the students thus have more of the practical work to do. Third, the summer term is longer, and the entire field of dairying and the related sciences can be covered, whereas in the winter term it is difficult to do more than give instruction in the actual work of making butter and cheese and the principles underlying the processes. In addition to the reasons mentioned, the student who has had but little practical experience in dairying can in the summer be given the most valuable instruction, because he becomes familiar with summer conditions, with which he mostly has to deal after leaving college. For these reasons we think that those who attend during the summer schools will be the ones to reflect the greatest credit upon the College, and that a strong effort should be made to build up these summer schools and induce an increased attendance. If this course is followed the winter school will naturally become what might be called a training school, or normal, which dairymen who have had more or less experience can attend for ten weeks during the winter, when the milk supply is short and their business will permit of their absence, for the purpose of studying points that they do not well understand and become familiar with the most advanced methods. The course of study during the summer months is best adapted to give a thorough technical education in dairy lines.

The lockers ordered made, by the honorable board of trustees at its last meeting will be ready for use during the winter school. These lockers were asked for in order that each student might be given an outfit of the apparatus needed for his work in the dairy building. Having a secure place in which to keep his apparatus he can be held responsible for the same, and by requiring a deposit in advance sufficient to cover the cost of the outfit the College will suffer little loss from breakages.

We have found that all the available space in the test room, in which it was intended to place these lockers, is needed by the students in the work of testing, examining milk, etc. This makes it necessary that we should have another room in which to place the lockers. The room most available for this purpose is on the south side of the dairy building immediately over the cheese curing room. At the present time this room is not furnished; it needs to be lathed and plastered and floored. This should be done during the next three weeks so that it will be in condition to use by the time the winter school opens. If this is done it will give us a room much needed as a dairy lecture room, as the lockers can be arranged in such a manner as to leave considerable space. A room which can be used as a lecture room is much needed in the dairy building because in order to make a lecture more instructive, it is often necessary to have dairy apparatus and machinery before the

class, and as the apparatus may be needed at any time it cannot be taken to other lecture rooms out of the building.

It is necessary that the cheese curing room be finished before we can hope to produce the best quality of cheese. At the present time neither the moisture nor the temperature can be regulated, and it is absolutely necessary that both of these be under control in order to secure proper curing of the cheese. The room should be lined with white lumber. In addition to this it is necessary that some arrangement be made for controlling the temperature in the summer. To handle both the commercial and experimental cheese to the best advantage the curing room should be divided with a partition into two rooms, so that the temperature can be suited to the stage of ripening.

With the growth of the dairy school it has become apparent that more room is needed in the dairy work room. This can be secured by throwing the rooms now used for cooling room and ice house into the main work room, and building a cold storage room on the east end of the dairy building. Estimates have been made on the cost of transforming the building formerly used for cold storage on the farm into a cold storage building for the dairy. It can be moved to the east end of the dairy building with little difficulty and once in position can be fitted for cold storage for about \$600. A freezing system would increase the cost somewhat.

EXPERIMENT STATION.

JAMES WILSON, DIRECTOR.

The work of the Experiment Station since the last biennial report has been in directions regarded most beneficial to the farmers of the State, and is found in bulletins 16 to 21 inclusive. The farm section conducted experiments in feeding flax, meal and oil meal to meet inquiries of feeders who desire the relative feeding value of each, the amount of each that could be safely fed and the effect on pregnant animals. The indications from the feeding and facts found are recorded in bulletin 16 of this station. The crop report for 1891, giving methods of cultivation and yields of corn grown in farm conditions, with detailed accounts of the expense of growing, will be found in bulletin 16. The growing of barley, with detailed expense of work, the yield per acre and expense per bushel, are also found in bulletin 16. A careful inquiry into the making of silage, the cost of labor and results in feeding, are also reported in that bulletin. Bulletin 16 has also a detailed report of the growing of thirty different varieties of potatoes, with description and yield of each variety.

The great interest our State has in everything relating to the products of the dairy induced us to feed beets and potatoes to dairy cows, so as to get indications of the effect of roots and tubers on milk production and quality of butter made from rations having various quantities of these ingredients. The results will be found in bulletin 17.

During the winter of 1891-92 the station fed lambs to get indications of the effect of nitrogenous and carbonaceous feeds on the production of mutton, the relative cost of the feeds in making live weight, and the quantity of wool grown with the different feeds. This is recorded in bulletin 17.

The same bulletin has the results of feeding hogs of different ages on corn and butternut, giving the grain of each lot, the ration and the value of corn at a given price for hogs.

Hog diseases frequently leave the dairyman without animals to consume skim milk when cows are being fed expensive products. This suggests to us the necessity of ascertaining the value of milk fed to cows giving milk, its effect on quantity and quality of milk, and on the cows drinking it. Indications will be found in bulletin 17. The adaptability of our farm conditions to mutton sheep and the interest taken in that class of farm stock, led us to feed seven breeds owned by the college in experimental conditions during the winter of 1891-92, to ascertain definitely what a breeding sheep requires of grains and coarse fodders in order to winter over in thrifty condition. During the ninety days' test, the grain consumed daily, the hay eaten daily by each breed, the weight of the fleeces of each breed, the fibers and serrations per inch, the average per cent of scoured wool from each

breed, the average selling price, scoured and unscoured for each breed, and other facts interesting to flockmasters in the State. Bulletin 18 has the detailed report.

No department of the farm needs investigation at the present time as much as the horse industry. Iowa conditions produce the best, and yet the State is overstocked with undersized, unsalable horses, that are not needed as work animals, and cannot be disposed of at cost of production. Feeding and breeding are the factors that control horse growing and in order that this station might do what it could to gain information regarding the growing of the young horses, we began a series of experiments in the winter of 1891-92, to get definite results regarding the feeding of draft and coach fillies so as to get indications of the value of different feeds, of ground and unground grain, of skim milk, of roots and other fodders. Interesting results were found that were corroborated in a continuation of the tests during the winter 1892-93. The first experiment is found in bulletin 18 and the next in bulletin 21.

Bulletin 18 also contains a cut and description of our experimental and educational creamery building, and a farm creamery experiment, touching the skimming of milk on the farm and adding the cream to milk delivered at the creamery, and the practicability of fair determination of the value to patron and purchaser. The frequent drouths that occur in our State, shortening the pastures at different times during the summer, induced this station to turn attention to the various root crops to ascertain which of them are most at home in our climate and can be grown most profitably with our conditions. Bulletin 19 has a report of the growing of different varieties of mangold wurtzels, Swedish turnips, rutabagas and carrots, giving the tonnage to the acre of each, and characteristics. This bulletin has a report of the second test of growing sugar beets on the farm, dates of planting, sampling, weight of trimmed beets, percentage of sugar in the beets, and suggestions regarding cultivation. It is fairly well settled by these two trials that our State can grow sugar beets successfully, with as high per cent of sugar in them as is found in France and Germany, provided it would be remunerative, which the low price of sugar and the high price of labor prevents at the present time.

Bulletin 19 also contains a report of corn growing on land where; 1st, green rye had been plowed under just before planting; 2d, on spring plowed clover sod; 3d, on fall plowed wheat stubble, unmanured; 4th, on spring plowed corn stubble, unmanured; 5th, on spring plowed corn stubble, manured, and 6th, on spring plowed oat stubble, manured. The yields were from 64.5 bushels on the first to 92.1 bushels from the fifth. Showing us that the nutriments for corn must be immediately available.

Mr. C. B. Souter of Cedar Rapids, in 1891, donated to the station two tons of tankage, a highly nitrogenous manure, and very beneficial to all sorts needing fertilizers, as it contains a high per cent of phosphoric acid. This was spread on corn ground at the rate of five hundred pounds to the acre. No appreciable benefit could be found. In 1893, the station bought two tons more and applied it to corn ground at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre. Still no increase of corn was found. It is evident that the fields on which it was used do not need fertilizers. Bulletin 19 has the detailed experiments. The same bulletin has a trial of shallow and deep cultivation of corn after July 25th that does not affect the crop in any way. Also an experiment in growing grass seeds to ascertain to what depth they should be covered. Clover, timothy, tall meadow oat, and brome grass were covered from one-half inch deep to three inches, with decided benefit from two-inch deep covering.

Anticipating the time when most Iowa farmers may desire to grow wheat for home consumption, the station annually plants several varieties of winter wheat that are most promising. The season of 1891 gave us good results from most kinds sown; in 1892, all rusted badly but the Turkish Red. The season of 1893 has been a repetition of the experience of 1892. All but the Turkish Red were so much injured by rust that they were worthless. Bulletin 19 has detailed information.

So much interest attaches to the successful raising of a calf that this station deems it of value to conduct tests of the adaptability of our various grains to taking the place, as nutriment, of the fat removed by the separator. In bulletin 14 we compared ground flax and skim milk with full new milk. Bulletin 19 has a report of a trial on three pairs of calves of oil meal and skim milk; ground oats and milk, and corn meal and milk with a tenth of ground flax in the third. The corn meal and a tenth of ground flax gave much the best results. A third experiment being conducted with four pairs of calves will be reported in bulletin 22. Our object is to get facts by repeated trials, that we can present with assurance to dairymen who must raise calves on skim milk or destroy them.

Bulletin 19 also has a hog feeding trial with buttermilk alone, with buttermilk and corn in varying amounts, and with corn alone for comparison, and the effect of too much water in a ration. The evident need of green succulent crops to feed dairy stock during summer when drouths prevail has suggested to us the wisdom of experimenting with whatever is suited to our climatic conditions; and the scarcity of facts relating to this subject has induced us to grow and feed different plants, principally legumes, so that with repeated trials we may be able to suggest permanent additions to our field crops. For three seasons we have grown different varieties of peas from several countries to get those that are rust proof, of sufficient vigor and heavy yielding capacity. Bulletin 19 has a report on this subject. The tons cured and green of different kinds, their analysis by the chemist and other characteristics. The need of nitrogenous food to induce milk giving in cows and growth of young animals is becoming more evident as intensive agriculture is more imperative.

Bulletin 22 will have a continuation of our endeavors in this direction, where the details of the field culture, weight per acre, and value for milk producing will be found; with the effect on the quality of milk, the scoring of the butter made from each feed by the dairy experts, and the analysis by the chemist of the different butters for solidity and volatile acids. The plants fed were blue grass, peas and oats, clover, rape and sweet corn. We have cabbages, soft turnips, red table beets, mangolds and silage for winter experimentation in the field, the stable, the creamery and chemical laboratory, so that all the hints we may get from these several lines of research may bear at the same time on the plant. We have grown rape two years in succession, planting early and late in rows and broadcast, thinned and left growing thickly; we have fed it to different kinds of stock for different purposes, and have noted its growth, adaptability to our climate, and its effects on milk and butter, and are prepared to determine with regard to it. We will give chemical analysis, effect on dairy products and other observations in bulletin 22, now being prepared for the printer. We cannot yet recommend it affirmatively to our people. It is very liable to insect ravages, and may be better suited to more northern latitudes. Bulletin 19 has some notes concerning it. Iowa is the great beef producing state of the nation, and having abundant grains and fine grasses, will continue to occupy that position. During the summer of 1891 we planned a steer feeding experiment, designed to interest the owners of the several breeds of cattle in the State. We fed to a finish eighteen steers, comprising

nine different breeds, over three periods of three months each, on rations that are found on every farm, or may be. During the first three months each steer was fed separately in the barn, his feed weighed and the gain noted. The average gain per day was 2.48 pounds. During the second period of three months the steers were on grass on like conditions in two equal lots, one was fed corn meal and the other oil meal, both lots having about what they could eat. The lot that had corn meal gained 2.32 pounds average each day, at a cost of 4.31 cents a day; the lot that had oil meal gained 2.03 pounds average each day, at a cost of 6.21 cents. This was one of the objects of the experimenting.

During the last three months the lot were fed in a yard; the one that had corn meal on grass being given a highly nitrogenous ration, and the lot that had oil meal being given a more carbonaceous ration, to test the difference in finishing. The steers that had the nitrogenous ration gained during the period an average of 3.26, at a cost of 5.92 cents a pound, and the lot that had the more carbonaceous ration gained an average of 2.8 pounds a day at a cost of 6.33 cents a pound. This was the second object of the trial.

The gain per day for each steer for the nine months averaged 2.52 pounds. The feeding was done at a profit. The eighteen head were shipped to Chicago and a block test had showing the live and dead weight of each, the weight of all the parts and selling value, with every detail of interest. The beef breeds compare favorably with the best tests in the leading English markets. Bulletin 20 has a full report.

EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY.

The Board of Trustees in 1891 made provision for the erection of an experimental and educational creamery that should be incidentally commercial so as to furnish every day dairy conditions for experiment and instruction to the classes in the agricultural courses. It has been in operation nearly two years. It receives milk from one hundred and fifty farmers in the vicinity of the College, supplies the steward's department with butter and cheese and an increasing demand within the State. It is the workshop of the winter dairy school and the laboratory of students in the four years' college course. It is equipped with the best machinery obtainable, of various kinds for manufacturing milk into the highest selling products. It furnishes ample opportunity for experimentation in every step taken in butter and cheese making. It has a competent gentleman, Mr. F. A. Leighton, in charge of its commercial side, and who also gives practical instruction in the management of machinery. It has a professor in charge of experimentation, Mr. H. C. Wallace, who inquires into milk in all its changes toward the finished product. Bulletin 21 has a comprehensive experiment in cheese making, a subject greatly neglected in the nation. The article covers with minuteness every step in the operation of cheese making. Fifteen experiment cheeses were made with per cents of fat in the milk varying from 1.75 to 8.40 per cent and the law approximately discovered that governs the weight of cheese obtainable from a given per cent of fat. The chemist analyzed samples taken periodically to observe the changes that took place while the cheeses were ripening, and the bacteriologist studied samples to find the agencies of curing. Each cheese is treated separately, and the bulletin article will show in detail the amount of milk, fat per cent, casine and albumen, sugar, acid, ash, total solids, moisture, pounds fat, pounds casine and albumen of each.

There is more being prepared for the press. An article on butter making, containing the result of observation covering nearly a year of experimentation, to

arrive at complete recovery of fat from the buttermilk at churning. Bulletin 22 will explain the process and success of the endeavor. Samples from different parts of the State will indicate the losses current in the private dairies and creameries of the State.

EXPENDITURES OF EXPERIMENT STATION.

The expenditures in sections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, are as follows :

Agricultural Section	\$7,951.19
Chemical Section	720.65
Botanical Section	372.17
Entomological Section	303.38
Veterinary Section	283.30
Salaries	7,295.72
	<hr/>
	\$16,726.41

ENTOMOLOGY SECTION.

HERBERT OSBORN IN CHARGE.

The work in this section during the past two years has been carried on in the line blocked out at first, particular attention being given to the insects affecting grasses. The results of the studies in this direction have been published in various bulletins issued during the past two years. Of most importance probably are the investigations into the habits and methods of treating the leaf hoppers in pastures and meadows, and the study of the Clover Seed Caterpillar, which has proven a most serious pest during the past few years. Another line of study in progress is devoted to the life histories and migratory habits of plant lice; the species of most economic importance, as far as present indications go, being those that affect the roots of grasses and cereal grains.

Aside from the publications of studies here some articles have been published in the bulletins and a number in papers of the State, on various economic insects, with a view to distributing well known facts regarding insects, among the people of the State. Of these a paper on "Fruit and Forest Insects," published in Proceedings of State Horticultural Society, and one on "Iowa Farm Insects," published in a report of the State Agricultural Society, are the most extensive.

I have also, in connection with Prof. Pammel, published a paper on "Spraying."

Most of the investigations have been made at the station or upon specimens sent in, but I have made a trip to Des Moines to study an outbreak of insects in the nurseries at that point, and Mr. Serrine has examined work of Clover Hay Worm at Dysart. I think it desirable that whenever possible, we should improve opportunities to visit localities where special outbreaks occur, not only for the sake of a study of the local conditions, but in order to more effectually inform the people of the locality as to measures of relief.

The increase in the correspondence of the section during the biennial period is, I think, a gratifying indication of the interest taken in the work by the people of the State.

While this work does not appear in published form, and the results are limited for the most part to the parties writing, it seems to me an essential part of the work, and while it involves a great deal of labor and time, I think it too important a

means of reaching the people for whom the station is working, to wish to limit it in any degree. In some cases, where the inquiries are of general interest, replies are published in some of the papers of the State, so as to accomplish a greater amount of good.

The collection has been steadily growing and is constantly becoming more useful in the determination of specimens sent to us for identification.

Last year we started a small apiary and during the season work in that line progressed very well till autumn when the hives were disturbed to such an extent as to interfere with wintering, and again early this spring frequent disturbance of the colonies prevented any success. On account of the difficulty of preventing such disturbance of the swarms, involving possibly the loss of choicest queens or interference with any experiment in progress, I believe it will be best to defer any extensive work in this line until we can have a house in which to keep the colonies and the apparatus connected with the work.

This could very properly be connected with a small insectary which would be a great advantage in carrying on studies of the life histories of some forms of insects.

A little building adapted to such work could be built at small expense and is, I think, really an essential if we are going to attempt anything in the way of agricultural experiments.

INVESTIGATION AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN BOTANY.

L. H. PAMMEL IN CHARGE.

During the past year we have been engaged in studying some problems connected with dairying. In Bulletin No. 21 a bacterium is described from which we may expect valuable results. Judging from the comments made on this work in some of our dairy papers and by scientific workers abroad we feel that this work is in the right direction. We have also given some attention to other bacteria in connection with dairy problems, especially those of cheese. We have continued experiments along the line of spraying, and although not extensive this year, the results with currants have been highly satisfactory. Spraying with currants this year closes our third year's experimentation, and so gratifying have been the results that we consider it as demonstrated that the diseases of currants can be prevented by the timely application of fungicides.

We repeated our experiments of 1891, spraying to prevent oats and wheat rust. Our results confirm those of a previous year and are in harmony with those made last year by Prof. Galloway in Washington. We stated at that time our conviction as to the impracticable nature of treating these diseases. In a later bulletin I discussed fully the subject of resistant varieties and suggested experiments along these lines. We have now started a series of tests and hope to breed wheats which will resist these troublesome fungus diseases. We have continued our work with the Plum Scab which was started some years ago and find that it is on the increase in Iowa. The results of our studies will soon be published in a bulletin. We have also continued our studies in crossing cucurbits, and the statements made at the meetings of the horticultural societies in this State have been vindicated in every respect. It is gratifying to note that many of our best gardeners and horticulturists are accepting my conclusions although they strenuously insisted that "mixing" of pumpkins and melons would occur. During the year we have made further

studies of a serious rutabaga rot and although we had surmised in 1892 that a bacterium was responsible for this trouble we have now obtained good evidence by a series of inoculations that this rot is caused by bacteria. We have also studied the Powdery Mildew of the apple which at times is very troublesome in the nursery in Iowa and other parts of the country.

The assistant has, during the year, given special attention to the subject of seed germination as well as studying impurities. A part of this work has been published in bulletin 21 and has been received very favorably by the agricultural press. It is a much needed work in the right direction. Too little is known concerning our American seeds and their impurities.

The writer has prepared in addition to the papers published in the bulletins of the Experiment Station, several for scientific associations and academies. I believe there is no better way to get recognition outside of the limits of our State than to present papers at such meetings. A paper which has consumed some time in preparation was printed in St. Louis Academy of Sciences. Most of the material was collected several years ago. The bibliography contains the titles of more than five hundred papers on root-rot, and will prove of great service to the mycologists of our country. Papers have also been prepared for the Iowa Academy of Sciences and American Association for the Advancement of Science. At the latter meeting in Madison I gave a short abstract on the Chromogenic Bacteria of Ames, which has engaged my attention at odd times for several years.

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY SECTION.

J. L. BUDD IN CHARGE.

A fairly correct conclusion can be reached in three or four years in regard to the prospective value of a variety of corn or of cereals. But the real value of an orchard fruit, shrub, ornamental tree, or forestry tree for general culture requires many years of observation on varied soils to determine its value in our changeable interior climate. Hence the line of experimental work in horticulture taken up sixteen years ago are still continued.

We now have over twelve hundred trial stations scattered over the west, and, indeed, across the continent, where the trees introduced by or originated at the central station are being tested, and from which reports are received. It is no longer disputed that our experimental work has advanced the interests of horticulture in all its varied divisions.

Our work in the distribution of trees is in no sense commercial. Promising new varieties are only sent to those who agree to give them careful attention, and in due time report on their relative value for the varied localities, elevations and soils.

At this time we are giving special attention to the vitally important work of hybridizing and crossing the fruits and some of our shrubs. For this work our facilities are better than at any experiment station on the continent, as we have blossoming trees and shrubs of the hardiest known varieties and species for use as mother stocks, and the pollen we are able to secure from any state in the Union or any country of the world. As an instance, we have recently crossed the Russian roses and our native species with pollen of the best garden roses received from St. Louis and other distant points.

We also have hybrids and crosses of most of the orchard fruits now from one to four years old. We will soon be able to propagate and distribute these new creations for trial.

We are also advancing horticulture by extended experiments in the way of using such little known or new stocks as the native sand cherry, the wild red cherry, and the dwarf apples of North Central Asia. As an instance we have budded and grafted many varieties of the plum and cherry during the past year on seedlings of the sand cherry (*Prunus pumila*).

It may also be said that our station work is an important aid to our class-room work. In other words it makes the union implied in our college motto, "Theory with Practice."

VETERINARY SCIENCE SECTION.

DRS. M. STALKER AND W. B. NILES IN CHARGE.

The work of the Veterinary Section will consist largely of a study of the Aetiology of contagious and infectious diseases affecting domestic animals in this State. A true understanding of the causes of these diseases would enable us to successfully combat them by recommending suitable preventive measures. If opportunity offers, special attention will be given the corn stalk disease of cattle, the so-called hydrophobia of cattle and infectious abortion of mares. These diseases are not understood, and are not, therefore, with our present knowledge, preventable. We have in preparation some Mallein, an agent used in the diagnosis of glanders. If successful in its preparation it is our plan to furnish it for distribution to Iowa veterinarians. By this means they will be able to promptly diagnose doubtful cases, which should materially lessen the number of cases of this fatal disease.

Tuberculin, a similar agent to Mallein, has also given promise of becoming a valuable diagnostic agent. We wish to assist in settling this point by trying the agent in this State if opportunity offers.

In addition to the work mentioned, work along the line of experimental therapeutics will be carried on as heretofore. As will be readily understood, our work must depend largely on circumstances, and it is consequently impossible for it to be definitely outlined.

In regard to our facilities it may be stated that the laboratory facilities are ample, but that we are very much in need of a small building for experiment animals. In the study of most animal diseases, experimental inoculations *must be made*. Without them but little can be learned, hence without a place for keeping animals for this purpose our work falls short of what it should be.

It is hoped that some arrangement can be made whereby this part of the work can be presented wherever necessary.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

G. E. PATRICK, PROFESSOR.

The work in this department is of two distinct kinds:

First—Of instruction, or college work proper.

Second—Of investigation, or experiment station work.

WORK OF INSTRUCTION.

This is confined to juniors and seniors in the course of agriculture, all students in the course of dairying, and graduate students who elect agricultural chemistry. Of the last named there are three enrolled for the present year. There are three distinct courses in dairying in the year. One during each college term and one in the winter vacation; therefore, this part of the work is nearly continuous throughout the year.

Among the principal topics treated in the two and four year courses are the following: The chemistry of the air, of soil, soil gases, soil waters, and the relation of all these to plant life; production and fixation of plant food by soils; sources of available nitrogen, nitrification, the nitrogen gatherers, reduction of nitrates, losses of nitrogen, its conservation on the farm; soil depletion by different crops; the chemistry of fertilizers, natural and artificial; soil and fertilizer analysis; the chemistry of plants; chemical changes during germination, growth and seed formation; translocation of matter within the plant; study of particular farm crops in relation to soil fertility and depletion; fodder analysis; sugar producing crops and their valuation by analysis; chemistry of the animal body; digestion, nutrition, metabolism, production of flesh, fat, milk, wool and working energy; digestibility of fodders; chemistry in the science of feeding animals, compounding and balancing rations; chemistry of the dairy products, including methods of analysis.

Instruction is given by lectures, supplemented by books of reference; also by exercises in the laboratory where the student studies nature at first hand and learns direct from her. The constant aim is to make the instruction practical as well as scientific, so that the knowledge acquired by the pupil may be of direct and material aid to him in his future vocation as farmer, dairyman, stock feeder, creamery man, sugar grower or manufacturer, or agricultural chemist.

The greatest need of this department, up to the present time, has been for more room, but this need will soon be, in a large measure, if not fully, supplied by the new quarters provided for the department in agricultural hall.

EXPERIMENT STATION WORK.

This goes on without intermission year in and year out. The writer and his assistant are each on constant duty eleven months in each year, and sometimes twelve.

The work done during the past two years has, in part, been published in *Bulletins* 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, the work being upon various phases of the dairying industry, upon the chemical changes in the maize plant during ripening (when to cut corn, a joint experiment with Prof. Kent), and upon the culture of sugar beets in Iowa, the latter being a joint experiment with many farmers of the State. A considerable part of the work of the year has not yet been published.

During the present year this section of the station in the course of the larger investigations undertaken, aside from the sugar beet work, has made analyses of the kind and to the number as follows, including duplicates made to secure accuracy:

Complete fodder analyses.....	70
Complete milk and whey analyses.....	152
Complete cheese analyses.....	163
Nitrogen determinations, not included in above.....	186
Fat determinations by Babcock test, several hundred.	

In addition to the work originating here at the College, this department has done a considerable amount of work (gratuitously) for persons in various parts of the State. This class of work has included the analysis, or investigation, of soils, potable and mineral waters, coal, various minerals, borings from wells, vinegars, honeys, suspected butters, alleged poisonous cheese, etc.

The correspondence of this department with citizens of the State, relative to such subjects as those above named, and others, is quite extensive; but the time required is freely given, in the hope it will aid those for whom we are working, those who have ability to support this institution, viz. the people of Iowa.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

CELIA FORD, PROFESSOR.

The aim has been to give students, together with knowledge of the structure and inflections of the French language, as large a vocabulary as possible. To this end drill has been given in rapid sight reading, in translating from English into French, and in writing from dictation. An effort has also been made to make the ear keep pace with the eye in acquiring the new language.

The training in the third term's work, in which there will be class work next year, will be in the idiomatic French of conversation and in French literature.

GERMAN.

The German classes have been composed of students in the course for ladies, in the course of civil engineering and in the course in sciences related to the industries. The students of the first year study the grammar, translate short German stories and learn ten selected poems. The nature and aim of the work corresponds to that of the first year class in French.

The second year's work consists of a rapid review of the grammar, translation from English into German, reading novels and poems, together with selected plays of Schiller, Lessing and Goethe.

HISTOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

IRVING W. SMITH, PROFESSOR.

The instruction in this department includes normal microscopic anatomy, being a continuation of the biological work previously required, and the general survey and recognition of diseased parts in animals both in life and at post mortem examinations in the veterinary hospital and dissecting room. Also the gross and microscopic view of preserved morbid tissues and the bacteriology of the infectious diseases. Systematic lectures extend over three half years. The laboratory is equipped with microscopes and accessory apparatus, and for a year and a half the student has weekly practice in preparing and examining specimens by which natural and diseased tissues may be recognized. In addition to the work done by various members of the veterinary staff, special instruction is given by Prof. Osborn on animal parasites, and by Prof. Pammel in bacteriology.

Our work is now being done in cramped quarters, where we are intruders; and there is great need for the completion of adequate laboratory facilities as designed in the now unfinished upper floor of agricultural hall. We most earnestly request means to this end in time for the next year's work.

RHETORIC AND LATIN.

MARGARET DOOLITTLE, PROFESSOR.

RHETORIC.

I am much pleased to report an advance in the study of English language. Not only has the standard been raised and the amount of required work increased, but a marked interest is manifest in all divisions of the work. Students in courses not including rhetoric frequently take the work additional to other studies. English is required in all courses the first half of the freshman year.

The object of the term's work is to familiarize the student with the principles of correct and effective expression. A knowledge of English grammar is required for entrance, but there is a practical review of the more important principles, including punctuation and capitals.

In this term especial attention is given to clearness and aptness of speech; this involves considerable drill in the building of words from roots, and in the discrimination of synonyms. The work of the text book is supplemented by library reference and lectures, together with a brief history of the language. Such written exercises as are practical are prepared and criticised.

During the second term (half year), all freshmen, except of the veterinary course, pursue the study with a view to an effective use of words and an appreciation of good literature. Preparatory to the study of literature later in the course, the principles of criticism are studied. The more important kinds of oral and written discourse are studied, analyzed and produced. All written exercises are critically examined, and most of them returned to the student for further work. Oral and written reviews are so planned as to be both a test of matter learned and a drill in expression.

A large part of such work is done by outlines and lecture notes that require individual investigation of the topics in the library. The science courses and the agricultural course have rhetoric in the first half of the sophomore year. Here rhetorical analysis, a study of the laws and forms of thought and practice in debate and theme writing constitute the work.

SPECIAL CRITICISM.

The sophmores in the course for women and the science course write one paper each term, and the juniors and seniors in all courses write one oration each year. All these are carefully criticised and changes suggested.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Preparatory students study English grammar the last half of the year, i. e., all the time that the preparatory department is in existence. Letter writing and the simple kinds of discourse receive attention here.

LATIN.

The work in Latin is not changed. It is studied two years chiefly as a supplement to the English language and to the sciences, and is therefore limited to the courses related to these studies.

LIBRARY.

FANNY THOMAS, LIBRARIAN.

During the last two years the library has purchased about 2,000 volumes. The number of books added during the year ending November 8, 1893, was nearly double the average annual additions of previous years. While the current books and necessary publications have been carefully kept up, it has been especially a year of advance in facilities for study and investigation. This is the result of some definite policy on the part of the library. Among the purchases during the year were a number of costly and valuable publications obtained from dealers in second hand books at a very low price. Among these additions we note, Zoological Record vol. 1-28; Magazine of American History, vol. 1-26; Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, vol. 1-3; Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics, vol. 1-3; Lingard's History of England; Walpole's History of England; Appleton's Encyclopedia of United States History.

The Department of Literature has grown greatly and added valuable volumes to its already rich store. Among those additions we mention the complete works of Browning, Tennyson, Lessing and Heine.

The library administration and the work done by the freshman class as laid down in the College curriculum have not changed in any way since my last report.

LIBRARY HOURS.

Five days of the week the library is open to visitors the following hours:

From 8:00 to 12:00 M., from 1:00 to 5:15 and 7:00 to 9:30 P. M.

On Saturdays visitors are admitted from 1:00 to 5:30 P. M. On Sundays from 1:00 to 5:30 and 8 00 to 9:30 P. M.

ACCESSION BOOK.

During the last two years the accession book shows an increase of 2,000 volumes, not including donations and government publications.

Additions to the various classes are as follows :

General works.....	100 Volumes.
Philosophy.....	20 "
Religion.....	100 "
Sociology.....	50 "
Philology.....	80 "
Natural Science.....	250 "
Useful Arts.....	90 "
Fine Arts.....	10 "
Literature.....	400 "
History.....	300 "

The broken sets of periodicals that have been completed have brought permanent value into the library.

CATALOGUE.

The card catalogue has grown with our volumes, and the help it offers the students is being more appreciated as the reader learns to use it. The catalogue will always be kept up to date, and efforts made to make the classification still more minute.

READING ROOM.

All the leading magazines published for different departments are purchased for the library. We have twelve daily papers and about 250 State papers. The latter are donated by the State editors, and the students appreciate the courtesy shown them. Among the papers outside the State of Iowa are the following: *New York Tribune, Chicago Tribune, Halifax Herald.*

VISITORS.

No attempt has been made to keep an accurate estimate of daily visitors to the library, but not less than 350 visit the library daily.

PHYSICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

W. S. FRANKLIN, PROFESSOR.

INSTRUCTION.

The department now offers instruction in the following topics:

1. Mechanics and Heat, five hours per week, spring term.
2. Elementary Mechanics, five hours per week, spring term. (For engineers).
3. Heat, three hours per week, fall term. (For engineers).
4. Light and Sound, three hours per week, spring term.
5. General Astronomy, five hours per week, fall term.
6. Spherical and Practical Astronomy, three hours per week, fall term.
7. Photography, one lecture per week, fall term.
8. Electricity and magnetism, five hours per week, fall term.
9. Dynamo Electric Machinery, five hours per week, spring term.
10. Applied Electricity, four hours per week, fall term.
11. Physical Laboratory, Photography, two afternoons per week, fall term.
12. Physical Laboratory, Mechanics, etc., two afternoons per week, spring or fall term.
13. Physical Laboratory, Elementary Electrical Measurements, two afternoons per week, spring or fall term.
14. Physical Laboratory, Electrical Testing, two afternoons per week, spring term.
15. Physical Laboratory, Dynamo and Motor Testing, two afternoons per week, fall term.
16. Electrical Designing, one afternoon per week spring term, two afternoons per week fall term.
17. Theses in physics and in electrical engineering.

LABORATORY WORK.

The laboratory topics are given above, Nos. 11 to 16 inclusive.

Two distinct grades of laboratory work are offered. First, elementary or introductory work; second, advanced work. The first grade can be carried on in second floor rooms, and with a number of students in a room. The second grade work cannot be done satisfactorily on second floor of any building, and cannot be done when there are many students in a room.

In the leading institutions of learning, both technical and general, the class work of the professor of physics is always so arranged that elaborate experimental illustrations and demonstrations can be introduced into the class room, requiring

a large amount of work preliminary to each lecture. The advantage of such arrangement is of course obvious. With us this is unattainable considering the quantity and arrangement of work done by the department. The evil effects of such meagre class demonstration can be obviated to a very great extent by providing sufficient laboratory equipment and satisfactory laboratory space, and encouraging students to supplement class work by laboratory work. This is the direction in which the department work is being pushed.

APPARATUS.

During 1892 and 1898 apparatus to the value of about \$3,200 has been constructed under the supervision of the department. In the manufacture of this apparatus about \$460 has been paid to the mechanical department, about \$440 has been paid to students working under supervision of physics department, and materials to the value of about \$1,200 have been used. Standard apparatus to the value of about \$600 has been purchased by the department during the two years.

NEEDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Of the class work done in the department about one-fifth is devoted to electrical engineers alone; one-fifth to all engineers alike; one-fifth to all students alike, and two-fifths to general students, ladies and agricultural students. Counting work double when the class is divided into two divisions.

This shows that the department is responsible for much in addition to the special electrical work of the electrical engineering course. It is my desire to meet all the demands of the College for instruction in my department with that degree of thoroughness which their importance demands without regard to my particular interest in this or that line of special work. The present urgent needs of the department are:

(a) An astronomical observatory for students' use.

The course in spherical and practical astronomy is offered to civil engineers, and the course in general astronomy is optional. The first of these cannot be made even intelligible unless the class work is accompanied by actual instrumental work, and the second topic loses most of its force unless accompanied by such facilities as are afforded by an astronomical observatory. Popular ideas of astronomical observatories come from the many articles and books descriptive of our great observatories, and it is consequently not generally known that for about \$5,000 an astronomical observatory can be built and equipped, and for general purposes of instruction leave very little to be desired.

(b) A magnetic observatory, or "copper house."

Much of the advanced laboratory work in electricity and magnetism cannot be done with any sort of satisfaction in a building which contains iron, in which students are continually moving to and fro, or which is adjacent to dynamo rooms and mechanical shops. An isolated one-story building of wood, put together with copper and brass nails and bolts, heated with a copper stove, having a cement floor and provided with solid stone piers, is necessary for such work. Such a building, $27\frac{1}{2} \times 42\frac{1}{2}$ feet, costing about \$1,000, would answer the purpose of a "copper house" for this department.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

G. W. BISSELL, PROFESSOR.

The headquarters of the department are in engineering hall, of which the basement and the first and second floors are given up to its use.

The machine shop occupies two rooms of the first floor and is equipped with the following tools and appliances: A 24x24 planer, a Brainard milling machine, a Browne & Sharp universal milling machine, a shaper, two drill presses of eighteen and twenty-five inches respectively, two emery grinders, a polishing wheel, a cutting-off machine, six engine lathes having capacities of ten to twenty inches swing and three to eight feet centers, and three speed lathes. A set of pipe cutting and threading tools for pipe up to four inches in diameter are also a part of the equipment, which is completed by a very good assortment of small tools in the tool room and about seventy feet of work benches fitted with vises for light and heavy work. The equipment of the blacksmith shop consists of eight Buffalo forges with anvils, tongs, fullers, swages, etc. These are housed in a rough-looking lean-to outside the machine shop. A fan blower in the latter shop furnishes blast for the forges. On the second floor of the building are recitation and drawing rooms and the office and reading room of the department. Besides these accommodations in engineering hall, the department occupies the power house and the carpenter shop. The latter is a two-story frame building and contains, besides buzz saw, planer and jig saw, fourteen wood turning lathes and work benches and small tools to accommodate twenty students working at one time. The power house, which was but recently completed, contains a fifty horse power boiler and a twenty horse power engine which furnish power for running the several shops, which are reached by belting and shafting. The size of this building is such that it also accommodates the mechanical laboratory of the department. The equipment of the latter, in addition to the engine and boiler above mentioned, consists of a Wheeler condenser presented by the makers, a two-inch Worthington water meter presented by the makers, a Holly duplex pump made by the students from castings and drawings furnished by the makers, injectors, weir and weighing tanks, a Crosby steam gauge tester, fan blowers for experimental work, a 50,000-pound Olsen testing machine for testing the strength of materials in tension, compression and flexure, gas analysis apparatus for determining the efficiency of combustion in steam boiler furnaces, two Crosby, two Thompson and one Richards steam engine indicators for measuring the horse power of steam engines and gas engines, dynamometers, Prony brakes, platform scales and some other apparatus accessory or essential to experimental engineering.

The system of instruction in the shops is a combination of exercise and the "job work" methods, the former being abandoned as the student becomes proficient, if he also shows the possession of a sufficient amount of gumption for the latter. The drawing room work begins with free hand drawing and object drawing and perspective, and is followed successively by machine sketching, mechanical and kinematic drawing and designing. The latter division occupies the last year and a half of the course.

Experimental work begins in the middle of the junior year and extends to the end of the course. The scope of the work is indicated by the following list of experiments: Tensile, transverse, and compression tests of materials of construction, properties of lubricants, measurements of power by absorption and transmission of dynamometers, steam gauge and indicator calibration, cement testing, flue gas analysis, indicator practice, variation of engine speed, fan blower tests, calorimetry as applied to the determination of the moisture in steam and the temperature of furnaces, weir and water meter calibration, efficiency tests of steam engines, boilers, injectors and steam heating, lighting and pumping plants, and thermal analysis of the steam engine.

The instruction in the various studies and manual work is thorough and interesting to the earnest student.

The following is the complete course of study in mechanical engineering:

FRESHMAN YEAR.

First Term.

Algebra, Advanced—5.
English Language—5.
History—3.
Free-hand Drawing—2.
Shop Work—8 hours.
Military Drill—2.
Elocution—1.

Second Term.

Geometry—5.
Algebra, Advanced—3.
Rhetoric—3.
Mechanical Drawing—2.
Shop Work—8 hours.
Military Drill—2.
Library Work—1.
History—2.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Physics—5.
Trigonometry—5.
Descriptive Geometry—5.
Mechanical Drawing—2.
Shop Work—8 hours.
Military Drill—2.

Analytical Geometry—5.
Chemistry—3.
Laboratory—2.
Physics—3.
Mechanical Drawing—1.
Shop Work—8 hours.
Military Drill—2.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Calculus—5.
Mechanics—4.
Chemistry—3.
Mechanical Drawing—2.
Laboratory—2.
Shop Work—3.
Military Science and Drill—1 (optional).

Economic Science—5.
Mechanics—4.
Materials of Construction—3.
Physical Laboratory—1.
Shop Work—2.
Mechanical Laboratory—1.
Mechanical Drawing—1.
Military Science and Drill—1 (optional).
One Oration—1 (required).

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.]

Machine Design—3.
Hydraulics—4.
Mechanical Laboratory—2.
Mechanical Drawing—2.
Steam Engine—2.
Shop Work—8.
Military Science and Drill—1 (optional).
One Oration—1 (required).
Selected or Special Work—2-5.

Second Term.

Electricity—5.
Laboratory—2.
Thesis—3.
Machine and Design—3.
Mechanical Drawing—2.
Mechanical Laboratory—1.
Thermodynamics—2.
Drill—1 (elective).

The number of students who have chosen the engineering courses upon entering the College has been steadily increasing with the growth of the College until the present date finds the shop space and equipment sorely taxed to accommodate the classes. The question of how to do this with the present facilities is serious, and the need of new shops which has been urged upon previous occasions is now presented with renewed force, and is again urged upon your attention as a demand which must be met very soon unless it is considered that education in the mechanic arts can and should be withheld from those of our students who ask for it.

We need new shops. Three buildings, one story, 40x150 feet, are recommended. one to be used for forge shop and foundry, one for a carpenter shop, and one for a machine shop. Of these we need most imperatively the first two. The estimated cost of the three buildings with equipment needed for them in addition to what we already have is about \$25,000, and any one or two of them can be erected for a proportionate amount.

Graduates of the engineering courses of this College are gaining fame, and reflecting credit upon their alma mater. Their number is increasing year by year. Why, by inadequate provision for their education, should the people of Iowa diminish this annual addition to the rank and file of the engineering profession?

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A. MARSTON, PROFESSOR.

The two years which have passed since the last biennial report was made have formed a period of prosperity for this department. The number of students has been large, additions have been made to the equipment, and the professional work of the course has been extended and improved.

The course of study in civil engineering is so arranged as to include a thorough drill in mathematics and the sciences in addition to the technical studies. In these lines our students have the advantage of the excellent work done by the other departments of the College. That work needs no description here, and only the technical studies of the course will be taken up in detail.

The work in drawing extends throughout the course and includes free-hand and instrumental drawing, lettering, instruction in the use of water colors in technical drawing, the solution of problems in descriptive geometry, shades and shadows and linear perspective, the making of plats, maps and profiles from original surveys, and the making of plans of stone and metal bridges.

In surveying instruction is given in land, topographic, hydrographic, mining and city surveying. The instruction is by recitation and field work. The students make an actual location of a short line of railway, including the preliminary survey, the construction of a contour map on which a proper location is laid down, and the running in of the latter in the field. They also cross-section and compute the earth work and plan the bridges and culverts. The course extends throughout the junior year.

In engineering laboratory work the students are given practice in hydraulic work and in testing the strength of materials of construction. The apparatus for the hydraulic work and for cement testing has been added to the equipment of the department since the last biennial report.

A thorough course in mechanics extends through the junior year.

In the senior year the work is almost wholly in lines of direct application to engineering work. It includes hydraulics, the designing of stone arches, bridge and roof stresses and designing, hydraulic engineering, sanitary engineering and the study of masonry structures and foundations. An actual design is made for a stone arch bridge and also one for a metal bridge.

The advance of the department in these lines of work gives rise to many needs. Of these the ones most immediately pressing are for money to thoroughly renovate the rooms of the department, to provide a room and apparatus for an hydraulic and testing laboratory, to purchase models, specimens and views of engineering works for an engineering museum, to provide more field instruments. It is hoped that these wants may be provided for in the near future.

MINING ENGINEERING.

J. R. LINCOLN, PROFESSOR.

A fair start has been made in the work of mining engineering. But there should be much more energetic advertising of this course.

The work in mining engineering the last year has been confined to the senior civil engineers in tunneling.

Although the work called for by this class in one term was really greater than should have been attempted, yet a sufficient amount of instruction was given to enable them to understand the leading systems of tunneling.

In addition to the class work, some time was spent in visiting mines. I believe it to be only a matter of time until the course in mining engineering will become popular and useful in giving instruction in the best methods of developing the rich mineral resources of our State.

Arrangements can be made for students to take short courses in mining engineering but the long course of four years, is preferable. The following is the complete course of study, embracing four years:

THE COURSE IN MINING ENGINEERING.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

<i>First Term</i>	<i>Second Term.</i>
Algebra, Advanced—5.	Algebra, Advanced—3.
Drawing—2.	Drawing, Mechanical—2.
Elocution—1.	Geometry—5.
English Language—5.	German—5.
German—5.	Library Work—1.
Military Drill—2.	Military Drill—2.
Shop Work—8 hours.	Shop Work—8 hours.
Sight Singing—1.	Sight Singing—1.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Descriptive Geometry—5.	Analytical Geometry—5.
Land Surveying—2.	Chemistry—5.
Fires—1.	Laboratory Practice—3.
Military Drill—2.	Military Drill—2.
Physics, Mechanics—5.	Physics, Heat—3.
Trigonometry—5.	Surveying, mining and topographical—3.
Shop work—8.	

JUNIOR YEAR.

Spring Term.

Analytical Mechanics—4.
Chemistry—2.
Laboratory Practice—3.
Calculus—5.
Mineralogy, Crystallography—3.
Laboratory Practice—1.
Mining—2.
Military Drill—1 (optional).

Fall Term.

Electricity and Magnetism—5.
Chemistry, Blow-pipe Analysis—1.
Laboratory Practice—2.
Mechanics—4.
Mineralogy—2.
Laboratory practice—2.
Mining—4.
Military Drill—1 (optional).
One Oration—1.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.

Dynamo Machinery—4.
Laboratory Practice—2.
Geology—5.
Hydraulics—4.
Metallurgy and Assaying—1.
Laboratory Practice—2.
Mining—2.
Steam Engine—2.
Thesis, begun.
Military Drill—1 (optional).
One Oration—1.

Second Year.

Engineering Laboratory—4.
Economic Geology and Petrography—5.
Laboratory Practice—2.
Materials of Construction—
Metallurgy and Assaying—1.
Laboratory Practice—2.
Tunneling—3.
Thesis—2.
Military Drill—1 (optional).

MUSIC.

MARIE LEWIS CHAMBERS, DIRECTOR.

The work of this department continues to increase in amount, broaden in character, the interest in it to deepen and its influence to be more widely felt from year to year. There are three teachers of music. The director gives special attention to voice culture and all the vocal music of the College, Miss Genevieve Westermann to piano, organ and theory and harmony, and Miss Carrie Scott to violin. Each has given years of conscientious study under the best masters of the country to her own specialty and is exceptionally well-qualified to instruct in it. The course of study provided in voice, piano, organ and violin is thorough, comprehensive, strictly classical, and is imparted with the most effective modern method. It may be completed in such time as the ability and application of the student permits,—generally within the limits of the four years College curriculum.

A large number of students have registered for private lessons since the last report. The free lessons in sight singing will be made obligatory with all freshmen at the beginning of the next year. A chorus choir has been under consistent and careful training and has sung creditably at all the public religious services of the College. Public concerts have been given by the instructors in the department at the opening of each term and at commencement and pupils' recitals have been given upon two or three evenings of the term and every Saturday morning,—the latter for pupils only and for criticism. These programs have been attended by large and enthusiastic audiences and a growing interest in them is manifest in College and community.

One new upright piano has been added within the last year, to those already in possession of the College. The College has no pipe organ since the old one has been sold and needs that efficient instrument very much.

The department has recently been gratified by an action of the Board which appropriated a building recently vacated to its exclusive use. It will be occupied at the opening of the next College year.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, }
November 21, 1893. }

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

The following is a condensed statement of the financial transactions of the biennial period and the present condition of the different College funds, as shown by the account kept in my office with the several officers handling these funds:

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The total endowment aggregates \$680,772.53, an increase over the amount reported at the close of the last biennial period of \$987.53.

The fund is credited to the following sources:

Congressional land grant.....	\$ 591,093 02
Transfer and investment of interest fund.....	89,679.51
Total.....	\$ 680,772.53

It is managed by the Board of Trustees through:

- (a.) The financial agency, W. A. Helsell, agent.
- (b.) The land and loan agency, Herman Knapp, agent.
- (c.) The bond department, under the direct control of the Board.

(1) THE FINANCIAL AGENCY.

At the beginning of the biennial period the uninvested balance was..	\$ 19,531.38
Loans have been paid during the two years amounting to	74,522 18
Proceeds of land sold have increased the loanable funds of the agency	52,500.00
Making a total to be invested of	\$ 146,553.56
Of this amount the agent has loaned	142,541.06
Leaving an uninvested balance of	\$ 4,012.50
In hands of financial agent.....	\$ 3,100.00
In hands of State Treasurer	912.50
Total	\$ 4,012.50

I have prepared for your examination a statement giving the condition on November 1, 1893, of each loan in the department. This statement shows that the

Loans bearing eight per cent interest amount to.....	\$	53,542.41
Loans bearing seven per cent interest amount to.....		406,507.92
Making a total invested of.....	\$	460,050.33

These loans are payable as follows:

In 1894.....	Loans \$	77,350.00	
	Taxes	100.33	
			\$ 77,450.33
In 1895.....			57,750.00
In 1896.....			79,750.00
In 1897.....			140,500.00
In 1898.....			63,150.00
In 1899.....			41,450.00
Total.....			\$ 460,050.33

The entire amount of the endowment fund turned over to the agency since its establishment is accounted for as follows:

Invested in farm mortgages....	\$	460,050.33	
Awaiting investment.....		4,012.50	
			\$ 464,062.83
Mortgages foreclosed—			
Tract in Ringgold county, 120 acres.....	\$	1,200.00	
Tract in Polk county, 40 acres.....		2,418.55	
			\$ 3,618.55
Total.....			\$ 467,681.38

(2) LAND AND LOAN AGENCY.

There has been patented during the biennial period:

Land belonging to the congressional grant, acres.....	14,929.97	\$	52,500.00
Land purchased with accumulated interest, acres.....	1,960.00		5,720.00
Total	16,889.97	\$	58,220.00

The first of the above amounts, \$52,500.00, was forwarded to the State Treasurer and added to the loanable funds of the financial agency. The remaining sum, \$5,720.00, was remitted through the State Treasurer to Agent Knapp to be invested in farm mortgages as provided in his contract with the Board for the investment of accumulated interest fund.

I submit with this report a statement giving the condition of each tract of land owned by the College. The statement also shows the number of acres and aggregate value of leases at the different prices and the amount of the principal of such leases falling due each year.

The leases aggregate 36,475.20 acres, appraised at \$125,262.14.
They fall due as follows:

In 1894	\$ 23,758.62
In 1895	31,764.72
In 1896	23,045.46
In 1897.....	11,652.35
In 1898.....	5,848.00
In 1899.....	2,754.13
In 1900.....	18,038.86
In 1901.....	6,160.00
In 1902.....	2,240.00
Total.....	\$ 125,262.14
In the loan department of the agency there was at the beginning of the biennial period an uninvested balance of.....	\$ 1,005.00
Loans have been paid during the year amounting to.....	10,265.00
Land has been patented amounting to	5,720.00
Making the total to be loaned.....	\$ 16,990.00
Of this sum Agent Knapp has loaned.....	\$ 16,400.00
Leaving an uninvested balance of.....	\$ 590.00

The two tracts of land obtained by foreclosure of endowment fund mortgages have been transferred to the land department. One, the Ringgold county tract, has been leased for ten years; the other, the Polk county tract, has been leased simply by the year and is subject to the order of the Board. Including these tracts, the following is a summary of the present condition of the agency:

Land under lease at 8 per cent, including Ringgold county tract, which cost endowment fund \$1,200.00.	\$ 128,462.14
Farm mortgages, at 7 per cent.....	80,450.00
Land under lease, 429.67 acres.....	\$ 1,289.01
Polk county tract, 40 acres.....	2,418.55
Cash balance—accumulated interest uninvested.....	590.00
Total.....	\$ 4,297.56
Total.....	\$ 211,209.70

(3) BOND DEPARTMENT.

The bonds of the Des Moines Security Loan and Trust company, amounting to \$5,500.00, bearing 6 per cent interest, fell due during the year, and under the orders of your honorable body were extended for ten years at the same rate of interest.

I have made careful comparison of the accounts of the different officers connected with the management of the College endowment fund with the books in my office and find them to agree. I am satisfied that the accounts of these officers are correct.

The following summarizes the present condition of the endowment fund:

CONDITION OF ENDOWMENT FUND.

Yielding income—			
Land under lease at 8 per cent. . . .	\$	126,462.14	
Farm mortgages at 8 per cent. . . .		53,542.41	\$ 180,004 56
<hr/>			
Farm mortgages at 7 per cent.			486,957 92
Bonds at 6 per cent.			5,500.00
Not yielding income—			
Land.	\$	3,707.56	
Cash.	\$	4,012.50	
		590.00	
		4,602.50	8,310.06
<hr/>			
Total			\$690,772.53

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The income of the College from its support funds and the expenditures on account of the different College departments are given in detail in exhibits "A," "B" and "C" attached to this report. The experiment station is not included in the exhibits mentioned, being reported elsewhere.

The following are the total receipts and disbursements of the College as determined by the accounts kept by me with the College treasurer:

RECEIPTS FOR 1892.

Cash on hand at the beginning of the year.	\$	30,001.84	
Receipts from national sources—			
Support fund.	\$	62,417.73	
Experiment Station fund.		15,000.00	77,417.73
<hr/>			
Receipts from State appropriations.			39,989.33
Receipts from students—			
Room rent.	\$	2,302.00	
Hospital fund.		609.00	
Diploma fund.		200.00	3,111.00
<hr/>			
Receipts from sales—			
Sales by Experiment Station.		2,041.72	
Sales by other departments.		32,265.60	34,307 32
<hr/>			
Donations, rent on land			3 20
Endowment, accumulated interest paid in to be re-invested—			
Principal of loans.	\$	2,565.00	
Principal of land leases.		3,200 00	5,765 00
<hr/>			
Total.			\$190,595.42

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1892.

Expended on College departments—		
Salaries.	\$ 32,671.59	
Expenses covered by sales, including purchase of cream for creamery.	32,265.60	
Apparatus, assistants and expenses paid from support funds.	37,555.86	\$ 102,493.05
Expended on account of Experiment Station, including sales.		
		17,061.03
Expended on account of State appropriations.		40,936.12
Expended on student accounts—		
Room rent.	\$ 3,299.94	
College hospital.	598.11	
Diploma fund.	203.25	4,101.30
Invested in farm mortgages.		\$ 6,100.00
Refunded to lessees from railroad damage fund held in trust.		176 00
Total disbursements.		\$170,867.50
Cash balance on hand.		19,727.92
Total		\$ 190,595.42

RECEIPTS FOR 1893.

Cash on hand at the beginning of the year.		\$19,727.92
Receipts from national sources—		
Interest fund.	\$ 43,928.73	
Morrill support fund.	19,000.00	
Experiment station fund.	15,000 00	77,928.73
Receipts from State appropriations.		31,163.80
Receipts from students—		
Room rent.	\$ 2,568.12	
Hospital fund.	758.50	
Diploma fund	629.00	3,955.62
Receipts from sales—		
Sales by experiment station.	\$ 2,208.79	
Sales by creamery.	21,374.87	
Sales by other departments.	18,352.03	41,935.69
Donations, rent on land.		3.20
Endowment, accumulated interest paid in to be reinvested—		
Principal of loans.	\$ 7,700.00	
Principal of land leases.	2,520.00	10,220.00
Total.		\$ 184,934.96

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1893.

Expended on College departments—			
Salaries.....	\$	34,221.96	
Expenses covered by sales, including purchase of cream for creamery.....		39,726.90	
Apparatus, assistants and expenses paid from support fund.....		28,897.51	\$ 102,846.37
			<hr/>
Expended on account of experiment station.....	\$	18,535.92	
Expended on account of State appropriations.....			31,222.98
Expended on student accounts—			
Room rent.....	\$	2,956.18	
College hospital.....		987.42	
Diploma fund.....		149.79	4,093.39
			<hr/>
Invested in farm mortgages.....			10,300.00
Donation fund, paid for loan register.....			19.50
			<hr/>
Total disbursements...			\$167,018.16
Cash balance on hand.....			17,916.80
			<hr/>
			\$184,934.96

Attention is called to the fact that the totals given above do not represent the ordinary income of the College, nor the expense of maintaining it. Several departments of the institution, as for instance the farm, creamery and work-shop, are not only educational but commercial. Their receipts and disbursements on commercial account largely increase the total receipts and disbursements of the College, but only as there is a gain or loss in such commercial work is the cost of maintaining the College effected. If, as far as they balance each other, these receipts and disbursements be stricken out and we also omit the investment funds paid in and reloaned, and the receipts and expenditures on account of student funds, the statement will then show the income derived and the expenditures paid from:

1. The National fund for maintaining the College.
2. The National fund for maintaining the experiment station.
3. The appropriations by the State for buildings and repairs.

Putting the figures in this shape we would have:

(1) NATIONAL FUND FOR MAINTAINING THE COLLEGE.

INCOME.

For fiscal year, 1892—

From endowment fund.....	\$	44,417.73	
From Morrill support fund.....		18,000.00	
			<hr/>
			\$ 62,417.73

For fiscal year, 1893—

From endowment fund.....	\$ 43,928.73	
From Morrill support fund.....	19,000.00	
		<u>\$ 62,928.73</u>
Total		\$ 125,346.46

EXPENDITURES.

For fiscal year, 1892—

For salaries.....	\$ 32,671.59	
For apparatus, assistants and current expenses of departments.....	37,555.86	
		<u>\$ 70,227.45</u>

For fiscal year, 1893—

For salaries.....	\$ 34,221.96	
For apparatus, assistants and current expenses of departments.....	28,997.51	
		<u>\$ 63,119.47</u>

Total for two years.....		\$ 133,346.92
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Thus showing that the expenditures for the maintenance of the College proper for the two years, exhausted the income for that period and lessened the balance on hand at the beginning thereof by the sum of \$8,000.46, reducing the cash to the credit of this fund from \$23,525.74 to \$15,525.28.

(2) NATIONAL EXPERIMENT STATION FUND.

INCOME.

From national appropriation for 1892.....	\$ 15,000.00	
From national appropriation for 1893.....	15,000.00	
Total.....		<u>\$ 30,000.00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For 1892, over and above income from sales.....	\$ 15,019.31	
For 1893, over and above income from sales	16,327.13	
Total.....		<u>\$ 31,346.44</u>

Making an excess of expenditures over income of \$1,346.44, thus reducing the cash balance that was to the credit of the station at the beginning of the period from \$1,821.12 to \$474.68.

(3) STATE BUILDING AND REPAIR FUNDS.

RECEIPTS FROM APPROPRIATIONS.

Drawn from the state treasury during 1892.		\$ 39,989.33
Drawn from the state treasury during 1893.....	\$ 31,163.80	
Deduct amount returned to treasury.....	744.42	
		<u>30,419.38</u>
Total.....		\$ 70,408.71

EXPENDED.

During 1892.....		\$ 40,936.12
During 1893... ..	\$ 31,222.98	
Less amount returned to treasury.....	744.42	
		<u>30,478.56</u>
Total		\$ 71,414.68

The expenditures are thus seen to exceed the receipts by \$1,005.97, wiping out a balance of that amount on hand at the beginning of the biennial period.

Summarizing the receipts and expenditures for the two years in these three different lines we have the following:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

RECEIPTS.

From national support funds.....	\$ 125,346.46
From national appropriations for experiment station.....	30,000.00
From state appropriations for buildings and repairs.....	70,408.71
Total	\$ 225,755.17

EXPENDITURES.

For maintenance of College proper.....	\$ 133,346.92
For maintenance of experiment station.....	31,346.44
For buildings and repairs.....	71,414.68
Total.....	\$ 236,108.04

The excess of the expenditures over the receipts is \$10,352.87, represented by a reduction in the cash balances to the credit of these various funds of that amount. Balances to the credit of student accounts, and College funds awaiting investment, were diminished during the same time by \$1,732.17, showing a reduction in the total cash balance in the treasurer's hands of \$12,085.04, or from \$30,001.84, the amount reported at the close of the last biennial period, to \$17,916.80, the amount now on hand.

This cash balance belongs to the following funds :

College support fund—		
Interest fund	\$ 3,952.67	
Morrill fund.....	11,572.61	\$ 15,525.28
Experiment station fund.....		474.68
Contingent principal fund awaiting investment.....		590.00

Student funds—

Room rent	\$	199.69	
College hospital fund.....		26.91	
Diploma fund.....		707.26	\$ 938.86
<hr/>			
Right-of-way damages held in trust.....			88.00
Donation fund.....			4.98
Organ fund (from sale of old organ).....			300.00
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Total.....	\$		17,916.80

The usual settlements have been made with the treasurer as required by law. His accounts have been carefully examined, compared with those of the officers making remittances to him and with the duplicate receipts filed in my office. He has debited himself with all cash received, and produced proper vouchers for all cash paid out. The additions in his cash books have been tested, and the cash balance of \$17,916.80 found to be correct.

INCOME FOR 1893-4.

After deducting from the total cash on hand the amounts to the credit of the experiment station, the repair fund and all accounts other than the support fund, there remains:

To the credit of the Morrill fund.....	\$	11,572.61
To the credit of the interest fund.....		3,952.61
<hr/>		
Total.....	\$	15,525.22

The balance is about the same as the amount on hand at the beginning of the year, showing that the College has met its expenses from the current income. It should be remembered in considering this balance that the Morrill fund year does not end until June 30, 1894. The amount to the credit of that fund is no more than the share due to the unexpired portion of the year. The interest fund credit is, if anything, less than the usual working balance. Considering therefore that the available fund for the coming year will be about equal to the year's income I estimate it as follows:

From interest fund.....	\$	44,000.00
From Morrill fund.....		20,000.00
<hr/>		
Total.....	\$	64,000.00

I omit in this estimate the \$15,000.00 received annually from the National government on experiment station account since this entire sum is available only for the purpose of experimentation and not for the ordinary running expenses of the College.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. STANTON,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT A.

The following statement shows the ordinary income of the College for the fiscal year ending November 9, 1892, together with the expenditures on account of the various departments; the experiment station not being included but reported elsewhere :

RECEIPTS.		
Cash on hand November 12, 1891.....		\$ 23,525.74
Rental on endowment fund land.....	\$ 11,516.19	
Rental on land purchased with interest fund.....	1,084.75	
Interest on endowment fund invested in farm mortgages.....	26,954.35	
Interest on bonds held by State treasurer.....	330.00	
Rental on land obtained by the foreclosure of endowment fund mortgages.....	126.00	
Interest on interest fund invested in farm mortgages..	4,406.44	44,417.73
Morrill support fund—installment for 1892		18,000.00
Total.....		\$ 85,943.47
EXPENDITURES.		
Salaries.....		\$ 32,671.59
Agricultural department—		
Farm credit.....	\$ 1,800.00	
Farm help.....	600.00	
Bridge.....	389.80	
Other permanent improvements.....	300.00	
Purchase of hogs and sheep.....	1,700.00	
Milk routes and good will of Ames Creamery Co..	500.00	
Creamery apparatus	5,476.83	
Creamery credit.....	299.65	
Creamery instruction	1,026.04	
Class illustration.....	112.70	12,205.02
Horticultural department—		
Current expenses and apparatus	\$ 293.28	
Assistant.....	379.29	672.57

Civil engineering department—

Current expenses and apparatus.....	\$	791.46
Assistant.....		300.00

\$ 1,091.46

Mechanical department.....

4,552.99

Botany department—

Current expenses and apparatus.....	\$	848.47
Assistants.....		250.00

1,098.47

Veterinary department—

Current expenses and apparatus	\$	598.88
Assistant.....		400.00

998.83

Chemistry department—

Current expenses and apparatus.....	\$	698.93
Assistant.....		600.00

1,298.93

Entomology and zoology department—

Current expenses and apparatus.....	\$	1,199.79
Assistant		553.27

1,753.06

Physics and electrical engineering—

Current expenses and apparatus.....	\$	1,925.00
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1,925.00

Military tactics and physical culture.....

295.70

Domestic economy department.....

348.87

Library—

Books, periodicals and expenses.....	\$	2,481.00
Assistant.....		75.00

2,556.00

Agricultural chemistry.....

100.00

Mathematical department—

Assistant.....	\$	721.14
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721.14

Department of music—

Miss Chambers.....	\$	400.00
Mr. Backus.....		100.00
Programs and music.....		25.00

525.00

Public rooms—

Main building	\$	159.61
Morrill hall		831.40
Office building.....		250.00
North hall.....		174.02
Chemical laboratory.....		142.46
Morrill hall furniture.....		91.94
Chairs.....		47.84

1,697.27

Public grounds	\$	1,212.06	
Contingent expense.....		4,306.49	
Sabbath services.....		197.00	
		<hr/>	
Total.....	\$	70,227.45	
Cash on hand—			
Morrill fund.....	\$	11,441.30	
Interest fund.....		4,274.72	
		<hr/>	
		15,716.02	
		<hr/>	
Total.....	\$	85,943.47	

EXHIBIT "B."

The following shows the ordinary income of the College for the fiscal year ending November 8, 1893, together with the expenditures on account of the various departments; the experiment station not being included, but reported elsewhere:

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance on hand November 9, 1892.....		\$	15,716 02
Rental on endowment fund land.....	\$ 10,339.57		
Rental on land purchased with interest fund.....	759.36		
Interest on endowment fund invested in farm mortgages.....	26,789.93		
Interest on bonds held by State treasurer.....	330.00		
Rental on land obtained by the foreclosure of endowment fund mortgages.....	262.00		
Interest on interest fund invested in farm mortgages.....	5,447.87		
			43,928.73
Morrill support fund—installment for 1893.....			19,000.00
Total.....		\$	78,644.75

EXPENDITURES.

	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.
Salaries.....			\$ 34,221.96
Department of agriculture—			
Farm credit.....	\$ 1,182.89		
Permanent improvements.....	595.78		
Fencing motor track ...	379.81		
Class illustrations and expenses.....	204.56		
			2,363.04
Creamery—			
Creamery credit.....	\$ 902.04		
Salary of Mr. McKay as instructor.....	300.00		
Dairy—apparatus and class expenses...		.78	
State fair exhibit....	22.53		
	\$1,224.57	.78	1,223.79
Horticultural department—			
Current expenses.....		\$569.14	
Veterinary department—			
House surgeon.....	\$ 400.00		
Expenses and apparatus.....	489.05		
			889.05

Mechanical department—			
Assistants.....	\$	2,700.00	
Expenses and apparatus.....		1,886.53	
			\$ 4,586.53
Civil engineering—			
Assistant.....	\$	300.00	
Expenses and apparatus.....		754.90	
			1,054.90
Physics and electrical engineering—			
Assistant.....	\$	400.00	
Expenses and apparatus.....		1,623.40	
			2,023.40
Mining engineering—			
Current expenses.....			58.19
Department of chemistry—			
Assistants.....	\$	699.75	
Expenses and apparatus.....		583.24	
			1,282.99
Agricultural chemistry.....	\$	1.11	
Entomology and zoology—			
Assistant.....	\$	797.72	
Expenses and apparatus.....		764.38	
			1,562.10
Department of botany—			
Assistant.....	\$	250.00	
Expenses and apparatus.....		360.44	
			610.44
Department of mathematics and secretary's office—			
Assistants and clerk hire.....	\$	929.99	
Typewriter.....		128.86	
			1,058.85
Military tactics and physical culture.....			362.52
Domestic economy.....			297.17
Library—			
Assistant.....	\$	300.00	
Expenses, books and periodicals.....		2,411.00	
			2,711.00
Department of music—			
Salary of director.....	\$	400.00	
Instrumental music—public exercises...		100.00	
Piano.....		302.00	
Current expenses.....		8.50	
			810.50
Public rooms—			
Main building.....	\$	40.39	
Morrill hall.....		802.21	
Office building.....		563.79	
Furniture for main building.....		170.27	
Furniture for office.....		652.50	
Furniture for college chapel.....		90.21	
Stoves for college hospital.....		39.50	
			2,358.87

Public grounds		\$	1,756.89
Contingent expense			4,085.98
Chapel services.....			421.55
			<hr/>
Less horticultural department, Cr.....	\$	569.14	\$ 63,689.72
Less agricultural chemistry, Cr.....		1.11	
		<hr/>	570.25
			<hr/>
Total net ordinary expenses....		\$	63,119.47
Cash on hand—			
Morrill fund.....	\$	11,572.61	
Interest fund		3,952.67	
		<hr/>	15,525.28
			<hr/>
Total.....		\$	78,644.75

EXHIBIT "C."

The following statement shows for the fiscal year ending November 8, 1893:

1. Total expenditures of each department.
2. Total income of each department.
3. Total amount of interest fund expended by each department.
4. Appropriation by the Board to each department.

ACCOUNT.	Total expen- ded.	Total income sales.	Amount of ap- propriation expended.	Amount of ap- propriation.
Salaries	\$ 34,221.96		\$ 34,221.96	\$ 34,221.96
Department of agriculture—				
Farm credit	8,940.07	7,757.18	1,182.89	1,400.00
Permanent improvements	595.78		595.78	600.00
Fencing motor track	379.81		379.81	379.81
Class illustration and expenses	204.56		204.56	215.00
Creamery—				
Creamery credit	22,276.91	21,374.87	902.04	1,400.00
Salary of M. T. McKay as instructor	300.00		300.00	300.00
Dairy apparatus and class expenses	218.27	219.05		
State fair exhibit	22.53		22.53	25.00
Department of horticulture—				
Current expenses	3,974.73	4,543.87		900.00
Veterinary department—				
House surgeon	400.00		400.00	400.00
Expenses and apparatus	997.11	508.08	489.05	540.00
Mechanical department—				
Assistants	2,700.00		2,700.00	2,700.00
Expenses and apparatus	5,024.42	3,137.89	1,886.53	1,920.00
Civil engineering—				
Assistant	300.00		300.00	300.00
Expenses and apparatus	756.10	1.20	754.90	755.00
Physics and electrical engineering—				
Assistants	400.00		400.00	400.00
Expenses and apparatus	2,128.35	504.95	1,623.40	1,630.00
Mining engineering—				
Current expenses	58.19		58.19	200.00
Department of chemistry—				
Assistants	699.75		699.75	700.00
Expenses and apparatus	1,845.26	1,262.02	583.24	720.00
Agricultural chemistry	1.60	2.71		
Entomology and zoology—				
Assistant	797.72		797.72	800.00
Expenses and apparatus	949.89	185.51	764.38	755.00
Department of botany—				
Assistant	250.00		250.00	250.00
Expenses and apparatus	472.34	111.90	360.44	365.00
Dep't of mathematics and sec'y's office—				
Assistants and clerk hire	929.99		929.99	1,500.00
Type writer	128.86		128.86	135.00
Military tactics and physical culture	362.52		362.52	370.00
Domestic economy	409.17	112.00	297.17	300.00

EXHIBIT "C."—CONTINUED.

ACCOUNT.	Total expen- ded.	Total income sales.	Amount of ap- propriation expended.	Amount of ap- propriation.
Library—				
Assistant	300.00		300.00	300.00
Current expenses, books and periodicals.	2,416.69	5.69	2,411.00	2,713.79
Department of music—				
Salary of director	400.00		400.00	400.00
Instrumental music for public exercises.	100.00		100.00	100.00
Piano.	302.00		302.00	302.00
Current expenses	8.50		8.50	25.00
Public rooms—				
Main building	40.39		40.39	40.39
Morrill hall	802.21		802.21	802.21
Office building	563.79		563.79	563.79
Furniture for main building	170.27		170.27	170.27
Furniture for office	652.50		652.50	652.50
Furniture for college chapel	90.21		90.21	100.00
Stoves for college hospital	39.50		39.50	125.00
Public grounds	1,756.89		1,756.89	1,887.94
Contingent expenses	4,035.98		4,035.98	4,500.79
Chapel services	421.55		421.55	450.00
Total	\$ 102,846.37	\$ 39,728.90	\$ 63,080.50	\$ 67,413.45
Less horticultural department, Cr.	569.14			
Less agricultural chemistry, Cr.	1.11			
Less dairy department, Cr.78		\$ 571.03	
Total			\$ 63,119.47	

Military department.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a statement of the different appropriations for the fiscal year ending November 9, 1892.

	Balance No. vember 11, 1891.	Drawn from State treas- urer.	Expended.	Balance No. vember 11, 1892.
State repair and improvement fund of 1890-1891.....	\$ 408.72	\$ 100.00	\$ 508.72	
State repair and improvement fund of 1892.....		1,000.00	999.88	2
State contingent fund of 1890-1891.....	41.30	652.73	694.03	
State contingent fund of 1892.....		996.19	996.19	
State experimental fund of 1890, 1890 and 1891.....	555.95	2,600.84	3,156.79	
State experimental fund of 1892.....		1,500.00	1,464.59	35.41
Boiler and engine house.....		1,840.37	1,840.37	
Repairs on college buildings and boarding halls.....		2,516.43	2,516.43	
Repairs and improvements of farm buildings.....		702.29	702.29	
Fire escapes.....		107.85	107.85	
Water supply.....		153.00	153.00	
Creamery and farm barns.....		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Agricultural hall.....		13,505.64	13,505.64	
Steam heating and electric lights.....		831.45	831.45	
General repair and improvement fund.....		8,482.54	8,450.09	32.45
Total.....	\$ 1,005.97	\$ 30,980.33	\$ 40,936.12	50.13

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is a complete statement of the transactions in all the accounts for the fiscal year ending November 8, 1893.

	BALANCE, NOVEMBER, 1892.		FISCAL YEAR.		TOTAL.		MORRILL FUND.		INTEREST FUND.		BALANCE, NOVEMBER 8, 1893.	
	Debit.	Credit.	Expenditures.	Receipts.	Debit.	Credit.	Debit.	Credit.	Debit.	Credit.	Debit.	Credit.
Interest on lands belonging to Congressional grant.	\$	\$ 5,628.57		\$ 10,358.57	\$	\$ 15,988.14		\$	\$	\$ 15,988.14	\$	
Interest on accumulated interest.				6,207.23		6,207.23				6,207.23		
Endowment interest, fore-closure.				282.00		282.00						
Endowment interest fund.				27,119.93		27,119.93				282.00		
Contingent principal fund.				2,520.00		81,010.00				27,119.93		
Mortgage receivable.	77,850.00		10,300.00	7,700.00	88,150.00						80,450.00	
Donation fund.		21.28	3.20	19.50		24.48						4.98
Diploma fund.		228.05	149.70	639.00		149.70						707.28
Room rent.		587.75	2,858.12	2,568.12		2,858.12						190.60
College hospital.		255.83	987.42	758.50		987.42						28.01
Railroad damages.		88.00				88.00						88.00
Personal accounts.	476.05					476.05					476.05	
Bills receivable.	577.25					577.25					577.25	
Organ.		300.00								15,353.27		300.00
Salaries, interest fund.			15,353.27		15,353.27							
School support fund.		11,441.30					18,868.60	30,441.30				
Creamery.	290.65		18,868.60	19,000.00	18,868.60							
Farm.		22,517.71	22,517.71	21,503.92	22,517.71	21,503.92				1,222.14		
Horticulture.		10,430.22	7,567.15	10,430.22	10,430.22					2,063.04		
Chemistry.		3,874.57	4,551.87	3,874.57	3,874.57							560.14
Civil engineering.		2,056.01	1,262.02	2,056.01	2,056.01					1,262.02		
Zoology and entomology.		1,056.10	1,056.10	1,056.10	1,056.10					1,056.10		
Mechanical engineering.		1,747.61	185.51	1,747.61	185.51					1,562.10		
Physical.		7,724.42	3,137.89	7,724.42	7,724.42					1,562.10		
Veterinary.		2,528.35	504.95	2,528.35	504.95					2,023.40		
Botany.		1,897.11	608.06	1,897.11	608.06					848.05		
Musio.		722.84	111.90	722.84	111.90					610.44		
Public rooms.		810.50		810.50	810.50					810.50		
Contingent expense.		2,358.87								2,358.87		
		4,053.98			4,053.98					4,053.98		

TREASURERS' REPORT—CONTINUED.

	BALANCE, NOVEMBER 8, 1892.		FISCAL YEAR.		TOTALS.		MORRILL FUND.		INTEREST FUND.		BALANCE, NOVEMBER 8, 1893.	
	Debit.	Credit.	Expenditures.	Receipts.	Debit.	Credit.	Debit.	Credit.	Debit.	Credit.	Debit.	Credit.
Library.....	2,716.69		2,716.69	5.69	2,716.69	5.69			2,711.00			
Domestic economy.....	499.17		499.17	112.00	499.17	112.00			297.17			
Mathematics.....	1,038.85		1,038.85		1,038.85				1,038.85			
Military.....	362.52		362.52		362.52				362.52			
Mining engineering.....	58.19		58.19		58.19				58.19			
Agricultural chemistry.....	1.60		1.60	2.71		2.71				1.11		
Public grounds.....	1,756.89		1,756.89		1,756.89				1,756.89			
Sabbath services.....	421.55		421.55		421.55				421.55			
State appropriations.....	59.18		31,222.98	31,163.80	31,222.98	31,222.98						
Experiment station, 1892-93.....	1,801.81		11,374.41	9,572.60	11,374.41							
Experiment station.....	7,161.51		7,638.19	7,638.19	7,161.51	7,638.19					474.68	
Totals.....	\$ 79,203.85	\$ 98,031.77	\$ 187,018.16	\$ 165,207.04	\$ 246,222.01	\$ 264,138.81	\$ 18,868.69	\$ 30,441.30	\$ 45,120.69	\$ 50,127.55	\$ 81,504.20	\$ 82,841.52
Balance interest fund on hand.....												
Balance Morrill fund on hand.....									5,006.87			5,006.87
Cash to balance.....												11,572.61
Experiment station.....	1,801.81			1,327.13							474.68	
Morrill fund.....	11,441.30		131.31		11,572.61						11,572.61	
Other sources.....	6,428.66			584.12	6,860.51						6,860.51	
State appropriations.....	58.18			58.18								
Totals.....	\$ 98,031.77	\$ 98,031.77	\$ 197,149.47	\$ 167,149.47	\$ 264,138.81	\$ 264,138.81	\$ 30,441.30	\$ 30,441.30	\$ 50,127.55	\$ 50,127.55	\$ 99,421.00	\$ 99,421.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—STEWARD'S DIVISION.

	BALANCE, NOVEMBER 9, 1892.		FISCAL YEAR.		TOTALS.		BALANCES NOV. 8, 1893.	
	Debit.	Credit.	Expenditures.	Rec'pts.			Debit.	Credit.
			Debit.	Credit.	Debit.	Credit.		
Boarding account.....	\$.....	\$ 995.68	\$ 30,474.56	\$ 29,479.55	\$ 30,474.56	\$ 30,475.23	\$.....	\$.67
Fires, lights and incidentals.....		326.44	14,235.80	13,936.04	14,256.80	14,262.48		5.68
Damages.....			429.10	431.61	429.10	431.61		2.51
Cash to balance....	\$ 1,322.12	\$ 1,322.12	\$ 45,159.46	\$ 43,847.20	\$ 45,159.46	\$ 45,169.32	\$.....	\$ 9.86
				1,312.26			9.86	
Totals.....	\$ 1,322.12	\$ 1,322.12	\$ 45,159.46	\$ 45,159.46	\$ 45,169.32	\$ 45,169.32	\$ 9.86	\$ 9.86

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a statement of the different appropriations for the fiscal year ending November 8, 1893.

	Balance, November 9, 1892.	Drawn from State treasurer.	Expended during fiscal year	Balance, November 8, 1893.
State repair and improvement fund, 1892-1893.....	\$.32	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.32	.....
State contingent fund, 1892-1893.....		453.85	453.85	.....
State experimental fund, 1892.....	35.41		35.41	.....
State experimental fund of 1893.....		1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
Repair and improvement of farm buildings.....		4.78	4.78	.....
Water supply.....		665.91	665.91	.....
Agricultural hall.....		21,353.27	21,353.27	.....
Steam heating.....		2,168.55	2,168.55	.....
General repairs.....	23.45	4,017.46	4,040.91	*
Totals.....	\$ 59.18	\$ 31,163.90	\$ 31,222.96	

*Balance of \$744.42 returned to State treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPERIMENT STATION *in account with the* UNITED STATES APPROPRIATION.

1891-2.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from United States treasurer, as per appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1892, under act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887.....	\$ 15,000.00
Amount received from the sale of stock and produce belonging to the station.....	375.50
Total receipts.....	\$ 15,375.50

1891-92.

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for buildings—

On the improvement and repair of station buildings.....	\$ 244.34
On the erection of an experimental creamery.....	489.17
	\$ 733.51

Paid for salaries—

Director.....	\$ 1,145.76
Assistant director.....	1,558.26
Chemist.....	916.63
Horticulturist.....	275.00
Entomologist.....	275.00
Botanist.....	275.00
Assistant veterinarian.....	458.26
Treasurer.....	229.13
Assistants in all sections.....	1,305.39
	6,438.43

Paid for labor—

General field, office and laboratory work..	2,147.50
---	----------

Paid for apparatus and library—

Books, periodicals and binding.....	\$ 212.88
Apparatus for laboratories.....	498.34
	711.22

Paid for equipment—

Tools.....	\$ 72.81
Thoroughbred sheep.....	623.75
Cattle for experiments.....	568.00
	1,264.56

Paid for supplies and expenses—

Traveling expenses of director.....	\$ 38.75
Traveling expenses of assistant director...	23.27
Traveling expenses of chemist.....	78.69
Traveling expenses of botanist.....	78.24
Traveling expenses of veterinarian.....	36.78
Traveling expenses of professor of agricul- ture.....	19.52
Carrying the mail.....	52.51
Feed for stock.....	250.35
Seeds and plants.....	174.58
Supplies for laboratories.....	155.49
Fencing.....	84.95
Supplies for field experiments.....	189.96
Supplies for offices.....	265.45
Expenses for offices... ..	227.60
Coal and gasoline.....	363.28
Freight and express.....	410.01
	<hr/> \$ 2,229.43

Paid for bulletins—

Printing.....	\$ 1,612.50
Cuts for same.....	105.85
Envelopes.....	132.50
	<hr/> 1,850.85

Totals.....	\$ 15,375.50	\$ 15,375.50
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THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPERIMENT STATION *in Account with*
THE UNITED STATES APPROPRIATION.

RECEIPTS.

1892-3.

Amount received from the United States Treasurer as per appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1893, under Act of Congress approved March 2, 1887.....	\$ 15,000.00
Amount received from the sale of stock and produce belonging to the station.....	3,830.96
Total receipts.....	<hr/> \$ 18,830.96

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for buildings—

On the repair and improvement of station buildings.....	\$ 59.90
On the erection of an experimental creamery.....	690.10
	<hr/> \$ 750.00

Paid for salaries—

Director.....	\$	1,354.08	
Assistant director.....		1,841.58	
Chemist.....		1,016.61	
Horticulturist.....		458.32	
Entomologist.....		375.00	
Botanist.....		425.00	
Assistant veterinarian.....		541.58	
Treasurer.....		270.79	
Assistant agriculturist in dairying.....		283.32	
Assistant horticulturist.....		433.29	
Assistant chemist.....		719.58	
Assistant botanist.....		225.81	
Assistant entomologist.....		433.29	\$ 8,378.25

Paid for labor—

General field, office and laboratory work.....		2,287.95
--	--	----------

Paid for apparatus and library—

Books and apparatus.....		688.38
--------------------------	--	--------

Paid for equipment—

Tools.....	\$	195.58	
Stock for experiments.....		788.40	933 98

Paid for supplies and expenses—

Traveling expenses of assistant director.....	\$	48.50	
Traveling expenses of assistant veterinarian.....		34.64	
Supplies for experiments.....		688.73	
Carrying mail.....		29.16	
Feed for stock.....		1,632.27	
Seeds and plants.....		81.43	
Expenses of experiments.....		335.22	
Office expenses.....		378.80	
Telephone rental.....		40.00	
Coal and gasoline.....		431.65	
Freight.....		133.46	
Express.....		59.49	3,893.35

Paid for bulletins—

Printing same.....	\$	1,739.05	
Envelopes.....		110.00	1,849.05

Totals.....	\$	18,850 96	\$	18,830.96
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It should be noted that the foregoing statement of the receipts and expenditures of the experiment station for the two years ending June 30, 1893, covers the fiscal years of the national government, and that these do not correspond with those of the College. This fact renders, of course, any comparison of the amounts in this statement with those in the reports of the treasurer and secretary impracticable.

MORRILL FUND.

The following is a summary of the report made to the Secretary of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1892:

July 1, 1891—balance on hand.....	\$	18,294.03
October 2, 1891—received from State treasurer.....		17,000.00
Total.....	\$	35,294.03

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for agriculture—

Instruction.....	\$	7,606.60	
Apparatus.....		124.27	
Machinery.....		187.50	
Text-books and reference books....		40.46	
Stock and material.....		1,783.80	
			\$ 9,742.63

Paid for mechanic arts—

Instruction.....	\$	4,971.01	
Apparatus.....		1,078.13	
Machinery.....		423.70	
Text-books and reference books....		27.50	
Stock and material.....		108.44	
			6,608.78

Paid for the English language—

Instruction.....	\$	145.54	
			145.54

Paid for mathematical science—

Instruction.....	\$	1,444.44	
			1,444.44

Paid for physical science—

Instruction.....	\$	1,699.98	
Apparatus.....		3,086.96	
Text-books and reference books....		2.00	
Stock and material.....		5.00	
			4,793.94

Paid for natural science—

Instruction.....	\$	5,860.67	
Apparatus.....		1,715.91	
Text-books and reference books....		73.06	
			7,649.64

Paid for economic science—

Instruction.....	\$	488.87	
Text-books and reference books....		17.66	
			506.53
Total expended.....	\$	30,891.50	
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1892.....		4,402.53	
Totals.....	\$	35,294.03	\$ 35,294.03

MORRILL FUND.

The following is a summary of the report made to the Secretary of the Interior for the year ending June 30, 1893:

RECEIPTS.

July 1, 1892. Balance on hand.....	\$	4,402.53
August 27, 1892. Received from State Treasurer.....		18,000.00
Total	\$	22,402.53

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for agricultural instruction.....	\$	7,635.97	
Paid for mechanic arts instruction		4,168.29	
Paid for mathematical science instruction.....		1,466.64	
Paid for physical science instruction.....		1,999.92	
Paid for natural science instruction.....		5,865.66	
Paid for economic science instruction.....		533.32	
Total.....	\$	21,669.80	
Balance of cash on hand June 30, 1893.....		732.73	
Total.....	\$	22,402.53	\$ 22,402.53

Respectfully submitted,

HERMAN KNAPP,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF LAND AGENT.

1891-2.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm:

The following report of the transactions of the Land Department of the Iowa State Agricultural College, from November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892, inclusive, is hereby submitted.

COLLECTIONS.

Interest, or rent on lands belonging to the congressional grant	\$	11,516.19	
Interest or rent on land purchased with accumulated interest		1,084.75	
Interest on loans made from accumulated interest....		4,406.44	
Total income collected during fiscal year.....	\$	17,007.38	\$ 17,007.38
Sale of lands belonging to congressional grant.....	\$	81,977.70	
Sale of lands purchased with accumulated interest....		3,200.00	
Principal on loans made from accumulated interest...		2,565.00	
Total principal collected during fiscal year.....	\$	37,742.70	37,742.70
Total collections for fiscal year.....			\$ 54,750.08

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid College treasurer as follows:

Interest or rent on lands belonging to congressional grant.....	\$	11,516.19	
Interest or rent on lands purchased with accumulated interest		1,084.75	
Interest on loans made from accumulated interest....		4,406.44	
Principal on loans made from accumulated interest...		2,565.00	
Total paid College treasurer for fiscal year	\$	19,572.38	\$ 19,572.38
Remitted State treasurer as follows:			
Sale of lands belonging to congressional grant.....	\$	81,977.70	
Sale of lands purchased with accumulated interest....		3,200.00	
Total remitted State treasurer for fiscal year	\$	35,177.70	35,177.70
Total disbursements for fiscal year.....			\$ 54,750.08

LOANS.

There has been loaned of the contingent fund principal since the date of last report, \$61,000.00, at seven per cent, secured on improved farming land, as follows:

Loan No. 103, Thomas Mortenson and Martin Mortenson.....	\$ 2,000 00	
Loan No. 104, John C. Peterson.....	2,000.00	
Loan No. 105, Olaf L. Olson.....	1,500.00	
Loan No. 106, George Larson.....	600 00	
<hr/>		
Total loaned from November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892, inclusive.....	\$ 6,100.00	
Amount of loans outstanding November 1, 1892.....	74,315.00	
<hr/>		
Total.....	\$ 80,415.00	
Amount of principal paid from November 1, 1891, to October 31, 1892, inclusive.....	2,565.00	
<hr/>		
Total of loans outstanding.....	\$ 77,850.00	
Number of acres of congressional grant patented since last report.....	8,631.68	
Valuation of same.....		* 32,153.70
Number of acres of land purchased with accumulated interest fund, patented since last report.....	1,120.00	
Valuation of same.....		3,200.00

Respectfully submitted,

HERMAN KNAPP,

Land Agent.

*This amount exceeds the amount collected for the sale of lands belonging to the congressional grant by \$176.00, which had already been collected by the College as "right of way damages across some of the lands."

REPORT OF LAND AGENT.

1892-3.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm:

The following report of the transactions of the Land Department of the Iowa State Agricultural College, from November 1, 1892, to October 31, 1893, inclusive, is hereby submitted.

COLLECTIONS.

Interest or rent on lands belonging to the congressional grant.....	\$	10,339.57	
Interest or rent on land purchased, with accumulated interest.....		759.36	
Interest or rent on land obtained by foreclosure of loans made from endowment fund.....		126 00	
Interest on loans made from accumulated interest.....		5,447.87	
Total income collected during fiscal year.....	\$	16,672.80	\$ 16,672.80
Sale of lands belonging to congressional grant... ..		20,346.30	
Sale of land purchased with accumulated interest.....		2,520.00	
Principal on loans made from accumulated interest... ..		7,700.00	
Total principal collected during fiscal year.....	\$	30,566.30	30,566.30
Total collections for fiscal year.....			\$ 47,239.10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid College treasurer as follows:

Interest or rent on lands belonging to congressional grant.....	\$	10,339.57	
Interest or rent on lands purchased with accumulated interest.....		759.36	
Interest or rent on land obtained by foreclosure of loan made from endowment fund.....		126.00	
Interest on loans made from accumulated interest.....		5,447.87	
Principal on loans made from accumulated interest... ..		7,700 00	
Total paid College treasurer for fiscal year.....	\$	24,372.80	24,372.80
Remitted State treasurer as follows:			
Sale of lands belonging to congressional grant.....	\$	20,346 30	
Sale of lands purchased with accumulated interest....		2,520.00	
Total remitted State treasurer for fiscal year.....	\$	22,866 30	22,866.30
Total disbursements for fiscal year.....			\$ 47,239.10

LOANS.

There has been loaned of the contingent fund principal since date of last report, \$10,300.00 at seven per cent, secured on improved farming land, as follows:

Loan No. 107, Betsey Brokke.....	\$ 1,000.00
Loan No. 108, John Green.....	600.00
Loan No. 109, Ole P. Husted.....	800.00
Loan No. 110, Thomas Larson....	1,600.00
Loan No. 111, W. E. Holmes.....	1,600.00
Loan No. 112, George Olsen.....	1,800.00
Loan No. 113, H. B. Baughman.....	900.00
Loan No. 114, E. F. Melchor.....	2,000.00

Total loaned from November 1, 1892, to October 31, 1893, inclusive.....	\$ 10,300.00	\$ 10,300.00
Amount of loans outstanding November 1, 1892.....		77,850.00
Total.....		\$ 88,150.00
Amount of principal paid from November 1, 1892, to October 31, 1893, inclusive.....		7,700.00
Total of loans outstanding.....		\$ 80,450.00
Number of acres of congressional grant patented since last report.....	6,298.29	
Valuation of same.....		20,346.30
Number of acres of land purchased with accumulated interest fund, patented since last report.....	840.00	
Valuation of same.....		2,520.00

The following is a description of the land belonging to the congressional grant which is not under lease:

PARTS OF SECTION.	Section.	Township.	Range.	No. of acres.
ne ¼ of se ¼ and s ¼ of se ¼.....	21	90	59	120.00
se ¼.....	28	90	48	160.00

Respectfully submitted,

HERMAN KNAPP,
Land Agent.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1892-93.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

	Term Expires.
<i>First District</i> —Hon. Hamilton Smith, Fairfield.....	1898
<i>Second District</i> —Hon. C. M. Dunbar, Maquoketa.....	1898
<i>Third District</i> —Hon. J. S. Jones, Manchester.....	1896
<i>Fourth District</i> —Hon. Addis Schermerhorn, Charles City.....	1898
<i>Fifth District</i> —Hon. Cato Sells, Vinton.....	1894
<i>Sixth District</i> —Hon. W. O. McElroy, Newton.....	1896
<i>Seventh District</i> —Hon. C. F. Saylor, Des Moines	1894
<i>Eighth District</i> —Hon. A. B. Shaw, Corning.....	1898
<i>Ninth District</i> —Hon. J. H. Wood, Atlantic.....	1896
<i>Tenth District</i> —Hon. Eugene Secor, Forest City.....	1894
<i>Eleventh District</i> —Hon. C. D. Boardman, Odebolt.....	1894

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. J. H. Wood, Atlantic.....	<i>Chairman</i>
E. W. Stanton, Ames.....	<i>Secretary</i>
Herman Knapp, Ames.....	<i>Treasurer</i>
W. A. Helsell, Odebolt.....	<i>Financial Agent</i>
C. V. Anderson, Ames.....	<i>Steward</i>

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

- Finance Committee*—Trustees Dunbar, Saylor, Boardman, McElroy and Smith.
Committee on Faculty and Courses of Study—Trustees Wood, Secor, Jones, Shaw and Sells.
Committee on Agriculture, Horticulture, Experiment Station and Veterinary Science—Trustees Boardman, Dunbar, Jones, Smith and Schermerhorn.
Committee on Engineering Departments and Physics—Trustees McElroy, Secor and Shaw.

Committee on College Lands and Investments—Trustees Secor, Jones and Schermerhorn.

Building Committee—Trustees Saylor, Boardman and Dunbar.

Committee on Literary Departments and Library—Trustees Sells, Boardman and Wood.

Committee on Rules—Trustees Shaw, Sells and Wood.

Committee on Bonds—Trustees Smith, Saylor and McElroy.

Committee on Steward's Department, Domestic Economy, College Hospital and Sanitary Arrangements—Trustees Jones, Secor, Sells, Boardman and Shaw.

Committee on Scientific Departments—Trustees Schermerhorn, McElroy and Smith.
Public Grounds and Railroad—Trustees Schermerhorn, Dunbar and Wood.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

During the biennial period the following changes have taken place in the membership of the board: The terms of office of Hon. J. W. Garner, of the first district, Hon. C. M. Dunbar, of the second district, Hon. S. P. Yeomans, of the fourth district, Hon. Cato Sells, of the fifth district, and Hon. Geo. Van Houten, of the eighth district, expired May 1, 1892. Hon. Hamilton Smith, of Fairfield, Hon. Addis Schermerhorn, of Charles City, and Hon. A. B. Shaw, of Corning, were chosen to represent the first, fourth and eighth districts, respectively. Hon. C. M. Dunbar, of the second district, was re-elected, as was also Hon. Cato Sells, of the fifth, the latter to complete the unexpired term of Hon. Joseph Dysart, ending May 1, 1894. Members to represent the fifth, seventh, tenth and eleventh districts for the term beginning May 1, 1894, are to be chosen by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

At the beginning of the biennial period the following balances of the appropriations of the State to the College remained unexpended:

For repairs on main College building and two boarding halls....	\$ 2,516.43
For fire escapes, additional water tank in main building, hose and other appliances for protecting College building against fire.....	107.85
For boiler, boiler and engine house, and steam heating apparatus for engineering hall.....	1,840.37
For repair and improvement of farm buildings, including the erection of swine house and corn cribs.....	707.05
Annual repair and improvement funds for 1891.....	1,202.75
Annual fund of \$1,500, for experimentation in agriculture and horticulture (which had been allowed to accumulate with the idea of building a green house, but which was afterwards used for the erection of an experimental creamery).....	3,156.79
Total.....	\$ 9,531.24

Of this amount \$8,525.27 had not been drawn from the State treasury, while \$1,005.97 was in the hands of the College treasurer. The above balances were expended under the direction of the building committee, all bills being approved by its chairman. An analysis of the vouchers covering these expenditures shows that the appropriations were used for the following specific purposes:

1. Appropriation for repairs on main College building and boarding cottages—		
Addition to and changes in water closet system...	\$ 387.28	
Repairing gutters.....	482.49	
Painting exterior of main building.....	600.00	
Putting in new floors, painting rooms, repairing roof, minor repairs, and expense of heating building while repairs were being made....	1,046 66	
		\$2,516.43
2. Appropriation for fire escapes, additional water tank in main building, hose and other appliances for protecting college building against fire—		
Material used in completing main fire escapes ..	\$ 22.35	
Part payment for elevator running from basement to fifth story, so arranged as to in part serve the purpose of a fire escape.....	85.50	
		\$ 107.85
3. Appropriation for boiler, boiler and engine house, and steam heating apparatus for engineering hall—		
One-half cost of boiler (the other half charged to appropriation afterwards obtained for the repair and extension of the electric light plant).\$	523.60	
Freight on boiler.....	121.60	
Setting boiler and putting brick floor in boiler room.....	275.70	
Line shafting piers and cement floor for engine room.	310.00	
Line shafting.....	113.00	
Foundation for, and setting Corliss engine.....	71.45	
Smoke stack.....	25.00	
Repairing boiler house	15.70	
Heating plant for engineering hall	384.32	
		\$ 1,840.37
4. Appropriation for the repair and improvement of farm buildings, including the erection of swine houses and corn cribs—		
Part payment toward erection of hog house, including painting.....\$	545.57	
Remodeling and repairing farm foreman's house and repairing farm barns.....	161.48	
		\$ 707.05

5. Annual repair and improvement fund for 1891—		
Balance of W. B. Christy's contract for the enlargement and repair of the chemical and physical laboratory building.....	\$	982.00
Other repairs on chemical and physical laboratory building.....		75.25
Repairing engineering hall.....		23.00
Repairing Morrill hall.....		6.20
Repairing South hall.....		4.00
North hall gas and water supply.....		50.09
Sanitary building sewer.....		44.28
Farm house drain.....		6.28
Expenses of financial agency.....		11.65
	\$	1,202.75
6. Annual fund for experimentation in agriculture and horticulture—		
Paid portion of cost of erection of experimental creamery.....	\$	3,156.79
Total.....	\$	9,531.24

The following are the appropriations of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly to the College:

For assembly room for students in connection with main college building; repair and improvement of chemical and physical laboratory, including steam heating; remodeling north hall; repairing engineering hall; addition to office building; finishing inside walls and other improvements in connection with Morrill hall; post office, express office, book room and waiting room; sewerage of college building; for completing the repairs of main college building, and for necessary repairs and improvements in connection with other college buildings.....	\$	12,500.00
For completion of creamery (including dormitory on second floor) and repair of barns.....		5,000.00
For building for agriculture, horticulture, veterinary science and agricultural chemistry.....		35,000.00
For repair and extension of steam heating and electric light plants..		3,000.00
For repair and extension of water works.....		1,000.00
Total.....	\$	56,500.00

Early in the spring of 1892 the board of trustees proceeded to arrange for the erection of agricultural hall, the book department building, and the addition to the office building, and to carry out the other improvements and the repairs contemplated by the appropriation. A contract was entered into with Josselyn & Taylor, architects of Cedar Rapids, to prepare plans and specifications for the new buildings and superintend their construction for a compensation of five per cent on the cost of agricultural hall and three per cent on

the cost of the book department building and the office addition; only such supervision of these two latter buildings to be given as would not interfere with or increase the length of supervising visits to agricultural hall.

The knoll on which was located the College dwelling house occupied by Prof. Kent being selected as the site of the new agricultural building, it was decided to move the house of the professor to a point southeast of the farm house and east of the college driveway. The expense of moving and a portion of the expense of repairing the house, equivalent to the estimated cost of restoring it to its former condition, were charged to the agricultural hall appropriation, the balance of the bills for repairs being paid from the general repair and improvement fund.

The secretary having advertised for bids upon the basis of plans and specifications prepared by the architects, under the direction of the Board, these bids were opened at the June meeting, and were as follows:

Whiting & Wood, Des Moines.....	\$33,092.69
L. Wallace & Son, Cedar Rapids.....	35,196.00
Henry Matter, Marshalltown.....	34,300.00
J. B. Jones & Co., Atlantic.....	37,584.00
O. J. King, Omaha.....	37,315.00

Each bidder was asked to state in his bid the deduction he would make for certain proposed changes in the plans. The above figures are the bids after all such deductions have been made. Jones & Co. and Mr. King not stating the amount they would allow for some of these changes, it is considered in the above that they would make the same deductions, in these cases, as proposed by Whiting & Wood.

Bids were also received at this time for constructing a students' assembly room in connection with the main building, but these bids are omitted, as the Board afterward changed its plans and by repairing and fitting up a portion of the main building for this purpose, provided recreation rooms for the students at a much less expense.

The lowest bid received, that of Whiting & Wood, when divided, showed the following figures for the separate buildings.

Agricultural hall.....	\$27,369.90
Book-department building.....	1,808.48
Addition to office building.....	3,914.36
Total.....	\$33,092.69

As the bid on agricultural hall did not include the heating and lighting plants, nor the stone for the lower stories, and as the architect's fee, the moving of the house from the site chosen, and other

necessary expenses would need to be provided for, the Board concluded that the appropriation of \$35,000 would not warrant the acceptance of even this lowest bid. All bids were therefore rejected. The plans being then modified, Whiting & Wood reduced their bid \$835.07, and agreed for an additional sum of \$932 to furnish the rubble-stone for the foundation. A contract was finally made with them upon this basis. By leaving out the cement floor in the basement of the office building they were induced to lower their bid on the office building addition \$65.00. Subtracting from the total amount of the Whiting & Wood contract (\$34,750), the \$1,625.38, which the contract itself provided should be deducted, if the assembly room were not built, we have \$33,124.62 as the agreed price for the erection of the other three buildings, divided as follows:

Agricultural hall.....	\$27,466.83
Book-department building.....	1,808.43
Addition to office building ...	3,849.36
Total	\$33,124.62

As it was specified in the contract with Whiting & Wood that the College should furnish all stone needed, other than the rubble used in the foundation, the Board made arrangements with the warden of the Anamosa penitentiary to supply the amount required. The entire cost to the College, of this stone, was \$3,075.89. As Whiting & Wood had reduced their bid on this account by \$4,868.00, the saving thus effected was \$1,792.11.

Under the authority of the Board, the building committee entered into a contract with Wallace & McNamara to put in the steam heating plant at agricultural hall for the sum of \$3,075.00. A small boiler-house adjacent to the building was constructed by Whiting & Wood at a cost to the College of \$277.80. The electric wiring was done by the Iowa Electric and Construction Company under contract for \$364.00. The entire expenditures on account of agricultural hall amount to \$36,973.91. Of this amount \$315.00 was charged to the appropriation for the extension of the water works to cover the cost of tank, pipes and making connections with the College water supply system; \$1,500 was charged to the State fund for experimentation to meet the extra expense of providing experiment rooms in the basement, for the horticultural department; and \$300, since the building is to be occupied by experiment station offices, to the station building fund. The amount charged to the State appropriation for agricultural hall was \$34,858.91 leaving an unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$141.09. This will be needed in providing fixtures for the department rooms.

The Board directed that \$308.43 of the contract price for the book department building should be charged to the surplus which had accumulated in that department, leaving \$1,500.00 to be charged to the State appropriation. Stone steps were afterwards built, and steam pipes laid preparatory to making connections with the College steam heating plant, thus increasing the charge against the appropriation to \$1,563.42.

Outside of the contract for the office addition the following was expended on account of this appropriation.

Extra to Whiting & Wood for door and areaways.....	\$ 22.50
Plumbing, connecting with water system, and draining cellar..	208.53
Architect's fee.....	115.48
Advertising and extra painting.....	9 20
Cement floor in cellar.....	30.00
Total.....	\$ 385.71

Making with the Whiting & Wood contract (\$3,849.36) a total of \$4,235.07 charged to the State appropriation. The rooms of the old office building were papered, painted and otherwise repaired, at a cost of \$164.10, which was paid from the rent derived from rooms in the second story of the building.

As shown by the last biennial report the Board had, prior to this biennial period, appropriated from the national and state experiment funds to the erection of a creamery, various sums aggregating \$4,723.72. Of the appropriation of \$5,000.00 made by the last General Assembly for the completion of the creamery and the repair of barns, \$4,962.88 was used for the first of these purposes. Other expenditures on this account were charged to different improvement and repair funds, as follows:

To the appropriation for the extension of the college heating system, the cost of radiators and connections for heating second story....	\$ 404.00
To the general repair and improvement appropriation	1,004.93
To the annual repair and improvement appropriation	446.76
To the State experimental fund—the building being specially arranged for dairy experimentation	1,500 00
To the building fund of the national experiment station, a portion of the cost of the cheese annex.....	690.10
To the room rent fund certain repairs and improvements.....	137.93
Total.....	\$ 4,183.12

This amount added to the \$4,962.88 charged to the State appropriation for the completion of the building, makes \$9,146.00 as the total of the funds of the biennial period used in completing the creamery. The total cost of the building is thus seen to be \$13,869.72. It

supplies rooms for the creamery in its educational, experimental and commercial work, and furnishes living apartments in the second story for about fifty students.

The specific purposes for which the remaining appropriations were used are noted in the exhibits which follow. These exhibits also include the totals of the appropriations already explained. They give, on the one hand, the total of each appropriation; and on the other, a summarized statement of the expenditures to date, and the unexpended balance remaining in the State treasury. They are taken up in the order in which they occur in the appropriation bill :

GENERAL REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Appropriation.....	\$	12,500.00
EXPENDITURES.		
Office building addition.....	\$	4,235.07
Book department building.....		1,563.42
Completion of creamery.....	\$	854.33
Lockers for creamery building.....		150.00
		<hr/>
		1,004.32
Repair and improvement of chemical and physical laboratory.....		616.88
Morrill hall, improvements and repairs.....		932.89
College buildings, sewers.....		1,270.14
Repairs on engineering hall.....		232.14
Repairs on farm buildings.....		112.74
Repairs on south hall.....		38.02
Part of cost of building ice house.....		391.00
Repairs on house occupied by Professor Kent, in excess of amount charged to agricultural hall appropriation.....		574.32
Repairs on house occupied by Professor Marston.....		78.00
Repairs on barn and house moved from athletic grounds		123.30
Repairs on electric light and heating plant.....		410.00
Repairs on chimney of electric light plant.....		45.61
Repairs on College hospital.....		18.30
Repairs on veterinary hospital.....		15.96
Repairs on north hall.....		19.83
Moving coal shed.....		30.00
Agricultural chemistry water supply.....		4.57
Repairs on house occupied by foreman horticultural department.....		11.92
Repairs on main building.....		7.26
Miscellaneous.....		19.88
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$	11,755.58
Balance in hands of state treasurer.....		744.42
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$	12,500.00

COMPLETION OF CREAMERY AND REPAIR OF FARM BARN.

Appropriation.....\$ 5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Creamery—

Lumber and hardware.....	\$ 3,615.73
Pay rolls	949.35
Cement and plastering.....	154.17
Stone.....	95.58
Brick.....	18.24
Freight	110.04
Electric wiring.....	19.77

Total.....\$ 4,962.88

Barns—

Repairs.....	37.12
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Total.....\$ 5,000.00

AGRICULTURAL HALL.

Appropriation.....\$ 35,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Total of Whiting & Wood's contract.....\$ 27,466.83

Extra allowance for pressed brick in arches in place of machine brick.....	125.00
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Extra for labor in trimming stone and delays caused by failure of stone to arrive promptly.....	700.00
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Extra for building tank room.....	65.00
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Total.....\$ 28,356.83

Less deductions made for certain changes in building.....	110.25
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Balance.....\$ 28,246.58

Boiler house.....	277.80
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Architect's fee.....	1,680.78
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Wallace & McNamara, steam heating and plumbing..	3,037.50
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Iowa Electric and Construction Company, wiring.....	364.00
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Anamosa Penitentiary, for getting cut stone.....\$	900.00
--	--------

Freight on stone.....	1,466.89
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Unloading stone.....	9.00
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2,375.89

Moving house, from site chosen for agricultural hall, and repairing same as heretofore explained.....	665.63
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W. L. Thomas, sewer.....	77.09
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Grading around building.....	24.58
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Curtains and fixtures.....	122.05
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Cleaning windows, etc.....	35.70
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Advertising.....	30.90
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Sundries	35.41
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Total... \$ 36,973.91

Deduct amount charged to other appropriations as
heretofore explained—

To water supply.....	\$ 315.00	
To State experiment fund	1,500.00	
To national experiment fund.....	300.00	
	<u> </u>	2,115 00
Total charged to agricultural hall appropriation..	\$	34,858.91
Balance in State treasury.....		<u>141.09</u>
Total.....	\$	35,000.00

REPAIR AND EXTENSION OF STEAM HEATING AND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS.

Appropriation.....\$ 3,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Moving Morrill hall boiler and making connections	871.39
Heating plant, creamery building.....	404.00
Heating plant, chemical and physical laboratory building.....	544 00
Boiler, part paid by electric light department.....	523.60
Setting boiler.....	279.58
Connecting boiler with plant in engineering hall and chemical laboratory.....	26.05
Repair of electric light plant.....	179.00
Main building and boiler house roof.....	163.46
Sundries	3.92
Total	\$ 3,000.00

REPAIR AND EXTENSION OF WATER WORKS.

Appropriation.....\$ 1,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Agricultural hall water supply, including tank, pipes, etc.....	315.00
Pump for water works.....	153.00
Repairing main well....	70.00
Hose for water works in main building.....	54.00
Repairs on main building water works.....	35 17
Office water supply.....	11.59
North hall water supply....	21.24
Veterinary department water supply.....	53.62
Cottage water supply.....	63.76
Water supply for house occupied by foreman of horticultural depart- ment.....	32.08
Surveying for new water system.....	12.45
Total.....	\$ 818.91
Balance in State treasury.....	<u>181 09</u>
Total.....	\$ 1,000.00

The foregoing exhibits the expenditure of the appropriations of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly. The following are the expenditures on account of the annual appropriations.

ANNUAL REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations for the biennial period, \$2,000.00 per year.....\$ 4,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Paid toward completion of creamery.....	\$	446.76	
Paid toward completion of swine house.....		180.62	
Part of cost of building ice house.....		362.32	
Repairs on farm barns.....		363.48	
Moving old creamery and fitting it up for workman's house.....		172.57	
Repairing foreman's house.....		70.25	
Moving barn and house from athletic grounds.....		170.00	
Main building--			
Cement areas.....	\$	230.38	
Other repairs.....		257.52	
			487.90
College sewers and drains.....			463.09
Repairs on old cottage.....			36.50
Repairs on Morrill hall.....			125.11
Repairs on chemical and physical laboratory building--			
Roof.....	\$	102.00	
Other repairs..		125.81	
			227.81
Repairs on engineering hall.....			126.21
Repairs on College hospital.....			10.05
Repairs on veterinary hospital.....			53.99
Repairs on office building.....			24.36
Repairs on north hall.....			28.71
Repairs on south hall.....			4.05
Agricultural chemistry, water supply and repairs....			9.43
Horticultural foreman's house, repairs and water supply			34.63
Professors' houses.....			10.65
Expenses land department and financial agency.....			41.50
Total.....	\$		3,450.04
Balance in State treasury.....			549.96
Total.....	\$		4,000.00

STATE EXPERIMENT FUND.

Appropriations for 1892-93.....\$ 3,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Completion of creamery as hitherto explained.....	\$	1,500.00
Horticultural experiment rooms in agricultural hall.....		1,500.00
Total.....	\$	3,000.00

As already stated, a portion of the building fund of the national experiment station was devoted by the Board to the completion of the creamery building and the erection of agricultural hall. The account stands as follows:

NATIONAL EXPERIMENT STATION BUILDING FUND.

Amount appropriated by the Board.....	\$	990.10
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EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid toward erection of cheese annex to creamery.....	\$	690.10
Amount paid toward erection of agricultural hall to contain experiment station offices		300.00
Total.....	\$	990.10

Students occupying College buildings are charged room rent at the rate of three dollars or less per term. The fund thus obtained is in general devoted to keeping the rooms thus occupied in repair, or purchasing furniture therefor. It is, however, sometimes convenient to use it for improvements of a more general character and, as the other repair funds become available, use them to put the student rooms in order. This policy has been pursued during the last two years. The receipts and expenditures of the fund are shown below:

ROOM RENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at the beginning of the biennial period	\$	1,585.69
Receipts during the two years.....		4,870.12
Total.....	\$	6,455.81

EXPENDITURES.

Repairing main building and cottages.....	\$	3,807.99
Fitting up bath rooms.....		274.62
Repairing and resetting boiler, main building.....		621.05
College cistern.....		67.45
Carpets and other furniture for public rooms in main building... ..		395.54
Water closet system, sanitary hall.....		170.09
North hall, repairs and improvements.....		101.39
South hall, repairs and improvements		52.52
Repairs on chemical and physical laboratory.....		47.60
Repairing farm department boiler.....		90.20
Purchase of house and barn moved from athletic grounds.....		350.00
Creamery repairs and improvements.....		137.93
Office repairs.....		139.74
Total.....	\$	6,256.12
Balance on hand.....		199.69
Total.....	\$	6,455.81

Grouping all the building, improvement and repair accounts under one head we have the following showing of available resources for the two years and results accomplished therewith.

TOTAL BUILDING, IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR FUNDS.

RESOURCES.

Appropriation of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly—			
General repair and improvement fund.....	\$	12,500.00	
Completion of creamery building and repair of barns.....		5,000.00	
Agricultural hall.....		35,000.00	
Repair and extension of heating and electric light plant.....		3,000.00	
Repair and extension of water works.....		1,000.00	\$ 56,500.00
Annual funds—			
State repair and improvement fund for 1892-93..	\$	4,000.00	
State experiment fund 1892-93....		3,000.00	7,000.00
Total from the State.....	\$		63,500.00
Experiment station building fund for 1892-93.....			990.10
Rent of rooms in College dormitories, including bal- ance on hand at beginning of biennial period.			6,455.81
Total.....	\$		70,945.91

EXPENDITURES.

Agricultural hall charged to different appropriations as already stated.....	\$	36,973.91	
Completion of creamery, including heating plant and lockers for students, charged as explained.....		9,146.00	
Extension of water works (other than agricultural hall water supply).....		503.91	
Chemical and physical laboratory repairs—			
Heating plant.....	\$	544.00	
Repairs.....		892.29	1,436.29
Office building—			
Addition.....	\$	4,235.07	
Repairs.....		164.10	4,399.17
Book department building.....			1,563.42
Sewers and drains of College buildings.....			1,733.23
Main College building and cottages—			
Repairs.....	\$	4,109.27	
Repairing and resetting boilers.....		621.05	
Repairing boiler house roof.....		168.46	
Cement areas.....		230.38	
College cistern.....		67.45	
Bath rooms.....		274.62	
Carpets and furniture for public rooms.....		395.54	5,866.77
Morrill hall—			
Moving and resetting boiler and making connections	\$	871.39	
Frescoing and repairs.....		1,058.00	1,929.39

Farm buildings—

Painting and repairing barns.....	\$	513.34	
Repairing farm boiler.....		90.20	
Completing swine house.....		180.62	
Moving old creamery and fitting up workman's house.....		172.57	
Repairing foreman's house.....		70.25	
			1,026.93
Ice house.....		753.32	
Repairing engineering hall.....		358.55	
College hospital water closet system and repairs.....		198.44	
Repairing veterinary hospital.....		69.95	
North hall water supply and repairs.....		149.93	
Repairing south hall		94.59	
Repairing house occupied by Prof. Kent (amount not charged to agricultural hall).....		574.32	
Repairing house occupied by Prof. Marston.....		78.00	
Repairing house occupied by other professors.....		10.65	
Water supply and repairs of horticultural foreman's house.....		46.60	
Agricultural chemistry water supply		14.00	
Purchase, moving and repairing house and barn formerly located on athletic grounds		643.30	
Repairing electric light and heating plant		634.61	
Boiler, setting and connections.....		829.23	
Moving coal shed		30.00	
Expenses land department and financial agency		41.50	
Sundries.....		23.80	
Total.....	\$	69,129.66	
Balance.....		1,816.25	
Total.....	\$	70,945.91	

The preceding exhibits show that the total amount expended is charged as follows:

To state appropriations.....	\$	61,883.44
To national experiment fund.....		990.10
To room rent fund.....		6,256.12
Total.....	\$	69,129.66

If the amount charged to the State appropriations, \$61,883.44, be added to the balance, \$9,531.24, shown by this report to have been to the credit of the old appropriations at the beginning of this biennial period, but since expended, we will have a total of \$71,414.68 State funds accounted for. This agrees with the amount charged the College treasurer by the Board, the books of the secretary showing:

Balance of State appropriations in College treasurer's hands at the beginning of the biennial period.....	\$	1,305.97
Amount drawn from State treasury during fiscal year 1892.....		39,989.33
Amount drawn from State treasury during fiscal year 1893.....	\$	31,163.80
Deduct amount returned to treasury.....		744.42
Total.....	\$	71,414.68

The total amount charged is thus accounted for, leaving no State funds in the College treasury.

The balance of \$1,816.25, shown in the general exhibit, belongs to the following funds:

State appropriations not drawn from the State treasury—		
General repair and improvement fund.....	\$	744.42
Agricultural hall.....		141.09
Repair and extension of water works.....		181.09
Annual repair and improvement fund.....		549.96
		<u>\$1,616.56</u>
Room rent fund in College treasury..		199.69
Total.....	\$	1,816.25

The present building committee, Trustee Saylor chairman, has had charge of the building, improvement and repair funds during this biennial period. Within the limits of the law and the general orders of the Board, this committee has determined the improvements and repairs to be made, has entered into contracts, supervised their execution, made settlements with contractors, and exercised direction and control over all expenditures.

After a careful examination of the needs of the College the Board, at its annual meeting in November, decided to present the following to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly as the most urgent :

1. Water supply.....	\$	21,500.00
2. Ladies' hall.....		75,000.00
3. Electric light plant.....		8,000.00
4. Repairs on main building.....		4,000.00
5. Forge shop and foundry.....		9,000.00
6. Completion and improvement of creamery building.....		3,000 00
7. General repairs and improvements—		
Water heating system for office building.....	\$	1,000.00
Remodeling College hospital.....		700.00
Remodeling basement of chemical laboratory..		150.00
Remodeling basement of physical laboratory..		400.00
Extension and repair of steam heating plant..		4,000 00
Improvement of barns and fencing.....		500.00

Fitting up laboratory in agricultural hall for department of agricultural chemistry and for chemical and veterinary sections of the experiment station.....		3,000.00	
Repair and improvement of other College buildings.....		5,000.00	
		<hr/>	\$ 14,750.00
8.	Greenhouse for horticultural department.....		5,000.00
9.	Magnetic observatory.....		1,000.00
10.	Experiment barn.....		5,000.00
11.	Carpenter shop.....		8,000.00
12.	Machine shop.....		8,000.00
13.	Annex to physical laboratory.....		1,000.00
14.	Astronomical observatory.....		3,500.00
15.	Armory... ..		15,000.00
16.	Building for veterinary department to contain operating and dissecting room.....		5,000.00
Total.....			<hr/> \$ 186,750.00

It was decided that the Board as a whole should constitute a committee to urge the necessity of these appropriations upon the general assembly. Chairman Wood and Trustees Boardman and Saylor were, however, appointed an executive committee to have special charge of all legislative matters.

LAND AND LOAN DEPARTMENT.

This department includes:

- (a) The land belonging to the congressional grant.
- (b) The land obtained by the foreclosure of endowment fund land.
- (c) The land purchased with accumulated interest fund.
- (d) Mortgage loans of accumulated interest.

The law under which the department is now managed was enacted by the Twentieth General Assembly, Chapter seventy-two. The agent in direct charge is Herman Knapp who was elected in 1887, and whose contract with the Board of Trustees will be found on page one hundred and fifty-nine of the twelfth biennial report of the College. Owing to the death of one of his bondsmen a new bond was given by Agent Knapp in the summer of 1893 and approved by the Board.

The financial transactions of the department for the biennial period are fully set forth in the reports of the agent and secretary. These reports show that the land feature of the College financial management is being gradually closed out. Patents have been issued during the two years on 16,889.97 acres, leaving 37,064.88 acres as the entire amount now owned by the College. No new leases have been made and but comparatively few renewals granted.

The secretary's report shows that the land at present owned by the College is appraised in the contracts with lessees at \$130,169.70. These figures, representing the value to the College of this land, are often compared with the number of acres and the conclusion drawn that the trustees have either appraised the land too low or that the policy adopted by the legislature for its management was unwise.

Briefly stated, this policy fixed the value of each tract of land, charged the lessee an annual rental of eight per cent in advance upon such valuation, and gave him at the end of his ten years lease the right to purchase at the original valuation. It is urged that it would have been better management to have withheld the land from such optional sale and thus have realized upon the increase in value.

In this connection the following facts should be noted:

1. The land grant act passed by congress in 1862 contained the provision that each state accepting its benefits should, within five years, establish the college contemplated in the act or the grant should cease. Iowa accepted the grant, established the college and faced the question of its maintenance. It could have sold the land scrip at from fifty cents to one dollar an acre, as did the majority of the states and thus have realized an endowment of something like \$200,000, by loaning which it could have secured the needed support fund; or, on the other hand, by locating the scrip and leasing the land it could have obtained the revenue necessary for its maintenance.

2. The latter policy having been adopted by the legislature the College land department was established in 1865. Government land being plenty, college land could not be leased and the needed income secured, except there was offered to the lessee the inducement of an optional right of purchase at a fixed valuation. The legislature, therefore provided for such form of lease. Only when such leases were forfeited could the valuation be increased. Many of those made in the early days have been renewed from time to time, the College preferring such renewal to payment by the lessee of the principal sum. These renewals account for the low average valuation of the land now under lease. Forfeited lands have been reappraised and, because of the optional clause, at a value generally above the market price. The endowment has thus been largely increased.

3. The endowment fund which, under the policy of selling the land scrip, would not have exceeded \$200,000, is in round numbers \$680,000. In the number of acres received under the land grant Iowa was nineteenth in the list of states. She is now third in the amount of endowment and second in the amount of income derived therefrom. The annual revenue which has gone to support the institution amounts, in the aggregate, to more than a million dollars. If,

instead of the policy of holding the lands for an increase in value, the annual revenue derived under the policy adopted had been loaned, and allowed to accumulate, it is doubtful if it would not, when added to the endowment itself, have exceeded the total value of the lands, if they had been held until the present time. The State chose to maintain the College rather than to add to the endowment by either of these methods.

4. These lands were situated in the northern and northwestern counties of the State, about 84,000 acres being located in Kossuth county alone. The land was non-taxable. Whatever might have been the advantage to the College, these counties would not have endured a speculative landlord system which withheld such a considerable portion of land from taxation and permanent settlement. Under the policy adopted the lessee acquired an interest in the land which was taxable, the College secured the means for its maintenance and the endowment itself has grown to be more than treble the market value of the land scrip on which it was based. On the whole it would seem as if the state ought to be congratulated on its management of this land grant fund.

5. Whether good or bad the system is practically a thing of the past. The land is leased and the contracts cannot be changed. The greater portion of the comparatively small number of leases now in force will expire in the next four or five years and the proceeds realized be transferred to the financial agency.

THE FINANCIAL AGENCY.

The financial transactions of the agency for the two years are summarized in the report of the secretary. Loans were made amounting to \$142,541.06, and the uninvested balance was reduced from \$19,531.38 to \$4,012.50. The total loans now in force aggregate \$460,050.33. During the nine and a half years since the establishment of the agency only two mortgages have been foreclosed, and in each of these cases the security has proven to be more valuable than the loan.

At the meeting of the Board in May, 1893, Agent Helsell presented a request for an increase of salary. Under the contract existing at that time between himself and the Board, he received \$1,000 per annum and whatever commissions he might find it necessary to pay, not to exceed one per cent on any one loan nor \$1,000 in the aggregate. The Board, after examining into the work of the agency, entered into the following supplemental contract with Mr. Helsell:

SUPPLEMENTAL CONTRACT WITH AGENT HELSELL.

This agreement, entered into this 22d day of May, A. D. 1893, between the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm and W. A. Hessel, as financial agent of the said Iowa Agricultural College and Farm, witnesseth:

That by mutual consent between the parties hereto, the first two sentences of section eight of the contract between the said Iowa Agricultural College and Farm and W. A. Hessel, dated June 15, 1891 (and found on page 116 of the fourteenth biennial report of the College), be stricken out, and in lieu thereof the following is hereby inserted, viz.: "He shall receive as salary, beginning June 15, 1893, the following: \$1,200 per annum, also an amount equal to one per centum upon all loans made or renewed during the year, and such further sum to cover office expenses as the Board, in its discretion, shall at its May meeting in each year determine; provided, however, that the aggregate salary shall in no case exceed the sum of (\$2,000) two thousand dollars in any one year.

JOHN H. WOOD,

Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

E. W. STANTON.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

W. A. HELSELL,

Agent of the Trustees.

The sureties on the bond of Agent Hessel gave written consent to the change in the contract and agreed to be bound on the bond the same as if no changes had been made in the contract. The written consent of the sureties and a copy of the supplemental contract have been filed with the State Executive Council.

The report of Agent Hessel submitted to the Board at its last annual meeting contained the following recommendations:

1. That a law be passed this coming legislature changing the percentage the College can lend from forty to fifty per cent. That is the law governing savings banks, and it would be a safe law to the College. Now it is not material, but the time may come before the law can be changed hereafter when it would be a decided advantage to the institution.

2. That a law be passed making loans of the College superior to any tax deed which may be obtained, *i. e.*, that any one who shall hereafter obtain a tax deed to any land upon which the College has a loan, shall hold the land subject to the rights of the College. This is the law in regard to the school fund and it protects that fund and saves annoyance and danger. It would insure absolute safety to the fund and do away with the necessity each year for the College to invest its money in small sums for taxes which are a bother to the treasurer and all concerned, besides the receipts are very apt to be mislaid and lost. Every year the College is compelled to invest from \$200 to \$500 for delinquent taxes which come back in small amounts and the interest on which is so small that it does not pay

for the postage used. The way suggested would obviate all this, make the College absolutely safe and yet in no manner interfere with the collection of taxes as any one who will buy at all will be willing to take, subject to the rights of the College as they now do to the rights of the school fund.

These recommendations were approved by the Board and the legislative executive committee was directed to endeavor to have the law so amended.

The following rule regarding the payment of the principal of loans was adopted:

Any borrower may pay off the principal of his loan before maturity by paying in addition thereto two per cent per annum for the unexpired term.

INCOME OF THE COLLEGE AND ITS EXPENDITURE.

The following shows the income of the College from national sources (exclusive of the experiment station fund) during the biennial period.

Cash on hand at the beginning of the biennial term—		
Interest fund.....	\$ 6,680.41	
Morrill fund.....	16,845.33	
		\$ 23,525.74
Income from endowment fund 1892.....	\$ 44,417.73	
Income from Morrill support fund 1892.....	18,000.00	
		62,417.73
Income from endowment fund 1893.....	\$ 43,928.73	
Income from Morrill support fund 1893.....	19,000.00	
		62,928.73
Total available for maintenance and support.....		\$ 148,872.20

This amount is accounted for as follows:

Expenditures as per exhibit "A," 1892.....	\$ 70,227.45
Expenditures as per exhibit "B," 1893.....	63,119.47
Cash balance on hand.....	15,525.28
Total.....	\$ 148,872.20

The expenditures were divided by the Board between the interest and Morrill funds as follows:

For fiscal year 1892—	
Charged to interest fund.....	\$ 46,823.42
Charged to Morrill fund.....	23,404.03
Total.....	\$ 70,227.45
For fiscal year 1893—	
Charged to interest fund.....	44,250.78
Charged to Morrill fund.....	18,868.66
Total.....	\$ 63,119.47

Expenditures, other than salaries, are made by the heads of the different departments. Bills approved by them are afterwards passed upon by the president and secretary, who constitute the board of audit. It is the duty of the auditing board to see that all bills allowed are just and legal claims against the College, duly itemized, drawn against the proper funds, and that the Board of Trustees has made provision for their payment. Bills allowed by the board of audit are paid by the College treasurer.

It will be noted that the bills allowed and paid from interest and Morrill fund during 1893 amounted to \$63,119.47. These bills represent the ordinary expenses of the College aside from experimentation. In the aggregate they do not differ greatly from the annual income of its support funds. Properly arranged they show the limit of what the College can accomplish with the funds now at its command and make clear the necessity of a larger income to meet the growing needs of the institution. The following is an analysis of these expenditures prepared under an order of the Board:

ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE EXPENDITURES FOR 1893.

1. Salaries as per general salary list for 1893, which is similar to that of 1894, given in this biennial report under the head of College and Station Salaries, with exception of changes noted under "Officers of Instruction".....		\$ 34,221.96
2. Salaries charged to departments—		
Miss Marie Chambers, music.....	\$ 400.00	
Miss Genevieve Westerman, music.....	100.00	
S. W. Beyer, geology and zoology.....	797.72	
L. B. Spinney, engineering.....	800.00	
Miss Minnie Roberts, mathematics }		
Miss Julia Wentch, mathematics.. }	929.99	
F. C. Stewart, botany	250.00	
G. L. McKay, dairy	300.00	
Leo Thurlimann, chemistry.....	450.00	
Miss Emma Boyd, chemistry.....	250.00	
Miss Elmina Wilson, civil engineering.....	300.00	
T. Lenox, engineering.....	1,000.00	
H. Nordstrom, engineering.....	450.00	
A. A. Quigley, engineering.....	240.00	
A. A. Harter, engineering	360.00	
W. W. Clark, engineering.....	250.00	
Miss Emma McCarthy, library	300.00	
J. A. Replogle, veterinary department..	400.00	
		<hr/> \$ 7,577.71

8. General current expenses of the College—

Sabbath services, expenses of visiting clergymen, conducting chapel services.....\$	421.55	
Public grounds—care of lawn and roads, repair of bridges, building and repairing walks, purchase of mower, extension of drainage system, etc.....	1,756.89	
Public rooms—heating, lighting and care of library, chapel, public offices and recitation rooms—		
Balance of bills of 1892.....\$	156.39	
Expense for 1893.....	1,250.00	
		\$1,406.39

Contingent expense—

Catalogue, advertising, stationery and printing.....\$	2,257.42	
Stenographer for president's office.....	500.00	
Clerk hire in treasurer's office....	132.43	
Clerk hire in secretary's office..	56.70	
Telephone service	43.30	
Mail service....	223.33	
Proctors for dormitories.....	404.00	
Ringling bell for recitations....	75.00	
Supplies for department of English literature.....	30.00	
Supplies and student help for department of English.....	49.80	
Commencement address	42.00	
Legal expenses....	150.00	
Agricultural College association fee.....	10.00	
Sundry miscellaneous items....	62.00	4,035.98

7,620.81

4. Furniture—

For public rooms in main building.	170.27	
For new office building.....	652.50	
For College chapel ..	90.21	
For sanitary building, stoves.....	39.50	
For dairy department office.....	50.00	
For veterinary department rooms..	164.00	
For library—chairs, cases, magazine holders, etc	221.93	

1,388.41

5. Current expenses of departments—

Farm—

Excess of expenses over receipts covered in part by increase in ordinary farm supplies.....\$	1,182.89	
Agricultural class work—class supplies.....	90.56	

Creamery—	
Excess of expenses over receipts, covered in part by increase in dairy supplies and expenses of exhibit at State fair.....	\$ 924.57
Veterinary—	
Care of hospital, forage, medicine, drugs, fuel, repair of instruments, etc.....	290.35
Mechanical engineering—	
Material for class instruction, stationery, etc.....	94.04
Civil engineering—	
Material for class work, stationery, express, printing, etc.....	173.90
Physics and electrical engineering—	
Supplies for laboratory and class work, meteorological observations and power rental for experimental purposes.....	305.44
Mining engineering—	
Work bench, tools and class material.....	58.19
Entomology and zoology—	
Laboratory material, labor, stationery, freight, express, etc.....	30.64
Botany—	
Water, labor, stationery, class and laboratory material.....	74.00
Mathematics, and secretary's office—	
Type writer and supplies	128.86
Military tactics and physical culture—	
Equipment and repairs, ammunition, music for band, prizes, stationery, etc.....	362.52
Domestic economy—	
Labor, utensils, and provisions for class work....	297.17
Library—	
Student labor, stationery, newspapers and incidental expenses.. ..	167.94
Music—	
Programmes, notices, and music for public exercises.....	8.50
	<hr/> \$ 4,189.57
(The figures given above represent the current expenses of the departments in excess of the income from all sources, including laboratory and shop fees paid by students).	
6. Additions to department collections and apparatus, and permanent improvements on farm (outside of buildings)—	
Farm—	
Permanent improvements consisting of bridge over Squaw creek, fencing and draining.....	\$ 975.59
Dairy apparatus.....	64.00

Veterinary apparatus.....	\$	34.70	
Mechanical engineering department—			
Milling machine.....	\$	475.00	
Universal grinding machine.....		382.50	
Large pipe machine.....		79.37	
Four turning lathes.....		240.00	
Laboratory apparatus.....		304.85	
Blue prints and small tools.....		310.77	1,792.49
Civil engineering department—			
Transit.....	\$	235.00	
Lettering and mapping device....		130.00	
Forty-five drawing boards.....		105.00	
Pantograph, drawing instruments			
other apparatus.....		111.00	581.00
Physics and electrical engineering—			
Apparatus purchased.....	\$	391.00	
Apparatus constructed, including			
galvanometer, storage cells, alter-			
ating meters, linear expansion			
apparatus, etc., valued at \$1,500,			
but costing.....		926.96	1,317.96
Chemistry—			
Chemicals for class exhibition.....	\$	50.00	
Steam generator for distilled water		50.00	
Drying ovens.....		35.00	
Reagent bottles.....		36.00	
Balances.....		40.00	
Burettes.....		35.00	
Lamps.....		12.00	
Burette stands and similar appara-			
tus.....		40.00	
Platinum goods.....		100.00	
Blast apparatus....		25.00	
Minor pieces of apparatus amount-			
ing to.....		159.99	582.99
Entomology and zoology—			
New museum case.....	\$	96.26	
Insect boxes and cork.....		21.94	
Bahama expedition collection....		200.00	
Collection of insects, mammal skins,			
Iowa birds' eggs, southern reptiles,			
and mounting, labeling and cata-			
logging permanent additions.....		324.08	
Laboratory apparatus and depart-			
ment fixtures.....		91.46	733.74

Botany—		
Hitchcock collection.....	\$ 100.00	
Mounting and labeling specimens.....	96.49	
Case and refrigerator.....	42.00	
Fungus atlas, sketches and photographs.....	47.95	286.44
Library—		
Books and periodical, about 1,200 volumes.....		2,021.13
Music—		
Piano.....	302.00	8,692.04
Total expenses.....		\$ 63,690.50
Less excess of receipts over expenditures—		
In horticultural department.....	\$ 569.14	
In dairy and agricultural chemistry.....	1.89	571.03
Net expenditures.....		\$ 63,119.47

The expenditures summarized give the following:

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1893.

1. Salaries as per general salary list.....	\$ 34,221.96	
2. Salaries charged departments.....	7,577.71	
3. General current expenses of the College.....	7,620.81	
4. Furniture.....	1,388.41	
5. Current expenses of departments.....	4,189.57	\$ 54,998.46
6. Additions to department collections and apparatus.....		8,692.04
Total expenses.....		\$ 63,690.50
Less receipts over expenditures in certain departments.....		
		571.03
Total net expenses.....		\$ 63,119.47

A similar analysis of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1894, shows that the income of the year from interest and Morrill funds will be devoted approximately to the following purposes:

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR 1894.

1. Salaries as per salary list given under "Officers of Instruction".....	\$ 35,750 00	
Salary of Prof. Smith for part of 1893.....	750.00	\$ 86,500.00
2. Salaries charged to departments.....		8,100.00
3. General current expenses of the College.....		6,855.00
4. Furniture.....		1,000.00
5. Current expenses of departments.....	5,366.50	\$ 57,821.50
6. Additions to department collections and apparatus.....		6,760.00
Total.....		\$ 64,581.5

The foregoing does not include the experiment station, a statement of whose expenditures for the government fiscal year ending July 1, 1893, is given in the treasurer's report. The assignments of that fund for the year ending in 1894 will appear under the heading "Experiment Station."

The appropriations from interest and Morrill fund for 1894, arranged according to departments, are in detail as follows:

FROM INTEREST AND MORRILL SUPPORT FUNDS.

For salaries—

Salary roll for 1894	\$	35,750.00	
Salary of Prof. Smith for part of the school year 1893		750.00	\$ 36,500.00

For department of agriculture—

Farm credit.....	650.00	
Permanent improvements.....	450.00	
Class illustration and contingent expenses.....	200.00	1,300.00

For creamery—

Creamery credit.....		1,000.00
The creamery was authorized to collect milk daily during the winter if the interest of the winter dairy school should require it, and the Board agreed to allow a claim against the interest fund for payment of extra expense in doing so, the claim to be as small as possible, and in no case to exceed for the winter of 1893-4 ...		
		300.00

For dairy—

Apparatus.....	\$	400.00	
Class illustration and contingent expenses.....		100.00	500.00

For department of horticulture—

Experimentation and current expenses.....			800.00
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For veterinary department—

House surgeon.....	\$	200.00	
Current expenses and apparatus.....		350.00	550.00

For department of mechanical engineering—

Assistant.....	\$	400.00	
Machinist.....		1,000.00	
Carpenter and helper.....		800.00	
Blacksmith.....		360.00	
Fireman-engineer.....		540.00	
Machinery, apparatus and current expenses.....		1,550.00	
Part of last year's balance.....		25.00	4,475.00

For civil engineering department —

Assistant.....	\$	300.00	
Stands and cases for drawing boards, new apparatus and current expenses.....		800.00	1,100.00

For department of physics and electrical engineering—		
Assistant.....\$	400.00	
Weather observer.....	50.00	
Laboratory supplies.....	180.00	
Power rental.....	100.00	
Standard apparatus, apparatus construction, and current expenses..	850.00	1,580.00
For mining engineering—		
Current expenses.....		75.00
For department of military science and physical culture.....		
		200.00
For department of chemistry—		
Assistants.....\$	750 00	
Current expenses and apparatus	500.00	1,250.00
For department of agricultural chemistry—		
Apparatus, chemicals and current expenses.....		100.00
For department of entomology and zoology—		
Assistant.....\$	800.00	
Expert to mount mammals.....	150.00	
Case for mineral collection, etc., museum matter (including material from World's Fair), microscopes, refitting microscopes, etc.....	350.00	
Current expenses.....	200.00	1,500.00
For department of botany—		
Assistant F. C. Stewart.....\$	300.00	
Current expenses, urgent equipment, bacteriological case and extending collection.....	300.00	600.00
For department of mathematics and secretary's office—		
Assistants and clerk hire.....		1,350.00
For department of domestic economy.....		
		300.00
For department of music—		
Miss Chambers for instruction of freshman class in sight singing, and taking charge of music at public exercises.....\$	400.00	
Instrumental music at public exercises made payable through the director of music ..	100.00	
Programs, notices and music for public entertainments.....	41.50	541.50
For Library—		
Librarian.....\$	500.00	
Assistant librarian.....	100.00	
Current expenses and general purchases to be divided among departments in same proportion as last year.....	2,000.00	
Books for botanical department.....	50.00	
Books for president's department.....	30.00	
Books for department of music.....	25.00	2,705.00

For public grounds		1,200.00	
For Sabbath services.....		425.00	
For public rooms--			
Furniture for music hall, agricultural hall and public rooms in main building, to be expended under the direction of the building committee\$	1,000.00		
Fund set aside to cover that part of the expense of heating, lighting and care of public rooms, not met by the income from student charges	1,500.00		
			2,500.00
For contingent expenses--			
Stenographer for president's office.	\$ 625.00		
Catalogues, printing, stationery and advertising.....	1,600 00		
Advertising dairy school.....	45.00		
Aurora advertising for 1893.....	50.00		
College papers for 1894, advertising Junior Annual, advertising for 1894, the Annual to contain nothing not approved by the president....	50.00		
Telephone service	60.00		
Ring bell for recitations.....	75.00		
Mail service.....	270 00		
Proctors.....	275.00		
Assistant to preceptress.....	75.00		
Address before College and trustees	50.00		
Dedication of agricultural hall. ...	40.00		
Mounting map and stationery for English literature department...	20.00		
Supplies and student assistant for department of English.....	75.00		
Clerks for treasurer's office.....\$	700.00		
Paid from steward's department.	600.00	100.00	
Ledger for treasurer's office	20.00		
Record book for secretary.....	20.00		
Annual fee Agricultural College association.....	10.00		
Fund for attending teachers' insti- tutes, farmers' institutes and associations (intended for presi- dent and professors authorized by the president to attend such meet- ings).....	70.00		
Emergency fund.....	150.00	3,730.00	
Total....		\$ 64,581.50	

The proceeds of the ordinary sales of the year were also appropriated to the departments. All appropriations were made subject to the provision that only so much thereof as may be necessary shall be expended.

It being found that the appropriations for 1894 fully equaled the estimated income, the secretary was directed to notify the heads of the different departments that the appropriations made will exhaust the income for the year, and that the Board desire the utmost possible economy in the expenditure of such appropriations.

It was ordered that not more than one-half of the appropriation to any department for the purchase of apparatus shall be expended before August 1, 1894, unless the approval of the board of audit is secured before the expenditure is made; the general policy of all expenditures to be determined upon consultation with the president of the College.

The College departments desiring to make exhibits at the State Fair in 1894 were asked to present to the Board at its May meeting detailed plans and estimates of the cost of such exhibits.

Professors and officers of the College were directed not to use any portion of the amount appropriated to their departments for current expenses and apparatus, in the purchase of furniture, without special authority from the Board of Trustees.

Departments were ordered to make monthly settlements with each other.

The appropriations of the year were divided between the interest and Morrill support fund, as follows:

Interest fund—

Salaries for 1894 as per salary list	\$	17,100.00
Salary of Prof. Smith for part of 1893.....		750.00
Apparatus, assistants and expenses of departments	28,081.50	\$ 45,931.50

Morrill fund—

Salaries for 1894 as per salary list.....		18,650.00
Total.	\$	64,581.50

It was made the duty of the standing committees of the Board, hereafter, to investigate the needs of the departments under their charge, consider and report upon appropriations recommended by the president and supervise their expenditure as they deem best. At the close of the year each committee shall examine the vouchers and accounts of the departments under its charge, inquire fully into the character and amount of expenditure of each and make such report thereon as shall give the Board full information concerning the financial management of the respective departments.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

A list of the officers of instruction for 1892, with their salaries is given on page 130 of the last biennial report. The list for 1893 was the same, except the following: Gen. J. R. Lincoln, having resigned as steward, to take effect December 1, 1892, was elected to the newly created chair of mining engineering, at a total salary as professor of military science and mining engineering of \$1,600 per annum and \$200 in lieu of a house, his increased salary to begin with the date of his resignation as steward; Miss Stephanie Marx, resigning as preceptress and professor of French and German, Miss Celia Ford was chosen to the vacancy at the same salary, \$1,200 per annum; the chair of assistant professor of agriculture, in charge of dairying, having been established, Henry C. Wallace, of the class of 1892, was elected to the position at a salary of \$1,500, and \$200 additional in lieu of a house, his salary to be divided equally between the interest and experiment station funds; \$850, of the salaries of Professors Budd, Osborn and Pammel, was transferred from Morrill to experiment station account; Professor Bissell, who had been acting as professor of mechanical engineering, was elected to that chair at the salary hitherto allowed; his former position, assistant professor, was filled by the election of W. H. Meeker, at a salary of \$1,400; the appointment, by the president, of A. Marston to the chair of civil engineering, left vacant by the resignation of Professor Church, was confirmed by the Board, his salary being fixed at \$1,600 and the use of the house vacated by General Lincoln; Mr. Hansen, the assistant in horticulture, was given the title, assistant professor; Professor Pammel, having moved to Ames, the house formerly occupied by him was assigned to Professor Patrick, whose salary for the year was fixed at \$1,600 and use of house; Professor Barrows was relieved of preaching, except occasional calls, when the president was unable to secure a supply.

In 1893 the following changes occurred: Dr. Fairchild, resigning to take effect at the end of the spring term, Dr. I. W. Smith, of Charles City, was elected to the vacancy at the usual professor's salary, \$300 of which was ordered charged to the College hospital fund. The resignation of Miss Thomas, librarian and professor of elocution, to take effect at the close of the school year of 1893, was accepted; elocution was given in charge of Miss Marie Chambers at an additional salary of \$500; Miss Flora Wilson was elected librarian to serve during the first half of 1894 at a salary of \$500 per annum; the salary of Dr. Beardshear was increased from \$3,500 to \$3,850; the portion of the salaries of Professors Budd, Osborn and Pammel, amounting to \$850, which the Board, at its meeting in December,

1892, had transferred from Morrill to experiment station account, was ordered charged again, after December 1, 1893, to the Morrill fund.

Noting these changes the salary list for 1894, will stand as follows, increase in salaries and new salaries to begin March 1, 1894; all salaries to be payable from funds as specified:

SALARIES FOR 1894.

NAME AND DEPARTMENT.	Interest fund.	Morrill fund.	Station fund.	Total.
W. M. Beardshear, A. M., LL. D.	\$ 3,850	.....	.....	\$ 3,850
President.				
Psychology and ethics.				
M. Stalker, M. Sc., V. S.		1,600	.....	1,600
Veterinary science.				
Station veterinarian.				
J. L. Budd, M. H.		1,700	800	2,000
Horticulture.				
Station horticulturist.				
E. W. Stanton, M. Sc.	600	1,600	.....	2,200
Mathematics and economic science, \$1,000.				
Secretary board of trustees, \$600.				
Gen. James Rush Lincoln	1,800	.....	.....	1,800
Military science and tactics.				
Mining engineering.				
Alfred A. Bennett, M. Sc.	800	800	.....	1,600
Chemistry.				
Herbert Osborn, M. Sc.		1,300	300	1,600
Zoology and entomology.				
Station entomologist.				
A. C. Barrows, A. M., D. D.	1,800	.....	.....	1,800
English literature and history.				
L. H. Pammel, B. Agr.		1,500	300	1,800
Botany.				
Station botanist.				
Mrs. Eliza Owens	800	.....	.....	800
Domestic economy.				
James Wilson		1,250	1,250	2,500
Agriculture.				
Director of experiment station.				
G. E. Patrick, M. Sc.		800	800	1,600
Agricultural chemistry.				
Station chemist.				
Miss Margaret Doolittle, A. B.	900	.....	.....	900
English, Latin and rhetoric.				
W. S. Franklin, M. Sc.		2,000	.....	2,000
Physics and electrical engineering.				
G. W. Bissell, M. E.		1,800	.....	1,800
Mechanical engineering.				
A. Marston, C. E.		1,600	.....	1,600
Civil engineering.				
Miss Celia Ford, A. B.	1,200	.....	.....	1,200
Preceptress.				
French and German.				
I. W. Smith, B. Sc., M. D.	1,500	.....	.....	1,500
Pathology, histology, therapeutics and comparative anatomy, \$1,500.				
College physician, \$300, paid from hospital fees charged students.				
D. A. Kent, B. Sc.		1,500	.....	1,500
Agriculture.				
C. F. Curtiss, B. S. A. ....		.....	1,700	1,700
Station assistant.				
W. B. Niles, D. V. M.		1,200	500	1,700
Veterinary science.				
W. H. Meeker, M. E.	1,400	.....	.....	1,400
Mechanical engineering.				
Marie L. Chambers	500	.....	.....	500
Elocution.				
N. E. Hansen, B. Sc.	400	.....	400	800
Horticulture.				
H. C. Wallace, B. Agr.	850	.....	850	1,700
Dairying.				
Herman Knapp, B. S. A.	700	.....	250	950
College treasurer and recorder, \$700.				
Station treasurer, \$250.				
Total.	\$ 17,100	\$ 18,650	\$ 6,650	\$ 42,400

It will be noticed that the salaries charged to the Morrill fund amount to \$18,650. These constitute the sole charges against that fund for 1894.

The following salaries are included in the appropriations to the departments, and are paid from interest fund:

Miss Marie Chambers, music.....	\$ 400.00
Miss Genevieve Westerman music.....	100.00
S. W. Beyer, geology and zoology.....	800.00
L. B. Spinney, engineering.....	800.00
Miss Minnie Roberts, mathematics.....	750.00
Miss Julia Wentch, mathematics, and secretary's office.....	600.00
F. C. Stewart, botany.....	300.00
Leo. Thurlimann, chemistry.....	500.00
Miss Emma Pammel, chemistry.....	125.00
S. R. Fitz, chemistry.....	125.00
Miss Elmira Wilson, civil engineering.....	300.00
T. Lennox, engineering.....	1,000 00
H. Nordstrom and helper, engineering.....	600 00
W. W. Clark, engineering.....	540.00
———— blacksmith, engineering.....	360 00
Miss Flora Wilson, library.....	500.00
———— library.....	100.00
C. M. Day, veterinary science.....	200.00
Total ..	\$ 8,100.00

Houses on the College grounds are occupied by Professors Bennett, Osborn, Wilson, Kent, Patrick, Marston and Stanton. Mrs. Owens is granted the use of that portion of South hall not occupied by the department of domestic economy.

The following order was adopted by the Board:

Any professor or assistant accepting or holding a position in this institution, shall continue his work through the College year unless his resignation is accepted by the Board. Resignations to take effect during the following year shall be presented to the Board through the president by January 1, of each year.

COLLEGE TREASURER.

Herman Knapp has served as College and Station treasurer and College recorder during the biennial period. Under the law he is elected annually. Prior to his election for 1893, he received a salary for the offices mentioned of \$950 per annum. As land and loan agent he received certain fees provided for in his contract. By mutual agreement, between himself and the Board, his salary as treasurer, recorder and agent for 1893, was fixed at \$1,250, and he was required to pay over to the College any excess of fees above the \$300 necessary to bring his salary up to that amount. He was re-elected

for 1894 upon the same conditions. He also receives \$150 from the book department as superintendent, and \$100 from the steward's department for taking charge of the steward's accounts, thus making his total salary \$1,500.

The Board settle with him directly as manager of the book department. As agent and treasurer an account is kept with him by the secretary. He is charged with and must account for all lands placed in his hands or funds intrusted to him for investment. As treasurer he is charged by the secretary with all money paid to him from any source and credited with all amounts paid out by him on bills ordered paid by the board of audit. His account is balanced and frequent settlements made. At each annual meeting of the Board a special committee, appointed for that purpose, examines the treasurer's vouchers and accounts. Trustees Secor and Dunbar in 1892, and Secor and Wood in 1893, performed this duty. They report the treasurer's accounts as correct and commend him for the neatness and accuracy of his books and the methodical manner in which the business of his office is conducted.

EXPERIMENT STATION.

The station is supported by an annual congressional appropriation of \$15,000, payable in quarterly installments. The salaries of the station staff are fixed by the Board of Trustees. The balance of the fund is appropriated to the station and divided among the different sections by the board of direction. The fund can legally be used only for experimentation, and has always been devoted strictly to that purpose. It is even then insufficient to meet the legitimate and pressing demands for experimental work. The disbursements for the College fiscal year just closed exceeded the income by \$1,327.13, thus reducing the working cash balance by that amount and leaving only \$474.68 with which to meet the bills of the remaining two months of the present quarter. To aid the station financially, and also as a matter of better policy, the Board arranged to transfer from the station to the farm, live stock valued at \$1,295. From cattle and hogs soon to be marketed the station will realize about \$1,200. Sale notes amounting to \$190 will also become available during the year. Practicing, however, the most rigid economy, the station will need to limit its plans and leave much important experimental work undone in order to bring its expenses within its income. The fund for the government fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, has been divided by the board of direction as follows:

DIVISION OF EXPERIMENT STATION FUND.

FOR GOVERNMENT FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

(1) Salaries of station staff, as already given under "Salaries of 1894".....		\$	6,650.00
(2) Salaries of assistants--			
F. C. Stewart, botany.....	\$	250.00	
F. A. Serrine, entomology.....		400.00	
W. H. Heileman, chemistry.....		400.00	1,050.00
(3) Bulletins—printing and distributing.....			2,000.00
(4) Appropriations to sections—			
Agriculture.....	\$	1,900.00	
Botany.....		320.00	
Entomology.....		400.00	
Chemistry.....		600.00	
Veterinary science.....		400.00	3,620.00
(5) General expenses—			
Heating of building and janitor service.....	\$	360 00	
Mail and express.....		100.00	
Expenses of directors' office, stationery and sup- plies.....		100.00	
Water for different sections.....		100.00	
Miscellaneous items.....		320.00	980.00
(6) Building fund—			
Payment toward erection of agricultural hall.....	\$	300.00	
Fitting up rooms for agricultural chemistry..		300.00	
Other repairs and improvements.....		100.00	700.00
Total.....		\$	15,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees in December, 1892, the committee on agriculture, Trustee Boardman, chairman, reported that they had made a careful examination of everything connected with the farm; amount of crops raised during the year, care and condition of stock, provision made for the shelter of the latter during the winter, and that they had found all in a satisfactory condition. The committee made a thorough investigation of the inventory of the department and checked up the items on the same with the exception of the farm machinery and farm tools.

This latter portion of the inventory, amounting to \$2,777.51, remained the same as at the beginning of Professor Wilson's management of the department. It contained a large number of articles of no use to the farm, and many that were absolutely worthless. Under the orders of the committee it was divided into two parts, one containing all articles of use, inventoried at their actual value, and the other the

balance of tools and machinery, listed without value. These latter the department was directed to sell at what they would bring. The first part, after revision, amounted to \$870.50. The other portion of the inventory, covering the horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and field crops and amounting to \$13,622.00, was deemed by the committee to be conservative and reasonable. It was ordered that each animal be listed by its herd name and number and that the complete inventory, as revised, be filed with the secretary of the Board.

At the annual meeting in November, 1893, the committee reported:

"We have examined the invoice of the farm for the present year and are satisfied that it is reasonable and just, and that a statement of the business of the department based upon it will be correct, and fair to all parties. The present farm committee has had supervision of the department for two years. The following statement will show the present financial condition of the farm and its profit or loss during that time:

DR.

Invoice of 1891 (invoice of tools not included).....	\$	9,462.64	
Appropriation for help 1892.....		600.00	
Appropriation for buying stock 1892....		1,700.00	
Experiment station for stock.....		1,295.00	
Credit for 1892 not repaid.....		1,800.00	
Credit for 1893 not repaid		1,182.89	
Total debits for two years.....	\$		16,040.53

CR.

Invoice of 1893.....	\$	17,142.67	
Deduct that part of the invoice of machinery not in invoice of 1891..	\$	870.50	
Cash and bills receivable from same source.....		106.00	976.50
Profit for two years.....			125.64
Totals.....	\$	16,166.17	\$ 16,166.17

This report shows that the profit of the farm after two years is \$125.64, to which should be added \$400.00, which was expended in permanent improvements and paid out of the general expense fund of the farm. This statement includes, on debtor side, all funds donated outright by the College to the farm during the two years. The actual debts of the farm at this time, are as follows:

Interest fund, credit of 1892, expended.....	\$	1,800.00
Experiment station for stock.....		1,295.00
Interest fund, credit of 1893 expended		1,182.89
Total.....	\$	4,277.89

This should be reduced by \$400.00, the amount expended during 1892 for permanent improvements and paid out of the general expense funds of the farm, which would make actual indebtedness of the farm \$3,877.89."

Upon the recommendation of the farm committee, it was ordered:

1. That the indebtedness of the farm to interest fund be reduced by \$400.00 for the reasons given in the committee's report.

2. That the bills receivable taken at the stock sale in October, amounting to \$869.00, with interest, be collected when due by the College treasurer and applied toward repaying the credit advanced by interest fund for 1892.

3. That an annual sale of surplus stock be established to take place during the month of September or October.

4. That the department make an itemized statement each year of such annual stock sale and file the same with the secretary, and deliver the notes to the treasurer and take his receipt for the same.

5. That the farm committee each year go over the inventory and examine each article or animal and approve the value of the same.

The claim of the College against the Chicago & Northwestern railroad for the killing of stock and damage by fire, amounting to \$1,195.00, was referred to Trustee McElroy and Professor Wilson as a committee, who were authorized to examine into the justice of the claim, employ counsel, and take all necessary legal steps to protect the interests of the College.

The College garden, which for two years had been under the charge of the farm department, was transferred to the experiment station.

CREAMERY.

The creamery building, including the cheese annex and dormitory rooms in the second story, sufficient to accommodate fifty students, cost, as was shown in the statement of expenditures given under State appropriations, the sum of \$13,869.71. The appropriations by the Board, from interest fund, for machinery and apparatus, amount to \$5,500.00. The commercial business of the two years has averaged about \$20,000.00. During 1892 the salary of Mr. Leighton, foreman of the creamery and instructor in dairying, was charged to interest fund. Since then it has been paid from the receipts of the department. It was advanced in May last from \$75.00 to \$100.00 per month.

The educational and experimental work of the creamery is set forth in the reports of the officers in charge. The financial results of the two years are shown by the report of the farm committee to be as follows:

CREAMERY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1892 AND 1893.

DR.

To interest fund credit used in 1892.....	\$	299.65	
To interest fund credit used in 1893		902.04	
		<hr/>	\$ 1,201.69

CR.

Inventory for 1893	\$	923.26	
Loss for two years		278.43	
		<hr/>	\$ 1,201.69

As a result of the two years' work it may be stated that the creamery has borrowed \$1,201.69 from interest fund, has resources on hand sufficient to pay all but \$278.43 of the amount, and has furnished to the educational part of the dairy, the services of Mr. Leighton without expense to interest fund during the year 1893.

It was directed:

1. That all new machinery needed and repairs of the machinery in use, be paid from the earnings of the creamery.
2. That the rent from the dormitory rooms in the creamery for summer and winter school, be set aside as a fund to maintain the creamery building in repair.

OTHER COLLEGE DEPARTMENTS.

The work done during the biennial period in the different College departments is given in the reports of the professors in charge.

The following new or revised rules applicable to all departments were adopted by the Board:

1. Immediately after the adjournment of the Board, and at any other time when requested, the secretary shall furnish each head of department, in writing, with the amounts appropriated for the use of such department, and no part of any appropriation for improvements, repairs, instruction, or any purpose whatever, shall be expended by the party having charge thereof, until he shall have secured from the secretary such written statement of the amount appropriated, and all conditions connected with its expenditure.

2. The head of each department shall keep a current and accurate memorandum of all appropriations to his department, and of all orders which he may issue against the same. No obligation shall be incurred in excess of such appropriation, and for such excess, and for any and all obligations not authorized by a recorded vote of the trustees, the head of the department contracting the same shall be held personally responsible.

3. All departments employing labor are required to keep a permanent and itemized book account of dates of all services, character of service, and hours employed each day, to be open on call to the inspection of the board of audit.

4. No head of a department or other officer or employe of the College shall erect or repair any College building unless legal provision shall have been made for the expense thereof, and authority for making the particular improvement shall have been obtained of the building committee in writing.

The mechanical department in making repairs for other departments may, when necessary for convenience and economy, use material which it has in stock, promptly billing the same at the end of each month against the proper repair account; but in case new material is purchased, it shall be charged directly to the State appropriation.

The farm and the mechanical departments are authorized to employ their regular workmen, who are paid by the month, in making authorized building improvements, but in such case a full, itemized statement of the work thus performed by each workman shall be embodied in, or attached to, the monthly work report of the department, which report shall be accompanied with itemized bills against the proper State appropriations, on account of which the work has been performed. Except as herein provided, no person employing labor or purchasing material in connection with any building shall charge the cost of the same to any department account. All items appearing upon any bill against the College for material which might be used in any way in the erection, repair, or improvement of any building, shall be fully explained upon said bill by the officer making such purchase. Each officer, with the exception herein specified, shall certify that no portion of said material is to be used in connection with any building or buildings.

5. The heads of all departments shall certify to the treasurer on or before the first day of each month all charges against students or patrons which have not already been reported. The accounts against students shall be collected by the treasurer. All accounts against patrons shall be collected by the treasurer, who shall certify all such payments back to the officer from whom the charge or account came.

6. All moneys collected by College departments shall be promptly paid over to the College treasurer not later than the 6th of the following month.

The following action taken by the Board relates to particular departments:

1. The building formerly occupied by the experiment station was assigned to the department of music. It was considered that such

use of this building by the College would be compensated to the experiment station by its occupancy of rooms in agricultural hall.

2. The use of the upper floor of the barn east of south hall was assigned to the domestic economy department, and the lower floor of the barn, with the lot, to the department of public grounds.

3. Under the direction of the Board, the department of civil engineering has prepared a map of the College campus, giving location of buildings, driveways, sewers, drains and water pipes; also plans of the main building and boarding cottages, showing wiring and piping systems. The department has now in preparation a map of the farm, locating buildings, fields, and tile drains.

4. The department of agricultural chemistry is authorized to do commercial work, and to employ additional help provided such additional help be paid from the funds received for the commercial work. The professor in charge of the department is required to itemize the cost of chemicals, gas, etc., belonging to College or station, used in doing work for each outside party, as soon as the work is done, file the same with the treasurer, and at the end of the College year settle for all material used. He is ordered to make at the close of each College year an itemized statement of the work of this kind done in his department and the amount charged for the same. The professor is also allowed to supervise the chemical work of the geological survey, and receive such compensation as he may be able to get therefrom, furnishing the treasurer with such bills for collection against the geological survey as will pay for gas, water, chemicals, etc., used.

5. The president is authorized to make such arrangements as he may deem advisable for the occasional opening of the library during the winter vacation, providing the same can be done without any additional expense to the College.

THE COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The College hospital is supported by a fee of \$1.25 per term paid by each student rooming in the College dormitories. Students not boarding on the College grounds are entitled to the privileges of the hospital upon the payment at the beginning of each term of the same fee, but it is understood that visits are not to be made to their boarding houses. For the fee stated students are furnished all needed medical attendance, medicine and nursing, except in chronic cases not originating during College residence. The president and the College physician are authorized to make extra expenditures from the hospital when necessary to provide for the sick during emergencies or epidemics. Owing to the opening of the hospital for students of the

winter school of 1892-3, and the serious illness of one of their number, the expenditures of the biennial period have exceeded its income and led to a present indebtedness of something over \$20. This will be paid from the hospital revenues of next year. The Board ordered that hereafter no hospital fee be charged students of the winter school and that the hospital be not opened for such students except at their expense. It is expected that hereafter the receipts from the students will be fully sufficient to meet the cost of maintenance. The hospital has hitherto occupied only the second story of the sanitary building. The veterinary department has now moved to its new home in agricultural hall, and the Board asks the legislature for an appropriation of \$700 for remodeling the lower floor for hospital purposes. It is hoped in this connection to make many needed improvements, including the establishment of a detached diet kitchen.

The hospital is under the direct control of the College physician, Dr. I. W. Smith, who receives \$300 per annum for his medical services.

THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

This is not strictly one of the College departments, as it receives no support in any way from College funds. Its expenses are paid entirely from its receipts. The Board of Trustees manage it, however, in trust for the students. During 1892 it was under the charge of Gen. J. R. Lincoln, who received for his services \$1,000 and board during the school year. General Lincoln having been elected to the chair of mining engineering, resigned his position of steward, to take effect December 1, 1892. Trustees Wood and Sells, the committee appointed by the Board to make settlement with him, reported that they had examined his books, found them neatly and correctly kept, and that there was in his hands to the credit of the different divisions of the steward's fund a cash balance of \$1,322.12. The work up to this time included in the steward's department, was now divided into the boarding department proper and the department of fires, lights and incidentals. In the division of the balance on hand it was found that \$995.68 belonged to the former and \$326.44 to the latter account. The newly established department of fires, lights and incidentals is treated under that head further on in this report. The boarding department, as limited by the new arrangement, was placed under the charge of C. V. Anderson, who was allowed for the services of himself and wife a salary of \$1,200 and board.

An entirely new plan was adopted for the collection and disbursement of the funds of the department and the keeping of its accounts. Hitherto this work had been done by the steward. It was now placed largely in the hands of the treasurer, as shown by the following orders of the Board:

1. After December 1, 1892, the students and other patrons of the boarding department shall settle directly with the treasurer upon certified itemized statements of the steward, which shall include all charges against him. This statement shall be rendered to the treasurer on or before the fifth day of each month, as to students, and on or before the first day as to other patrons, including departments.

2. The steward shall keep all accounts of his department; shall render to students on or before the second day of each month, an itemized bill, and the student or patron shall settle with the treasurer on the Saturday following, the fifth day of the month.

3. The treasurer shall receipt to the student or patron, and promptly certify the payment to the steward. The steward shall also certify to the board of audit on the first day of each month a pay roll for all help in his department, which, when properly audited, shall be paid by the treasurer upon the written order of the steward. The steward shall require bills in duplicate for all purchases, one of which shall be kept on file in his office, and the other he shall file with the auditing committee for audit.

4. The accounts of the boarding department in the treasurer's office shall be kept in a set of books distinct and separate from the present books of the treasurer, and all the expenses of keeping said accounts shall be paid from the income of said department.

The steward's committee finding that the cooking apparatus and other kitchen equipment, needed to be largely increased in order that the department might be run with economy, asked and were given authority to make such purchases as they and the steward might deem necessary. An improved twelve foot range with appropriate cooking conveniences, dish washer of large capacity, and a numerous list of other utensils and appliances required for the thorough equipment of the department were bought and paid for from the steward's funds.

At the close of the year the steward's committee reported the following as the receipts and disbursements of the department:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 1, 1892.....	\$	995.68
Cash received from students and others during the year.....		29,479.55
Total.....	\$	30,475.23

EXPENDITURES.

Purchases of utensils and provisions and other expenses paid during the year.....	\$	30,474.56
Cash on hand November 8, 1893.....		.67
Total.....	\$	30,475.23
	\$	30,475.23

ASSETS.

Amounts due the department including invoice sold		
E. R. Benton...	\$	521.12
Provisions on hand....		155.46
Total.....	\$	686.58

Of this sum it was deemed that \$425 was practically available for the payment of outstanding bills.

The committee found the liabilities of the department to be as follows:

Outstanding bills.....	\$	1,047 64
Salary of steward during vacation, to February 1, 1894.....		273.34
Total.....	\$	1,320 98
Deduct amount estimated as now available for payment of bills.....		425.00
Balance.....	\$	895.98

In arranging to meet this balance the Board ordered that \$600.00 should be temporarily borrowed from room rent deposit account, and the remainder from the diploma fund, received from graduates, of which there is now on hand about \$700.00.

The want of sufficient funds to meet the bills without borrowing from other accounts, is explained by the steward, as follows:

1. The purchase of additional equipment amounting to about \$1,000.00. This is, of course, on hand, and can legitimately be charged to the account of the new year and credited to that of 1893.

2. The week's absence of students at the World's Fair cost the department \$500.00. The receipts fell off \$800.00, while the expenses of help were not diminished.

3. The charges for the winter school of 1892-3 were so low as to entail a loss upon the department of nearly \$500.00.

To avoid further danger of loss from this last source the committee entered into a contract with E. R. Benton, to operate the College boarding department during the present winter school, without cost to the department. He is permitted to charge \$3.00 per week.

Upon the recommendation of the steward's committee it was ordered by the Board:

1. That Steward Anderson and wife be re-employed for the ensuing year; salary to be \$1,200, \$200 of which shall be contingent upon the steward's department being so administered that it shall close the business of the College year out of debt. Mr. Anderson accepts this proposition.

2. That the rate of board be uniformly \$2.25 per week for all students.

3. That the chairman of the steward's committee make monthly examination of books and condition of this department; that he supervise general purchases, and that no extraordinary purchase be made without his permission.

4. That the experiment station, now in charge of the vegetable garden, be instructed to provide all vegetables desired by the steward's department at the lowest wholesale prices in this region.

Arrangements were also made for the steward to procure his supply of table butter from the College creamery, provided the price is reasonable, and his fruit, during the fruit season, from the horticultural department, on the same conditions.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRES, LIGHTS AND INCIDENTALS.

This was established as a separate department December 1, 1892. The work included in it was assigned as follows:

1. The professor of mechanical engineering was given charge of the heating system of all buildings heated by steam, the water supply and plumbing.

2. The electric lighting system was placed under the charge of the professor of electrical engineering, including dynamos and circuit; the mechanical engineering department to furnish and have exclusive control of the power therefor.

3. It was made the duty of the steward to supervise the cleaning of the College building, dormitories and boarding cottages, to provide for the care of water closets, inspect the rooms of students and require that each one be kept in a neat and orderly condition, and see that the halls are swept each day and kept clear of all dirt or rubbish of any kind.

4. The president was authorized to place the various other buildings in charge of the heads of departments subject to his direction or, where he may deem it expedient, parts of buildings in charge of other suitable persons. He shall appoint janitors and other employes about the various buildings upon the recommendation of the heads of the departments or other persons to whom he may have entrusted the care of said buildings. The president was given direct supervision of the care of the chapel and the grounds immediately surrounding the buildings.

Having thus provided the machinery for the control in a practical and economical manner of the heating, lighting and care of the dormitories and public buildings, the Board directed that the charge against students rooming in the main building and creamery, for fires, lights and incidentals, be fixed at eighty-five cents per week; against students rooming in the boarding cottages at seventy cents per week;

and that students outside of College buildings be charged a janitor's fee of \$5.00 per term, to the end that the income thus derived might more fully cover this class of expenses and leave the resources of the College free to meet the growing demands in the lines of instruction and apparatus, arising out of the increased College attendance.

The financial results for the year under the new system of management, though in many respects satisfactory, show that it is still necessary to devote to the maintenance of the public rooms some \$1,250.00 annually of the College support fund. It is hoped that during the coming year new economies may be introduced and this amount lessened. To this end an analysis of the account was ordered and is here given. It shows the sources of income and the different lines of expense:

ANALYSIS OF FIRES, LIGHTS AND INCIDENTALS ACCOUNT FOR 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance Dec. 1, 1892, including bus department credit.....		\$	325.44
Old accounts afterward collected—			
Personal accounts as per treasurer's balance sheet..\$	11.16		
Creamery, balance due	75.00		
Experiment station, balance due.....	25.00		
Main building, balance due	40.39		
Mechanical department, balance due	16.75		
Morrill hall, balance due.....	116.00		284.30
Old material sold—			
Lead and sash.....			26.00
		\$	636.74
Deduct: Old bills paid—			
Creamery, for coal and water....\$	135.00		
Freight.....	12.18		
Total.....\$	147.18		
Bills for boarding department improvements, ordered charged to bus department balance—			
Dish washer.....	300.25		
Tables	27.18		
Desk.....	17.00		491.61
Balance available to meet expenses of department.		\$	145.13
Income from students and others rooming in college building, rate 85 cents per week..			9,025.83

Janitor fee paid by students rooming outside of college buildings, \$5.00 per term--

Spring term.....	\$	288.50	
Fall term.....		411.00	
Total.....	\$	699.50	
Less amount refunded.....		57.25	642.25
Total income of department.....			9,813.21
Amount paid by College for heating and lighting public rooms for 1893.....			1,250.00
Total.....	\$		11,063.21

EXPENDITURES

For main building, engineering hall, Morrill hall, agricultural hall, chemical and physical laboratory, dormitory rooms in creamery building, and water supply station:

Coal—

673.02 tons at \$2.25 at Boone.....	\$	1,514.30	
474 38 tons at \$2.00 at Boone.....		948.76	
23.40 tons at \$3.30 at Collage.....		77.18	
137.20 tons at \$3.75 at Ames, mostly Squaw creek coal.....		514.51	
Freight.....		710.33	
Hauling.....		308.27	\$ 4,073 35

Heating boarding cottages—

Wood at \$3.75 and \$4.00 per cord.....	\$	403.37	
Sawing wood.....		56.62	
Coal at \$2.92 and \$3 17 delivered.....		68.85	528.84

Labor—

Fireman at main building, rate \$53.00 per month for day and evening work; total paid	\$	487.96	
Deduct amount received for work done for other departments.....		155.35	312.61
W. H. Tripp, engineer at electric light station, also employed in plumbing and keeping in order the steam heating and water supply plants, rate \$84 00 per month for day and evening work; total paid		754.69	
Deduct amount received for work done for other departments.....		207.50	547.19
John Johnson, pumping and firing electric light boiler, rate \$54.00 per month for day and evening work, including Sundays; total paid.....		521.42	
Deduct amount received for work done for other departments.....		6.80	514.62
Fireman at creamery, rate 15 cents per hour.....			234.38

Firing for heating engineering hall and chemical and physical laboratory, rate 20 cents per hour.		146.92
Electrician, keeping in order electric light line, rate 15 to 25 cents per hour.....		117.53
Work on repair and improvement of plumbing, steam heating, water-works and electric light power plants, rate 15 to 20 cents per hour. . . .		293.37
Janitor service—		
Main building—		
Cleaning building before opening of College.....	\$	165.39
J. D. Quick, janitor, 8 months, 22 days, at \$40.00 per month..		350.09
Charles Lyons, cleaning around building, assisting janitor, running delivery wagon, etc.—		
Two months, 4 days, at \$35.00 per month.....	\$	75.00
Six months, 11 days, at \$40.00 per month.....		254.66
Boy, 3 months, 1 day, doing chores and running delivery wagon.....;		32.50
	\$	362.16
Deduct receipts from College railway for running delivery wagon (\$74.00), over and above cost of keeping horse and repairing harness and wagon (\$48.86)....	25.14	337.02
Students taking care of recitation rooms; rate, 10 to 12 cents per hour....	\$	43.63
Students in charge of bath rooms.		44.41
		940.54
Cottages and creamery--		
Cleaning building before opening of College.....	\$	36.96
E. Williams, janitor, 8 months, 23 days, at \$40.00 per month.....		351.42
		388.38
Engineering hall—		
D. Ives, janitor; rate, \$45.00 per month.....		345.51
Chemical and physical laboratory—		
John Baughman, janitor		301.00
Thirty-five dollars per month of his wages charged to this account.		
Morrill hall—		
T. Crites, janitor and fireman		462.54
Rate, spring term, \$45.00 per month.		
Rate, fall term, \$40.00 per month.		

Agricultural hall—		
D. B. Stanton, janitor; rate, \$45.00 per month....		36.33
Supplies—		
Electric light supplies, including lamps, drop cords, etc.....	\$ 346.56	
Pipe fittings, plumbing goods, etc.....	57.08	
Engine oil, waste, freight, express, telegrams, janitor supplies for engineering hall, etc.....	69.63	
Kerosene oil for main building and cottages.....	61.44	
Janitor supplies, including lamps, candles, brooms, etc.....	133.96	
		668.67
General office expenses -		
Salary, Herman Knapp.....	\$ 92.74	
Clerk hire.....	15.00	
Coal.....	11.10	
Stationery, including books, blanks, collection cards, etc.....	122.50	
		241.34
Distributing the mail to ladies' rooms.....		13.50
Office building—		
Anthracite coal at \$9.50 and \$9.75 per ton....	\$ 160.86	
Wood for guest room.....	19.00	
Three stoves including setting up.....	119.60	
Lamps and oil.....	31.50	
Janitor.....	188.88	
Supplies, repairing furniture, etc.....	44.95	
		564.79
North hall—		
Anthracite coal.....	\$ 84.98	
Wood, including cutting.....	140.90	
Janitor.....	216.48	
Supplies.....	12.25	
	\$ 454.61	
Total.....	\$ 11,186.02	
Less amount received from other departments for pumping water.....		254.49
Total net expenses of the department.....	\$ 10,931.53	
Balance cash on hand.....		131.68
Total.....	\$ 11,063.21	
The following bills are unpaid:		
Freight on fuel.....	\$ 70.64	
Pay roll.....	90.84	
Total.....	\$ 161.48	
The inventory shows assets as follows:		
Accounts due.....	\$ 37.49	
Wood.....	212.50	
Coal.....	13.50	
Total.....	\$ 263.49	

Collections and disbursements in this department are made by the College treasurer after the same general plan as in the other College departments. The steward reports to him all charges against students.

AMES AND COLLEGE RAILWAY.

The contract with the Ames and College Railway, expiring January 1, 1893, it was by mutual consent of the parties thereto, extended to July 1, of that year. A contract to terminate July 1, 1895, was then entered into of which the following is a copy:

It is agreed by and between the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm and the Ames and College Railway Co., that the Company shall receive from the post office at Ames the United States mail for the College and all the departments and the general mail usually received at the College, and deliver the same to the experimental station, post office building, and the treasurer's office, and that said company shall receive the express and packages for the office of the president, secretary and treasurer of the College, experiment station and book department, and deliver the same to said places as follows:

(1) On the first train in the morning after the post office at Ames has distributed the mail. (2) On the first train after the mail received on the noon train has been distributed. (3) On the first train after the evening mail has been distributed at the Ames post office. (4) On the noon train Sundays.

In consideration of the performance of such services the Iowa State Agricultural College shall pay the sum of \$270 per year; the experiment station the sum of \$100 per year; the book department the sum of \$90 per year. Payment for such services shall be monthly upon filing the proper bills therefor after the same shall have been properly audited. It is further agreed that the year for the delivery for the book department shall be during the school year, beginning the Monday before each term and closing on the last day of the second term, and shall not include the vacations, and the monthly payments shall be so divided that the sum of \$90 shall be paid in equal parts during the months school is in session. The packages carried under this contract shall not be deemed to include packages of goods purchased of retail merchants of Ames for private use, nor heavy freight and merchandise for the departments. It is further agreed that during the winter vacation there shall be but two deliveries of mail each week day and one on Sunday. This contract shall begin and be in force from the first day of July, 1893, and terminate on July 1, 1895.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM,

By JOHN H. WOOD,

Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

AMES AND COLLEGE RAILWAY,

By J. L. STEVENS,

President.

MATTERS RELATING TO STUDENTS.

The Board at its meeting in June, 1892, made obligatory orations in the junior and senior years a feature of all the College courses. At the same meeting the course in mining engineering, recommended

by the president and faculty, was adopted. The catalogue for 1893-4, as prepared by the faculty, was adopted by the Board at its meeting in July, 1893, with the exception of the proposed omission of French from the civil engineering course, which was not approved.

The charges against students were fixed as follows:

Table board, per week	\$2.25
Fires, lights and incidentals, main building and creamery, per week ..	.85
Fires, lights, and incidentals in cottages, per week .....	.70
Room rent, per term	\$2.00 to 3.00
Hospital fee, per term	1.25

The entire cost to a student entering College, of board, fires, lights, laundry, books and incidentals for the school year of thirty-three weeks will be from \$140 to \$150, according to the course of study chosen. The expense to students of the higher classes will be somewhat in excess of these amounts, owing to laboratory fees and the greater cost of the books used.

During the past year student bath rooms have been established for which there is no extra charge. They are managed by a board of direction, composed of a professor of the College and a student from each of the four classes, all of whom are appointed by the president. The rules and regulations governing the use of these rooms, adopted by the directing board, have been approved by the Board of Trustees and ordered continued in force. The plan of these bath rooms, in its conception and execution, has proven eminently successful.

The Board, in September, 1892, assigned to the student athletic association a strip of ground northwest of the main building and north of the motor railroad for athletic purposes, and at the annual meeting that year appropriated \$200, from interest fund, for its improvement. The president was authorized in the spring of 1893 to use such portion of the public grounds appropriation for the further improvement of these grounds as the condition of that appropriation would warrant.

The College recorder was directed to keep up the student and alumni statistical records and charge the expense to the diploma account.

It was ordered by the Board that all deposits required of students by the College, or any of its departments, should be made with the treasurer.

Trustees McElroy and Shaw were appointed a committee on wages paid students by the College with instructions to report to the Board at its meeting in January, 1894.

The following is the number of students graduating in the different College courses during the biennial period:

	1892.	1893.
In the course in agriculture.....	4	3
In the course in sciences related to industries... ..	16	20
In the course in mechanical engineering.....	3	5
In the course in civil engineering.. ..	10	5
In the course in electrical engineering.....	3	5
In the ladies' course.....	11	10
In the course in veterinary science.....	10	9
Totals.....	57	57

Misses Hudson, Parkhill and Starr graduated in both the scientific and the ladies' courses, but in the above they are included only in the first mentioned.

Appropriate degrees were conferred upon these graduates. The degree of Master of Science (M. Sc.) was conferred on Joseph Chamberlain, Edward Eaton, H. A. Gossard, S. A. Beach, Leo Thurlimann, F. A. Sirrine and Mary Nichols. L. B. Spinney, a graduate in mechanical engineering in the class of 1892, received the degree of B. Sc. in electrical engineering.

E. W. STANTON, *Secretary.*

Calendar For 1894.

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REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
LOCATED AT
AMES.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

REPORT.

To the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your joint committee appointed to visit the Agricultural College at Ames, ask leave to report that they have attended to the duties assigned them and submit the following:

First. Your committee find that the appropriations made to said institution by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, have been expended as economically as could be expected and for the objects named in the act appropriating the same.

Second. Your committee find no indebtedness contracted in excess of said appropriations.

Third. Your committee find that the money appropriated, seems to have been applied strictly for the purposes named in the act appropriating the same.

Fourth. That the law relating to drawing money from the State treasury has been complied with, and no money has been drawn until needed for payment, and in a case of overdraft of a small amount, the same was returned to the State treasury as required by law.

Fifth. Your committee find that the Board of Trustees have allowed the following salaries to instructors for the year beginning March 1, 1894, which is slightly in excess of amounts paid in 1893.

W. M. Beardshear, President.....	\$ 3,850.00
M. Stalker, Veterinary Science.....	1,600.00
J. L. Budd, Horticulture.....	2,000.00
E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Secretary of Board.....	2,200.00
J. B. Lincoln, Military Science.....	1,800.00
A. A. Bennett, Chemistry.....	1,600.00
Herbert Osborn, Zoology and Entomology ...	1,600.00
A. C. Barrows, English Literature and History.....	1,800.00
L. H. Pammel, Botany	1,800.00
Mrs. Eliza Owens, Domestic Economy.....	800.00
James Wilson, Agriculture and Director Experimental Station.....	2,500.00
G. E. Patrick, Agricultural Chemistry.....	1,600.00
Miss Margaret Dolittle, Languages	900.00
W. S. Franklin, Physics	2,000.00
G. W. Bissell, Mechanical Engineering ...	1,800.00
A. Marston, Civil Engineering.....	1,600.00
Miss Celia Ford, Preceptress and Languages.....	1,200.00
I. W. Smith, Pathology.....	1,800.00
D. A. Kent, Agriculture.....	1,500.00

C. F. Curtis, Station Assistant.....	\$ 1,700.00
W. B. Niles, Veterinary Science.....	1,700.00
W. H. Meeker, Mechanical Engineering	1,400.00
Marie L. Chambers, Elocution	900.00
N. E. Hansen, Horticulture.....	800.00
H. E. Wallace, Dairying.....	1,700.00
Herman Knapp, Treasurer and Recorder.....	1,500.00
Miss Genevieve Westerman, Music.....	100.00
S. W. Beyer, Geology and Zoology.....	800.00
L. B. Spinney, Engineering	800.00
Miss Minnie Roberts, Mathematics.....	750.00
Miss Julia Wentch, Mathematics.....	600.00
T. C. Stewart, Botany.....	550.00
Leo Thurlimann, Chemistry.....	500.00
Miss Emma Pammel, Chemistry.....	125.00
S. R. Fitz, Chemist.....	125.00
Miss Elmina Wilson, Civil Engineering.....	300.00
T. Lenox, Civil Engineering.....	1,000.00
H. Nordstrom, Civil Engineering.....	600.00
W. W. Clark, Civil Engineering.....	540.00
W. W. Clark, Blacksmithing.....	360.00
Miss Flora Wilson, Library	500.00
..... Library Assistant.....	100.00
C. W. Day, Veterinary Science.....	200.00
F. A. Sissim, Entomology.....	400.00
W. H. Heileman, Chemistry.....	400.00

Your committee also find that Professors Bennett, Osborn, Wilson, Kent, Patrick, Marston and Stanton are allowed to occupy dwellings upon the college grounds, which adds \$200.00 each to their salaries as listed above.

Miss Genevieve Westerman, teacher of music, is allowed tuition fees in addition to her salary.

Your committee also find that there has been a large number of employes engaged at different times in work on the farm, garden, in creamery, in steward's and janitor's service, and as clerks, who have been paid about the ordinary wages for such service.

Your committee is unable to report the names of employes, and character of such service in detail, without having audited secretary's accounts, which was considered unnecessary, even had there been time. For detailed statement of such expenditures, see fifteenth biennial report of the trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College.

Your committee also find that the farm, horticultural, creamery and steward's departments are nearly self-sustaining, except as to cost of instruction and permanent improvements.

Sixth. Your committee respectfully refer the Honorable Assembly to the fifteenth biennial report of the Board of Trustees for a list of the College for further appropriations. Your committee are of the opinion that the dormitories for the accommodation of students are in urgent need of repairs, and that for the best interests of the school and pupils, the lady students attending should be provided with a separate dormitory, not be compelled to room as now in the main College building. The Board of Trustees submit a plan for a building for ladies dormitory

to accommodate two hundred students, parlors, rooms for instruction in domestic economy, dining room and kitchen service for all students, which is very complete in its arrangements and estimate its cost at seventy-five thousand dollars.

If the school is to be materially increased as to attendance, some additional accommodations are urgently needed. With an increase of buildings an increased water supply becomes absolutely necessary. The present supply barely meets present needs, and would be entirely inadequate in case of fire. The Board compute that at a cost of about twenty-two thousand dollars (\$22,000) they could provide a supply sufficient for all demands that could be made upon it.

Your committee is of the opinion that one of the first needs of the Agricultural College is an adequate water supply for fire protection for the buildings already there, before any additional buildings are constructed, and that in order to furnish said water supply economically, it is advisable to have a perfect system of water supply established that will be sufficient for some years to come.

Your committee is satisfied that the present annual appropriation of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) is insufficient to keep the building in good and proper repair, and that the same must be increased by a considerable amount.

The Board of Trustees, realizing the importance of the dairy interests in our State, and the great need of experimental work in that direction and the necessity of increased instruction in the handling of milk and the production of butter and cheese, have devoted all the means at their disposal to building and properly equipping a creamery plant which is doing a large business in manufacturing butter and cheese and making it pay its way, except cost of instruction, while it is annually fitting a large force of young men to take positions in creamery work at good wages for themselves and with profit to the State in the increased interest developed in the industry.

The professor in dairying urges an appropriation to enlarge the working room, to enable him to add to the creamery work instructions in farm dairying. Your committee believe that such instruction should be added to this important department.

A part of the buildings only are lighted by electricity. To light all will require an increased plant equal to that in present use, and the trustees ask an appropriation of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) therefor.

A part of the buildings are warmed by stoves. The trustees desire to extend and enlarge the steam heating arrangements, and desire five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) for such improvement. We call the attention of the General Assembly to these needs without making any recommendations thereon.

The trustees ask nine thousand dollars (\$9,000.00) to build and equip a forge shop and foundry. Your committee is of opinion that some additional facilities are necessary for the proper instruction and training in mechanical engineering.

The appropriations asked for by the officers of the institution are based upon a broad and comprehensive plan for the full development of the conduct and instruction of the institution in the future, and looks to a complete system of thorough instruction in all the branches of mechanical, scientific and agricultural knowledge.

The attendance of pupils at the college has largely increased in the last biennial period, and might, with increased facilities for boarding and rooming students, be largely increased still without materially increasing the expense of instruction.

Seventh. In regard to purchase of supplies for the institution, building new buildings, etc., your committee find that in most instances requiring large expenditures, the trustees have advertised for and let contracts under competitive bidding.

In the smaller expenditures they have sometimes asked for bids and let the contracts under the same, and in other instances when in their opinion they could do better for the institution, they have hired day labor, or let the jobs by private contract, for the doing of the work.

Your committee believe that the officers of the institution are thoroughly interested in the success and progress of the college work, and are striving to build up an institution which shall be a pride and honor to the State; an institution differing from all other of the State institutions, in that it proposes to educate the brain to plan, and the hand to execute with skill, the various mechanical, scientific and agricultural processes, which tend to make strong men and earnest women, who will carry into their future work that intelligence, skill and ability to develop the resources of the farm, the mine and the workshop, which shall give Iowa a proud position in the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

L. M. KILBURN,

Committee on behalf of the Senate.

W. B. MARTIN,

CHAS. I. BARKER,

Committee on behalf of the House.



FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home

AND

HOME FOR INDIGENT CHILDREN.

JUNE 30, 1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa.

The Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children, submit this their report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893:

Since making our last report, Mrs. S. L. T. Hutchinson was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and Mrs. M. J. Ketcham was elected to fill the the vacancy for the unexpired term.

A change in the management also took place by the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bowman, who held the positions of superintendent and matron.

Their resignations were accepted on August 1, 1893, and Dr. W. E. Whitney was appointed to the position of superintendent, and Mrs. E. S. Free was given the place of matron. There have been very few changes in our force of employes during the past two years, and it is a pleasure to this board to speak in high praise of the work being done and the loyalty and interest manifested by our employes in all the different departments. In commenting on the result of the work of the past two years, there has been little to note different from other years. Applications for the admission of children have been greater, but an effort has been made to discourage sending children to us who are arriving at an age when they could care for themselves. This effort has resulted in making the average age of the children much less than in past years.

The health of the children has been excellent, and had it not been for hereditary troubles and the puny condition of some of the children sent us, our hospital would have been closed quite a part of the time. We have had no epidemic or contagious diseases the past two years.

We wish to especially notice the good care taken of the State property, which has now a value of upwards of \$150,000.00. The small acreage of land owned by the State has been farmed to good advan-

tage, and has been made to produce large quantities of small fruit and vegetables, which otherwise would have been purchased at considerable cost.

THE HOSPITAL.

We regret to say that since our last report we have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. W. F. Peck, the medical officer of the Home. This distinguished surgeon was of incalculable value to the Home, from his skill in the practice of his profession and in his wide knowledge of sanitary science. We feel that we speak in the highest terms of the present surgeon, Dr. Allen, when we say that he is a worthy successor to Dr. Peck. Under Dr. Allen's care the Home has been remarkably free from disease. We have had no epidemics, and no contagious or contaminating diseases have been allowed to gain a foothold. This indicates great care in the medical officer, when we consider that children are frequently admitted who are filled with congenital or acquired disease. Constant watchfulness is practiced to keep all diseased children from the healthy ones. The hospital is first class in all its appointments, and is in charge of a trained nurse who receives her orders direct from the physician.

MANAGEMENT OF THE HOME.

The board of trustees have not deemed it necessary to make any changes in the method of conducting the Home, as the results have been uniformly satisfactory. These good results have been so marked that we have watched with concern the agitation of the question of the legislature adopting measures arbitrarily placing the children in homes, without considering the wishes of the parents or guardians. The enactment of such a measure will revolutionize the workings of the institution, and this question, to our minds, is one of serious moment and requires the most careful consideration. The present laws governing the institution provides that permission must be granted by parents or guardians before the board can place the inmates of the Home out in the homes of private persons. The trustees have studied this matter diligently and considered it in all its phases, keeping in view the best interests of the State, the welfare of the children and the wishes of the parents or guardians. Any law that will take children from the custody of parents or guardians is of doubtful propriety, if not absolutely wrong. Such a law would treat poverty as though it were a crime, by depriving parents of the control of their children as a penalty, and is out of harmony with the generous spirit which has always been manifested by the people of Iowa towards our institution.

Under the present system, about 115 children are admitted into the Home annually by the full consent of parents or guardians.

Indigent children are admitted on petition of the supervisors of counties and by order of the court, without cost for their committal.

About the same number are placed in good homes. Our average attendance is about 400 and as admissions and dismissals number about 115 annually, the average time spent by children at the Home would be less than three and a half years, which is none too long to prepare and make acceptable children for a class of homes where they would be reared in a way to become good citizens. Many of the parents watch the treatment of these children with anxious care, and we deem it unnecessarily inhuman to deprive these parents of the natural right to have some control over the welfare of their children. The humane feature of the question should be constantly kept in view, and the inherent rights and feelings of the parents and children should not be disregarded by the State. To model this benevolent institution after the penal plan, would be an innovation which no State can well afford to make.

CARE OF THE CHILDREN.

It has been the aim of the management to practice economy in every detail, but to furnish the children with an abundance of good, clean, wholesome, and nourishing food, as we believe that their future usefulness depends largely on the development of good, strong, healthy bodies. They are furnished with strong, well made, comfortable clothing. Personal cleanliness, and orderly methods are insisted upon, and the Home in all parts is a model of neatness. The management is deeply impressed with the seriousness of its obligations as regards the moral, mental, and physical training of the children and the high grade of propriety and good conduct apparent among the children, the strong and robust bodies of the large majority of the inmates, and the success attained by many of the graduates of the institution, attest the wisdom of the methods now in vogue. It must not be supposed that the children lead a cold and cheerless life by any means, as every effort is put forth to furnish them with all proper kinds of childhood amusements, and the warm love and almost parental affection which exists between the cottage matron and her little brood of children, which is observed by all visitors and officers, clearly indicates that cheerfulness and contentment reigns in the many happy little homes. We feel convinced that the graduates of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home will not look back to the life in that institution as Smike looked back to his life at Dotheboys Hall.

It is the established policy of the institution to find comfortable homes for such children as are fitted to be sent out. As long as the children remain under our care we have little fear for their progress. But it is a serious thing to send a friendless child out into the world among strangers, without something to assure us that they will be treated with kindness and with care. Too frequently we receive applications for children from persons who seem to think that these unfortunate little ones deserve no better fate than many long, weary years of drudgery —slaving for a favored class. We must earnestly ask a larger contingent fund than formerly to enable us to send a competent person to investigate the probable treatment and surroundings of a child when placed in its new home. It is almost impossible to ascertain the necessary information in any other way. We feel that this plan of careful personal investigation, is not only a duty due the children, but is a matter of economy, as we believe that many more children could be placed in homes, under this plan, than any other. The rule is, that when one child finds a home in any locality other applications for children follow. With a contingent fund sufficient to enable us to employ a suitable agent we feel that many children could be placed in localities from which no one now ever thinks of sending to us an application.

This institution has been in operation thirty years, during which time over four thousand children have been admitted to the Home. They have come from homes of the broken down old soldiers, from the unfortunate but worthy poor families, and from the homes of crime. The latter class generally came in a wretched condition, both morally and physically. These children have all been subjected to a discipline and course of training in the hands of trusted and conscientious workers, such as would eliminate the vicious traits of character and prepare them for good citizenship.

Nearly four thousand of them have gone out into the State equipped with a good education, in good physical condition, and imbued with the importance of having habits of sobriety and industry. Our boys have taken rank with the best men of the State and are found in the different professions and in places of responsibility and trust, and our girls have made as creditable a record as the boys. The constant good reports that come to us from the wards of the State that have gone out from this Home, encourage us to feel that our institution is both practical and profitable to the State in turning this class of children from their former surroundings and influences, and in helping them to become sober, industrious citizens, thereby turning the current of pauperism that can be traced in some families for generations. Realizing as only those can who are familiar with the work of our

institution and knowing the good work it is doing, we beg to present you the urgent needs of the Home, and shall hope for your approval of the same.

COTTAGES.

In the cottages first built the dormitories are very small and without proper ventilation. The health and comfort of the children demands more commodious quarters and better arrangements in some of the buildings. Many of the roofs of these cottages will have to be repaired within the coming biennial period. In a number of the cottages we can at comparatively small expense raise the roofs one-half story, and thus obtain all the room necessary, giving us large, well ventilated dormitories. We must emphasize the importance of slate roofs on these buildings, as they are crowded together almost as closely as the houses in a great city, and should a fire start in any one it would be almost impossible to prevent it from spreading to all the rest. For the reconstruction and repairing of the cottages and for putting on slate roofs we ask for an appropriation of \$11,500.00.

HEATING.

Our present heating arrangement is incomplete and expensive and not satisfactory. Seven of the cottages and the school building are heated by stoves. We ask for an appropriation of \$4,000.00 to make such changes and additions as are necessary to complete a proper system of heating.

FURNITURE.

Much of the furniture about the Home is old and worn out, and must be replaced by new. We ask for an appropriation of \$1,000.00 to enable us to make the necessary purchases.

LIBRARY.

The library is one of the most important adjuncts of the Home. To many of the children it is a constant source of pleasure, and as no books are admitted into the library except those of the highest order, we feel that this department is of incalculable value to the Home. A committee from the board has given the library special attention, and has made a list of new books, which will be necessary to bring our library up to the proper standard and to meet the demands upon it; and for this purpose we ask an appropriation of \$500.00.

CONTINGENT FUND.

Our contingent fund has been drawn on largely in the past for the investigation of the character of persons making application for children; and, as referred to above, we consider this matter of supreme

importance for the welfare of the children, and we ask a liberal appropriation for the same. From this fund we also draw for repairs, and we ask for an appropriation of not less than \$4,500.00.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

The board of trustees believes that part of the education of the boys entrusted to our care is to furnish them with such knowledge as will enable them to make their way through life after they have left the institution. We do not feel that we should be faithful to our trust should we graduate a number of boys with simply a common school education and with no knowledge of the arts of life. While many of the graduates of this institution have entered the learned professions, and some have met with very gratifying success, many others, not endowed with the same ability, enter the vast army of laborers. It is surely placing our children at a disadvantage to deny them, during the years of development, a chance to learn, at least, the rudiments of industrial arts. Many of our boys possess fine mechanical abilities, which abilities, we think, should be fostered and developed, and we feel that there is great propriety in asking for an appropriation of \$5,000.00 for the purpose of erecting an industrial building for the purposes mentioned.

CONSERVATORY.

Gardening is one of the chief industries at the Home during the spring and summer months. It furnishes healthful and remunerative exercise. Healthful for the children, and remunerative to the State. We have long felt the need of a conservatory to facilitate the germinating of plants early in the spring, and to assist us in a thousand ways in gardening. A small conservatory could be made an object of beauty during the entire year, furnishing the cottages with flowers during the winter months, and giving to the girls an agreeable employment in caring for the plants. We would respectfully ask for an appropriation of \$3,000.00 for the building of a conservatory.

LAND IMPORTANT.

More land is needed for pasturage and farming purposes. At the present time there is in connection with the Home but 56 acres of land, and we have been obliged to rent from five different parties to furnish pasturage for cows, and for the purpose of raising vegetables for supplies. These lands are at various distances from the Home, and there is always an element of uncertainty in renting lands from year to year. We think it is almost an absolute necessity, that an appro-

priation be made to purchase the necessary amount of land, and therefore we earnestly ask that the sum of \$5,000.00 be appropriated for this purpose.

LIGHTING.

Our means of lighting the different buildings of the institution remains the same as it has been for years past. We use nothing but oil lamps. The appropriation asked for of the last legislature was cut down so low that we were able to purchase but part of the machinery necessary for lighting with electricity. The least possible amount which will enable us to complete the electric plant now partly finished will be \$2,500.00. We ask for an appropriation of such an amount for this purpose.

The needs of the Home have been carefully estimated and we respectfully ask for special appropriations as follows:

To purchase additional land.....	\$ 5,000.00
For remodeling and repairing cottages....	11,500.00
For the industrial building.....	5,000.00
For the conservatory.....	3,000.00
For furniture.....	1,000.00
For contingent and repair fund.....	4,500.00
For library.....	500.00
For completing heating apparatus.....	4,000.00
For completing electric light plant.....	2,500.00
Total	\$ 37,000.00

We very respectfully present this, our fourteenth biennial report, for your consideration.

A. P. DOE,
President.

MARY J. KETCHAM,
Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

I herewith submit report of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and Home for Indigent Children, for the period extending from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1893.

As these reports are read by many who are acquainted with the institution, it seems proper to give a brief sketch of its history.

HISTORY.

During the first years of the war, the grounds on which our present buildings are erected, were owned by the general government and used as a recruiting station, named Camp Kinsman. The Home was first organized December 1, 1863, as a private charitable institution, the object of which was to provide a home for soldiers' orphans. It was located at Farmington, and opened for the reception of children July 14, 1864. Another was opened at Glenwood July 4, 1865.

At the close of the war the Iowa Soldiers' Orphan Association leased the grounds and buildings at Camp Kinsman, and moved the children from Farmington to Davenport November 15, 1865. During the following session of Congress a joint resolution was introduced donating the land, buildings and other property to the association for a soldiers' orphans' home. The bill became a law January 22, 1866. June 9th the same year the association conveyed the property into the hands of a board of trustees, appointed by the legislature, and the asylum became a State institution under the name of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home. January 30, 1875, the branch established at Glenwood was moved to Davenport. The one at Cedar Falls was transferred to the same place January 1st of the following year. Thus the three institutions were united at Camp Kinsman, near Davenport. In the spring of 1876, the Sixteenth General Assembly of the State of Iowa amended the law regulating the admission of children to the home, making any dependent child of the State, men-

tally and physically sound, eligible to the institution on the same terms and conditions as soldiers' orphans. The name was also changed to its present one. The property transferred to the State by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home Society, consisted principally of thirty-three acres of land and several wooden buildings that had been used as barracks for soldiers. Since then, twenty-four acres of land have been added to the farm, the old wooden buildings have given way to more modern brick structures, and new ones added as needed, until now we have eighteen cottages, with capacity to accommodate on an average twenty-five children each, a school-house with seating room for five hundred pupils, a large two story hospital, a laundry and engine house, and a barn with a storage capacity for one hundred tons of hay, and stable room for twenty-five cows, six horses, leaving space for carriages, vehicles and farming implements.

In this sketch of the institution should be mentioned the disastrous fire of November, 1887, caused by lightning, that entirely destroyed the main or administration building, recently replaced by a structure, which, though not so imposing as some of our State edifices, is most admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended.

METHOD OF WORK.

The institution is conducted on what is known as the cottage plan. The buildings are located in the central portion of the farm and form three sides of a hollow square facing the east. Each cottage is equipped with most of the modern conveniences and facilities. It is intended to make each cottage a miniature home, where all the surroundings and associations approximate as nearly as possible to the true ideal. For this purpose every cottage is under the care of a Christian lady, whose business it is to see to the moral training of the children, and look carefully after their behavior and personal welfare. It is her duty to see they are neatly and suitably clothed, regularly bathed, and liberally supplied with wholesome food. The preparing and serving of meals for the entire institution is done in the main building.

SCHOOLS.

The school year consists of ten months graded work, beginning with the kindergarten and closing with the ninth grade studies. Only experienced teachers are employed, and our school work ranks with the best in the State. The study of vocal music is a very prominent feature. Pupils who complete the course of study and receive diplomas are admitted to any of the high schools of the State without examination.

The course of study is the same as that pursued in the city schools of Davenport.

INDUSTRIES.

Attention is given to industrial training as far as our means and facilities will permit. The principal employment of the boys is farming, gardening, caring for the stock, and small fruit raised. They are also required to assist in the care of their cottages. Some of the larger ones are employed in the laundry, bakery, engine room, and carpenter shop. The work of the girls is chiefly sewing, kitchen, laundry, fancy and general housework. The aim is to have a system of rotation of details for the different departments so that each child will have a knowledge of the various kinds of work before leaving the institution. Within the last few weeks a new feature of work has been introduced, viz.: a cooking school for the girls under the direction of a competent woman. The girls are manifesting great interest in the enterprise, which is very gratifying to us and will no doubt be of great use to them.

RECREATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS.

The children are liberally supplied with everything in the line of recreation and amusements. The holidays are observed here the same as elsewhere, or nearly the same as the environments of institutional life will permit. A few days previous to last Christmas a circular letter was sent to the friends of the Home throughout the State, and to those having children here, asking them to aid us in making the holiday time a success. The letter met with a more generous response than we had expected. Over \$50 in money were received, and more than \$200 worth of presents, so that every childish heart was made glad by a Christmas present.

Balls and bats, footballs, swings, teeter-boards, croquet and other customary playthings incidental to childhood are furnished and a daily play time is allowed to each child. In this connection acknowledgment should be made of the children having been frequently invited to matinees and social entertainments by the good people of Davenport. Through the kindness of Capt. W. A. Blair the children were given an excursion down the Mississippi to Linwood last year, and are looking forward to another trip this summer, having lately received an invitation from the captain.

READING MATTER.

We have a library consisting of several hundred volumes selected with a view to the instruction and entertainment of children. In addi-

tion to this every cottage is supplied with newspapers and periodicals. Before leaving this subject we wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to the publishers who have so kindly favored us with their publications gratis.

HEALTH OF INMATES.

The health of the children has been good. We have been remarkably free from contagious diseases except scalp ringworm, which has been very stubborn in yielding to treatment. We are glad to say that Dr. Allen has the disease under control now. During the last biennial period only eight deaths have occurred. The average attendance being over four hundred makes the rate of mortality less than one per cent, which, considering the ages, the inherited and acquired tendencies of many of our inmates, is a very low rate. For further particulars we refer you to the physician's report.

REPRESENTATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Soldiers' children.	County children.	COUNTIES.	Soldiers' children.	County children.
Adair.....	1	1	Jefferson.....	1	2
Appanoose.....	2	2	Jones.....	4	14
Audubon.....	3	3	Johnson.....	1	6
Benton.....	6	6	Keokuk.....	7	5
Black Hawk.....	1	1	Linn.....	6	2
Boone.....	14	3	Louisa.....	1	2
Bremer.....	7	1	Lyons.....	1	2
Buchanan.....	2	3	Madison.....	15	15
Butler.....	1	2	Mahaska.....	12	23
Calhoun.....	2	4	Marion.....	2	13
Carroll.....	2	2	Marshall.....	19	1
Cass.....	7	7	Montgomery.....	6	1
Cedar.....	8	1	Muscatine.....	8	7
Cherokee.....	2	1	O'Brien.....	1	2
Chickasaw.....	4	1	Page.....	1	1
Clayton.....	3	3	Pocahontas.....	1	1
Clinton.....	9	7	Polk.....	18	8
Dallas.....	1	1	Pottawattamie.....	1	9
Delaware.....	1	1	Poweshiek.....	2	1
Des Moines.....	3	3	Scott.....	14	14
Dubuque.....	6	6	Shelby.....	1	7
Fayette.....	1	1	Tama.....	4	6
Floyd.....	1	1	Union.....	3	2
Greene.....	1	1	Wapello.....	1	1
Guthrie.....	2	2	Wayne.....	4	4
Howard.....	2	2	Winnebago.....	1	1
Ida.....	1	1	Winneshek.....	8	7
Iowa.....	1	7	Woodbury.....	7	7
Jackson.....	5	3	Total.....	213	200
Jasper.....	5	5			

ADMISSIONS AND DISMISSALS OF CHILDREN.

June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1893.

<i>No. present June 30, 1891—</i>		
County children.....	202	
Soldiers' children.....	198	400
Male.....	232	
Female.....	168	400
<i>No. admitted during biennial period—</i>		
County children.....	106	
Soldiers' children.....	124	230
Male.....	140	
Female.....	90	230
<i>No. dismissed during biennial period—</i>		
County children.....	106	
Soldiers' children.....	103	209
Males.....	120	
Females.....	89	209
<i>No. died during biennial period—</i>		
County children.....	2	
Soldiers' children.....	6	8
Males.....	3	
Females.....	5	8
<i>No. present June 30, 1893—</i>		
County children.....	200	
Soldiers' children.....	213	413
Males.....	240	
Females.....	164	413
<i>Average monthly attendance—</i>		
County children.....		204
Soldiers' children.....		201

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

57 acres of land.....	\$ 11,400.00
16 cottages, with furniture.....	4,000.00
2 cottages, with furniture.....	6,600.00
1 hospital, with furniture.....	6,600.00
1 administration building, with furniture.....	47,000.00
1 school building, with furniture.....	10,000.00
1 engine and laundry building, with furniture.....	9,000.00
1 barn.....	4,000.00
1 ice-house.....	1,500.00
Out buildings.....	2,900.00
Steam plant.....	10,000.00
23 Holstein cows.....	920.00
50 hogs.....	500.00
3 teams.....	750.00
Carriages, wagons, farm and garden tools.....	850.00
Total.....	\$ 150,520.00

CASH STATEMENT.

Cash Receipts from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1893.

Support fund, balance July 1, 1891.....	\$	927.96	
Library fund, balance July 1, 1891.....		16.17	
Fencing and grading fund, balance July 1, 1891.....		74.02—\$	1,018.15

CASH RECEIVED FROM TREASURER.

Support fund.....	\$	89,247.80	
Repair and contingent fund.....		3,860.01	
Water supply fund.....		192.70	
Completing general building fund.....		1,285.15	
Connecting water mains, bath tubs, etc.....		486.27	
Water rate fund.....		420.67	
Library fund.....		437.29	
Furniture fund.....		1,386.09	
Addition to laundry fund.....		2,500.00	
Live stock and sundries sold.....		966.25—\$	100,782.32
Total.....	\$		101,800.47

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS JULY 1, 1891, TO JULY 1, 1893.

Support fund.....	\$	89,262.11	
Fencing and grading fund.....		74.02	
Furniture fund.....		1,386.09	
Completing central building fund.....		1,285.15	
Water supply fund.....		192.70	
Library fund.....		453.46	
Addition to laundry fund.....		2,500.00	
Water rate fund.....		339.51	
Connecting water mains, bath tubs, etc.....		486.27	
Repair and contingent fund.....		3,860.01—\$	99,830.32

BALANCE CASH ON HAND JULY 1, 1893.

Support fund balance.....	\$	1,879.99	
Water rate fund balance.....		81.16—\$	1,961.15
Total.....	\$		101,800.47

CLASSIFIED LIST.

July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1893.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

For meat and fish.....	\$	4,334.50
For breadstuffs.....		4,500.47
For fruits and vegetables.....		3,450.01
For coffee and tea.....		525.79
For sugar and syrup.....		2,747.45
For sundry groceries.....		4,704.33
For butter.....		2,878.91
For cheese and eggs.....		739.49
For soap.....		774.12
For mortuary expenses.....		107.00
For medicinal supplies.....		821.65
For dry goods and clothing.....		12,365.16
For postage and stationery.....		798.75
For library and diversions.....		592.03
For furniture and furnishings.....		3,649.12
For hardware and queensware.....		1,328.81
For repairs.....		3,842.13

For contingencies.....	\$ 3,230.91
For farm (seeds, plants, rent, etc.)	447.26
For fuel.....	6,486.59
For lights and oil.....	388.80
For salaries and wages.....	30,880.91
For school supplies.....	604.63
For tools and implements.....	708.89
For live stock and feed.....	2,473.79
For water rates.....	606.32
For addition to laundry.....	2,632.10
For completing Central building.....	1,265.15
For connecting water mains, bath tubs, etc.....	486.27
For water supply.....	192.70
For insurance.....	844.25
For ice.....	145.24
Total.....	\$ 90,536.32

GENERAL REMARKS.

Our method of working is very satisfactory in its results, considering our limited means and facilities. Since the State assumed control of the institution, June 9, 1865, nearly four thousand children have enjoyed the comforts, education and training of the Home. Upwards of three thousand six hundred of them are out in the world; over ninety-five per cent of them are leading honest and upright lives. From what is known of the ancestry and natural inclinations of many of the inmates, it is safe to say that a large per cent would have become criminals to be supported in institutions for that class had they not had the discipline and influence of our institution.

NEEDS OF HOME.

I would suggest to your board of trustees that the next legislature be asked to make sufficient appropriations for the following additions and improvements, which I deem necessary:

More land is needed. Allowing for buildings, lawns, play grounds, etc., there are but thirty acres of available land for cultivation. This year we have succeeded in renting about eighty acres in five detached pieces from as many different owners. As the city continues to grow in the direction of the Home, it will be more difficult to rent land, and will require a greater amount of money to purchase it than if secured in the near future. We also need an industrial building where at least the rudiments of trades can be taught.

This building should contain a domestic department where the girls can receive instruction in that line of work. A change or improvement is needed in our steam heating apparatus. As you are aware, our steam plant has been very expensive and unsatisfactory. During the last biennial period the amount paid for fuel was \$6,486.59 or \$3,243.29 per annum, considerably more than it cost the State University or the city schools of Davenport. It is evident that something must be radically wrong.

Your attention is respectfully called to the matter of ventilation of cottages. After careful investigation Dr. Allen estimates that the air in the children's living rooms becomes so charged with carbonic acid gas as to render it harmful, and even dangerous in about six minutes and in the dormitories in thirteen minutes. For many obvious reasons the dormitories should be on the second floor instead of the first where they are mainly at present.

The dormitories on the first floor are much needed for other purposes. An appropriation is necessary to raise the cottages another half story and at the same time put in ventilating shafts.

It is unnecessary to more than call your attention to the electric plant.

A greenhouse is a very urgent necessity. Had we a greenhouse we would be able to start our early vegetables at least six weeks earlier and furnish our children with the supply of food much earlier, and at much less expense we could beautify our grounds with plants from our own greenhouse. In addition to this, it would furnish a pleasant and useful employment to a number of the boys. A generous contingent and repair fund should be asked for, as you know our buildings are getting older and require more repairing each year. We have been drawing quite largely from the contingent fund in finding homes for the children. This is one of the most important features of our work, and ought to be provided for. At least \$1,000 should be appropriated for purchasing books and to replenish the library.

CLOSING REMARKS.

The first of last August I assumed charge of the institution upon your invitation, with Mrs. E. S. Free as matron, to succeed Prof. J. R. Bowman and wife, by whom we were most generously treated. We found as loyal and efficient corps of workers as were ever called together, and evidences everywhere of careful, thorough management. Consequently, but very few changes have been made. - The work has simply been pressed forward along the line hitherto pursued.

In conclusion I wish to express my gratitude to the citizens of Davenport for their courteous treatment, also to the employes of the Home for their loyalty and faithful discharge of duty, and to the Board of Trustees for your wise counsel and patient forbearance. I desire to acknowledge my appreciation of the freedom you have allowed me in exercising my own individuality, and your hearty endorsement of my efforts.

Very respectfully submitted,

W. E. WHITNEY,
Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children:

During the year ending June 30, 1893, the health of the children has been excellent. We have had no cases of measles, scarlet fever or diphtheria. There have been two deaths from consumption and one from tubercular meningitis.

From October until May we suffered from a severe and obstinate attack of ringworm (*tinea tonsorom*), there being ninety cases, all among the boys; at the same time we had two outbreaks of scabbies; of the latter there were sixteen cases which were easily eradicated. These diseases could be much better handled were the cottages supplied with bath rooms. During the extreme cold weather last winter we had one hundred and twenty cases of pharyngitis and bronchitis, and two cases of pleurisy, all among the small children, and due entirely to the inadequate means of heating and ventilating the sleeping rooms. We have five chronic cases requiring almost daily attention in the hospital, two being of spinal causes, two of hip joint disease and one epileptic. We have, I regret to state, several cases of incipient phthisis among the older girls. If it is impossible to isolate completely such cases, they should at least be given separate sleeping rooms in consideration of the safety of others.

In regard to the food used at the home, I have only to state that the character, variety, and cooking of the same, have been so uniformly excellent that there has not been a case of indigestion requiring treatment.

Respectfully,

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Davenport, June 30, 1893.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home and for Indigent Children:

In accordance with law, I herewith submit the biennial report of the receipts and disbursements of the Home, from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1893, inclusive:

J. G. BROWN, Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa:

SUPPORT FUND.

DEBIT.

July 1, 1891, to balance last report.....	\$ 854.51
To warrants from Auditor of State on account of soldiers' orphans.....	48,289.44
To warrants from Auditor of State on account of county children.....	40,968.48
To amount from sale of live stock and sundry receipts.....	1,000.46
Total	\$ 91,102.89

CREDIT.

By warrants for supplies and other expenses.....	\$ 89,222.90
Balance.....	1,879.99
Total.....	\$ 91,102.89

COMPLETING MAIN CENTRAL BUILDING FUND.

DEBIT.

To warrants from Auditor of State	\$ 1,285.15
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CREDIT.

By warrant	\$ 1,285.15
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ENLARGING LAUNDRY AND BOILER ROOM FUND.

DEBIT.

To warrant from Auditor of State.....	\$ 2,500.00
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CREDIT.

By warrants.....	\$ 2,500.00
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CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

DEBIT.

To warrants from Auditor of State.....	\$ 3,860.01
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CREDIT.

By warrants.....	\$ 3,860.01
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FURNITURE AND STEAM HEATING FUND.

DEBIT.

To warrants from Auditor of State.....	\$	2,471.20
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CREDIT.

By cash and warrants.....	\$	2,471.20
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LIBRARY FUND.

DEBIT.

To balance from last report (\$16.17) and warrants from Auditor of State,....	\$	453.46
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CREDIT.

March 3, by warrants.....	\$	453.46
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GRADING AND FENCING FUND.

DEBIT.

To balance from last report.....	\$	74.02
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CREDIT.

To warrants.....	\$	74.02
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CONNECTING WATER MAINS, PLUMBING, ETC., FUND.

DEBIT.

To warrants from Auditor of State.....	\$	486.27
--	----	--------

CREDIT.

By warrants.....	\$	486.27
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WATER SUPPLY FUND OF 1890.

DEBIT.

To warrants from Auditor of State.....	\$	5,856.14
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CREDIT.

Cash and by warrants.....	\$	5,856.14
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WATER RATE FUND.

DEBIT.

To warrants from Auditor of State.....	\$	430.67
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CREDIT.

By warrants to Davenport Water Co., and by balance (\$31.16).....	\$	430.67
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MAIN CENTRAL BUILDING FUND OF 1890.

DEBIT.

To warrant from Auditor of State.....	\$	10,000.00
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CREDIT.

By cash to John Turner.....	\$	10,000.00
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FUNDS ON HAND.

Support	\$	1,879.99
Water rate.....		81.16
Total.....	\$	1,961.15

UNDRAWN APPROPRIATIONS.

Furniture fund	\$ 395.97
Contingent and repair fund	2,064.99
Library fund	396.05
Connecting water mains, plumbing, etc., fund	513.73
Completing main central building fund	1,214.85
Electric light fund	1,750.00
Water supply fund of 1890	143.86
Total.....	\$ 6,475.45

Respectfully submitted,

June 30, 1893.

J. G. BROWN, *Treasurer.*

I certify the above statement is true and correct.

J. G. BROWN, *Treasurer.*

STATE OF IOWA, }
 MARSHALL COUNTY. } ss.

On this 14th day of August, A. D. 1893, before me, P. S. Balch, a notary public in and for said county, personally came J. G. Brown, Treasurer, personally to me known to be the identical person whose name is affixed to the above statement, and acknowledged the execution of the same to be his voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein expressed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal on the day and date last above written.

P. S. BALCH, *Notary Public.*

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME
LOCATED AT
DAVENPORT.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER
1894.

REPORT.

DES MOINES, IOWA, January 30, 1894.

To the Honorable Body of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your committee to visit the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children at Davenport, has performed that duty, and beg leave to submit the following report for the consideration, and it is hoped, for the aid of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly.

Very properly we can present our findings and recommendations more clearly by keeping in mind the resolutions under which we acted, and by answering *seriatim*, the objects there pointed out.

First. We find that the appropriations from the last General Assembly have been expended usefully and economically. Not all, however, as we find, has been used. There is a balance of \$80.82 of the funds for completing central building, a balance of \$38.00 of the electric light fund, a balance of \$82.67 of the library fund, and a balance of \$394 47 of the furniture fund, all of which is in the hands of the State Treasurer.

Second. So far as we are able to find the appropriations were expended for the objects named in the law.

Third. Your committee does not find that there is any indebtedness, nor that there has been at any time in the last two years any expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated.

Fourth. We do not find that money appropriated has been deviated from the specific purpose for which it was appropriated.

Fifth. Herewith we return the pay roll which is hereto annexed and marked. Exhibit "A," giving names of employes, salaries, etc., etc. The employes are provided with board and washing, beds and lights, in addition to their salaries.

Sixth. There are sixteen one-story cottages for the inmates, two two-stories with square roofs. The two-story buildings are well ventilated.

Three other buildings, the hospital, school house and center building are two-stories high. These buildings have good high ceilings, and the stairs are easy of access from all parts of the building, making the escape of the inmates in case of fire ordinarily safe.

Seventh. All buildings are kept neat and orderly, and are well ventilated. There is a good barn southwest of the cottages, and a large water tank between the barn and cottages. The tank is about thirty feet from the ground, and on good, strong frame. Pipes are laid from the tank to the hospital. Center building and laundry and fire hydrants in different parts of the grounds, and in case of fire, hose-

can be easily attached to the several hydrants. The water is furnished by the city of Davenport. Total amount of insurance on buildings, etc., at said Home, is fifty-six thousand dollars (\$56,000). A list of the insurance companies, together with the amount insured in each company, is hereto annexed and marked exhibit "B."

The board of trustees ask for an appropriation of thirty-seven thousand dollars (\$37,000).

We think this is excessive, but would recommend the following:

For purchase of land.....	\$ 800.00
For repairing and remodeling cottage.....	3,500.00
For contingent and repair fund.....	3,000.00
For heating apparatus.....	2,500.00
For completing electric light plant.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$ 11,800.00

Instead of raising all the cottages south of the Hospital four feet, as proposed by the trustees, we would suggest that two or three only be remodeled and make them two stories high instead of one story as proposed.

Eighth. In making purchases for the use of the institution and supplies for the same, the superintendent advertises for sealed bids and reserves the right to reject any and all bids, a copy of which is annexed hereto and marked exhibit "C."

Ninth. There are at present at the Home two hundred and one (201) country children and two hundred and eighteen (218) soldiers' children, making a total of four hundred and nineteen (419), of which two hundred and forty-eight (248) are males and one hundred and seventy-one (171) are females. There are forty-nine (49) males over fourteen years of age and forty-six (46) females.

Tenth. We would recommend to pass some law giving the board of trustees of said institution the power to give the children to such parties as can give satisfactory recommendations, who shall make application for adopting them, and have them sign a bond that they will care for and educate said child.

Eleventh. The steam and furnace heating is insufficient and there being seventeen hundred and twelve dollars (\$1,712) expended for electric light plant and the amount being insufficient to complete the same, would recommend all the appropriations we advise to be allowed in full.

Twelfth. In conclusion, the president, M. A. P. Doe, and the superintendent, J. H. Lukens, and under officers and teachers are all deeply interested in their work, and doing all in their power to make it pleasant for the children.

The institution is one of the grandest in the State. Our State has reason to be proud of it. We therefore submit this report for the respectful consideration of this honorable body.

W. H. KLEMME,
S. H. WATKINS,
Committee on part of House.
A. HURST,
Committee on part of Senate.

EXHIBIT "A."

PAY ROLL.

Number.	NAME.	DUTY.	Rate.	Amount.
1	J. H. Lukens.....	Superintendent.....	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
2	E. S. Tree.....	Matron.....	50.00	50.00
3	T. C. Dalzell.....	Assistant Superintendent..	50.00	50.00
4	A. M. Dalzell.....	Assistant Matron.....	25.00	25.00
5	Jennie Rads.....	Matron Cottage No. 1.....	22.00	22.00
6	M. A. Helles.....	Matron Cottage No. 2.....	22.00	22.00
7	N. E. Ziemer.....	Matron Cottage No. 3.....	22.00	22.00
8	J. Brashear.....	Matron Cottage No. 4.....	22.00	22.00
9	L. S. Vale.....	Matron Cottage No. 5.....	22.00	22.00
10	L. J. Coy.....	Matron Cottage No. 6.....	22.00	22.00
11	H. A. Will.....	Matron Cottage No. 7.....	22.00	22.00
12	M. E. Wright.....	Matron Cottage No. 8.....	22.00	22.00
13	H. F. Wainboldt.....	Matron Cottage No. 9.....	22.00	22.00
14	M. Worthington.....	Matron Cottage No. 10.....	22.00	22.00
15	N. B. Smith.....	Matron Cottage No. 12.....	22.00	22.00
16	A. P. Mead.....	Matron Cottage No. 13.....	22.00	22.00
17	P. A. Harrison.....	Matron Cottage No. 14.....	22.00	22.00
18	E. A. Little.....	Matron Cottage No. 15.....	22.00	22.00
19	J. E. Buel.....	Matron Cottage No. 16.....	22.00	22.00
20	H. G. Merritt.....	Matron Cottage No. 17.....	22.00	22.00
21	Lizzie Cox.....	Matron Cottage No. 18.....	22.00	22.00
22	Esther Porter.....	General Supply.....	22.00	22.00
23	F. L. Clark.....	Nurse.....	22.00	22.00
24	Lillie Bandy.....	School Teacher.....	30.00	30.00
25	Ella Pinkerton.....	School Teacher.....	25.00	25.00
26	Anna Russell.....	School Teacher.....	25.00	25.00
27	M. G. Murphy.....	School teacher.....	25.00	25.00
28	E. V. Wetzel.....	School teacher.....	25.00	25.00
29	L. M. Blair.....	School teacher.....	25.00	25.00
30	Ruth Burrows.....	School teacher.....	25.00	25.00
31	C. M. Johnson.....	School teacher.....	25.00	25.00
32	Maggie Cahill.....	Sewing room manager.....	25.00	25.00
33	Anna Cahill.....	Seamstress.....	15.00	15.00
34	E. E. LeClare.....	Seamstress.....	15.00	15.00
35	Jennie Petcher.....	Seamstress.....	15.00	15.00
36	Agnes Conway.....	Seamstress.....	15.00	15.00
37	Kate Conway.....	Seamstress.....	12.00	12.00
38	Maggie Reinbott.....	Seamstress.....	12.00	12.00
39	F. E. Penton.....	Seamstress.....	12.00	12.00
40	Lizzie Hushky.....	Kitchen manager.....	20.00	19.00
41	S. C. Cunningham.....	Cook.....	18.00	18.00
42	Maud Nule.....	Assistant cook.....	12.00	12.00
43	Emma Reinbott.....	Assistant cook.....	5.00	5.00
44	Rose Zwicker.....	Dining hall manager.....	15.00	15.00
45	Anna Wendell.....	Dining hall manager.....	12.00	12.00
46	Mary Mulcrone.....	Laundry manager.....	22.00	22.00
47	Maggie Mulcrone.....	Laundress.....	18.00	18.00
48	Mary Colfield.....	Laundress.....	15.00	15.00
49	L. H. Hageman.....	Shoe-maker.....	26.00	26.00
50	D. Enock.....	Carpenter.....	40.00	40.00
51	D. C. Eldridge.....	Engineer.....	42.50	42.50
52	G. G. Schurr.....	Baker.....	35.00	35.00
53	Ben Keola.....	Farmer.....	25.00	25.00
54	Will Keola.....	Teamster.....	20.00	20.00
55	John Miller.....	Watchman.....	25.00	25.00
56	Dr. W. L. Allen.....	Physician.....	33.33 1/3	33.33 1/3
57	N. G. Brouse.....	Music teacher.....	25.00	25.00

* Lost 1/2 day. † Lost 1 day. ‡ Lost 1 1/2 days. § Lost 15 days. ¶ Lost 1 1/4 days.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the December pay roll, 1893, of the Iowa State Orphan's Home.

(Signed)

T. C. DALZELL,
Assistant Superintendent

EXHIBIT "B."

INSURANCE ON ORPHANS' HOME.

	Amount of insur- ance.	Date of ex- piration.
Main central building.....	6,000.00	June 9, 1897
Main central building.....	7,000.00	June 9, 1894
Main central building.....	7,500.00	June 9, 1893
Main central building.....	1,500.00	June 9, 1893
Eighteen cottages.....	5,000.00	Jan. 11, 1893
Eighteen cottages.....	10,000.00	Jan. 15, 1893
Eighteen cottages.....	5,000.00	Jan. 11, 1897
School house.....	2,000.00	Jan. 15, 1893
School house.....	2,000.00	Jan. 11, 1897
School house.....	2,000.00	Jan. 15, 1897
Hospital.....	375.00	Jan. 15, 1893
Hospital.....	375.00	Jan. 11, 1893
Hospital.....	375.00	Jan. 11, 1897
Contents of hospital.....	125.00	Jan. 15, 1893
Contents of hospital.....	125.00	Jan. 15, 1893
Contents of hospital.....	125.00	Jan. 15, 1897
Barn and contents.....	1,000.00	Feb. 6, 1893
Barn and contents (2).....	2,200.00	Jan. 11, 1897
Boilers and engines.....	500.00	Jan. 11, 1893
Boilers and engines.....	500.00	Jan. 15, 1893
Boilers and engines.....	500.00	Jan. 11, 1897
Laundry, etc.....	750.00	Jan. 11, 1893
Laundry, etc.....	750.00	Jan. 15, 1893
Laundry, etc.....	750.00	Jan. 11, 1897
Laundry, etc.....	1,500.00	Jan. 11, 1893

EXHIBIT "C."

ADVERTISEMENT FOR SUPPLIES.

The Board of Trustees will receive sealed bids February 1, 1894, for furnishing the Orphans' Home the following supplies, to be delivered at the Home as called for:

12 barrels granulated sugar	(about)
6 barrels syrup	"
3 barrels New Orleans molasses	"
10 barrels rolled oats	"
6 barrels rice	"
4 barrels vinegar	"
6 barrels dairy salt (in ten lb. bags)	"
8 barrels hominy	"
50 bushels Navy beans	"
500 pounds dried currants	"
400 pounds dried apricots	"
600 pounds Turkish prunes	"
10 boxes Ivory soap	"
2,000 pounds soap stock	"
1,200 yards gingham, Amoskeag	"
1,200 yards calico	"
1,000 yards jeans	"
1,000 yards Indian head muslin	"
500 yards shirting, cheviot	"

All bids should be made in writing and delivered at the Home on or before January 30, 1894. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. H. LUKENS,
Superintendent.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
IOWA SOLDIERS' HOME
TO THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
WITH
Report of the Commandant.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of Iowa:

The last General Assembly directed us to cause to be erected upon the home grounds ten cottages at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars each and made an appropriation of five thousand dollars therefor. The act provides that such cottages shall be "for the exclusive use and benefit of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who are now or may be hereafter under the laws of this State admissible to said soldiers home and the dependent wives of such soldiers, sailors and marines who may desire to live with their husbands in said home." The law further provides that "if any person or persons are willing at their own expense to erect or cause to be erected any additional cottages upon the grounds of said institution for the same use as those to be erected by the State" the board shall assign ground for them and allow them to be erected. For the purpose of obtaining all the information practicable concerning plans for such cottages and their practical management, two members of the Commission were sent to Waupaca, Wisconsin, where a similar institution had been in operation for some time. Its officers rendered our committee much assistance in making a thorough examination of the buildings and the business methods of that institution. The plans adopted for our cottages provided for a sitting room, bed room and a small ante room and we at once advertised for bids. J. G. Weatherby, of Marshalltown, was the lowest bidder, and a contract was made with him for the erection of the ten cottages for \$4,861.60. Some modifications were made in the work upon said buildings at a cost of \$93.83 making their total cost \$4,955.43. Before the adoption of any plans Mrs. Sara Rothrock, then President of the Women's Relief Corp of the State, advised us that this organization desired to furnish the ten cottages with all necessary furniture and had made preliminary arrangements to do so. This generous aid enabled us to erect good substantial buildings which are a credit to the State. Long before the

cottages were completed these noble women made good their promise and delivered free of cost to the State all the necessary beds, bedding, chairs, commodes, bureaus, carpets and other articles of furniture. The liberality and patriotic efforts of the Women's Relief Corps to render assistance in making these cottages comfortable homes for those for whom they were intended prompted us to offer them full charge of the ceremonies at the dedication of these buildings. They accepted the responsibility, and on the 8th of February, 1893, they performed that work with an interesting program and in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Commission. We had anticipated a great many applications for these cottages and the rules for admission were made in view of their limited number and were intended to secure their use for those whose advanced age, physical infirmities and financial condition most strongly appealed for aid from the State. No one is admitted who is able to earn a living for himself and wife or whose income is sufficient to support them or who has relatives under legal obligations to maintain them. At the present, eight of the cottages are occupied. The demand for them has been quite limited; but our information does not enable us to say with any degree of certainty whether it is because of the regulations for admission or because of a disinclination of these people to leave the friendships and associations of a life-time and submit themselves to the necessary rules and regulations of an institution of this character. These buildings are heated by stoves in which hard coal is used for fuel. Their occupants take their meals in the general dining rooms in the main building. At the time and subsequent to the dedication of the cottages, representatives from Grand Army posts sought information regarding the erection of buildings by these organizations or by private enterprise. In all such cases they were advised that locations would be designated as soon as their plans were submitted and approved by the Board. No definite rules for plans or cost of cottages were adopted, but parties were advised to present such plans as they desired, and if acceptable, a site would be given them. No plans were submitted and no cottages erected other than the ten by the State. Whenever inquiries were made as to whether the parties building cottages could select the occupants for them they were advised that if their selections were of persons who in contemplation of law were entitled to them they would be approved.

OFFICERS' COTTAGES.

The two cottages for officers for which an appropriation was made, were built under contract made with the lowest bidders, after due public notice, at a cost of \$4,000.00, the amount of the appropriation therefor. They are now occupied by the Adjutant and Quartermaster.

WOMEN'S BUILDING.

The last General Assembly appropriated \$5,000.00 to provide suitable rooms and accommodations for the dependent widows of deceased soldiers who at the time of their decease were entitled to become inmates of the Home. This matter has received our careful consideration and we are of the opinion that there are difficulties in the way of a judicious use of this appropriation not apprehended at the time the act making it was passed. We are constrained to believe that at the time of the passage of the act it was understood that the building contemplated by it could be heated and lighted from, and its occupants supplied with food in, the main building, that it was not intended that the appropriation should be used in furnishing additional cooking and dining room facilities. Upon investigation we were united in the conclusion that such new building could not be supplied with the necessary heating and lighting power from the main building and that the present cooking and dining room facilities are inadequate to the work of cooking for and feeding those who might occupy such additional building. It should be located some distance from the main structure and would have to be supplied with complete cooking and dining room conveniences. In our judgment the amount appropriated is insufficient to erect such a building as contemplated and provide it with the necessary conveniences to make it useful and comfortable for those for whom the act intended to provide. A majority of the Board deem it wiser to report our conclusions, without using the appropriation than to commence the erection of a building which would require additional expenditures for its completion. We, therefore, have never drawn this appropriation from the State treasury.

PENSIONS.

In a former report it was suggested that we contemplated the adoption of rules which would require inmates of the home in certain cases to pay a portion of their pensions to the State. Accordingly on the 11th of February, 1892, the following rules were adopted:

First.—From and after this date, no person shall be admitted to the Home as an inmate who has an income of \$24.00 per month or more, whether by pension or otherwise, provided however, that if the applicant is physically so incapacitated as to require treatment in the hospital, he may be admitted though his income exceeds the amount herein named; but an inmate so admitted may be summarily and honorably discharged at the discretion of the Commandant whenever the surgeon in charge shall certify in writing that such inmate no longer requires hospital treatment, and provided further that if the applicant is

mentally so incapacitated as to be unable to make a proper use of his income for his personal comfort and welfare, he may be admitted though his income exceed \$24.00 per month.

Second.—Any person admitted to the Home having a pension exceeding \$6.00 per month shall surrender all of said pension in excess of \$6.00 per month to the Commandant, and if the person so surrendering his pension has dependent relatives, the money so surrendered shall be paid to such dependent relatives by the Commandant, and in case such pensioner shall have no dependent relatives, the excess of his pension over \$6.00 per month shall be credited by the Commandant to the support fund. This rule shall take effect from and after the 10th of April, 1892.

Third.—If any member of the home shall fail or refuse to surrender to the Commandant the portion of his pension as herein required, such refusal or failure shall be deemed a violation of the rules and the Commandant shall give such offending member an honorable discharge. Some of the inmates took their discharges rather than comply with the provisions of these rules, while others very cheerfully accepted them.

WATER SUPPLY.

At present the Home is supplied with water under a contract with the city of Marshalltown for \$50.00 per month. This contract expires July 1, 1894. Some provision should be made to enable the Board to adopt other measures if satisfactory arrangements can not be made with the city for the future. We recommend that an appropriation of \$2,000 be made to be used for a system of water supply if in the opinion of the Board it shall seem more economical for the State than to accept such terms as the city may impose.

SEWERAGE.

The water for the city of Marshalltown is taken from sand banks near Iowa river, about one mile below the point where the sewerage of the Home empties into the river. In July, 1892, the mayor of the city, the chairman of the board of health with others appeared before the Board and complained that the sewerage was polluting the water used by the city. We caused a survey to be made by a competent engineer of a line for a sewer which would take the sewerage into the river at a point below the source of the supply for the city. He estimated the cost of such a sewer to be \$5,000. Many complaints have from time to time been made regarding this matter, but we are powerless to adopt other measures unless an appropriation is made for that purpose. It seems to us that the people of this city ought not to be burdened with even a suspicion that their drinking water is polluted by the action of the State.

REFRIGERATOR.

At present there is no proper place for the storage of meats or other articles of food in hot weather. It has been estimated that a refrigerator which would be adequate to the wants of the Home could be put in for \$1,600.00. Without something of this character it will be impossible to keep food from souring and becoming unfit for use.

BAKE OVENS.

A new bake oven is a necessity. The present one is dilapidated and cannot be longer used. The cost of a new one, such as required in this institution, is estimated at \$375.00.

NEW FLOORS.

The floors in the main building are of soft pine, and those in the corridors and some of the rooms are so worn as to be unsafe. New floors of hard wood should be put in as soon as practicable. The estimated cost of this work is \$950.00.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

At our last meeting we reduced the compensation of the Adjutant, Quartermaster and Engineer from \$75.00 to \$65.00 per month, and that of the Surgeon from \$75.00 to \$50.00, to take effect January 1, 1894. But, notwithstanding this reduction, the amount now allowed for salaries and wages is insufficient. Because of conditions mentioned in the Commandant's report, it seems quite certain that in the near future nurses will have to be employed who are not members of the Home, and this will add to our present monthly expenditures. This fund should be increased to \$1,250.00 per month. Special attention is called to the suggestions of the Commandant and Surgeon for an annex to the hospital for imbecile persons and those whose diseases make them offensive to the patients of the general hospital. It is believed that \$1,500.00 would erect such addition. Reference is also made to the Commandant's report as to the necessity for fire escapes. The main building should be supplied with them.

In the summer of 1892 Col. Milo Smith presented his resignation as Commandant of the Home, to take effect in October, 1892. He had held that position since its organization and was eminently fitted for it. His comprehensive grasp of the wants of the institution and his kindly, yet firm, treatment of its inmates had much to do with his successful administration of its affairs. Col. Keatley was elected as his successor and has been in charge of the home since October, 1892. He has at all times been active in his efforts to ascertain its wants and manifests a strong desire to administer its affairs to the satisfaction of the Commission and the credit of the State.

We recommend appropriations as follows:

For a new sewer.....	\$5,000.00
For a refrigerator....	1,600.00
For a bake oven.....	375.00
For new floors.....	950.00
For annex to hospital.....	1,500.00
For a new dynamo.....	1,000.00
For iron fire escapes.....	900.00
For the grounds.....	500.00
For salaries and wages per month.....	1,250.00
For water supply.....	2,000.00

We attach hereto report of Commandant and Treasurer, all of which is respectfully submitted,

S. B. EVANS, *President*,
 N. A. MERRILL,
 J. R. RATEKIN,
 S. L. DOWS,
 C. W. BURDICK,
 J. J. RUSSELL.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT.

To the Board of Commissioners of the Iowa Soldiers' Home:

I have the honor to submit herewith the biennial report of the immediate administration of the Iowa Soldiers' Home, near Marshalltown, Iowa, from the 1st day of July, 1891, to the 30th day of June, 1893, inclusive.

On the 10th day of October, 1892, by virtue of an election by your board, on the 14th day of September, 1892, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Milo Smith, I entered upon the duties of Commandant of the Home. It will be seen, therefore, that by far the greater number of the details of the following report are embraced in that biennial period, prior to the 10th day of October, 1892. At the request of Colonel Smith, I had the pleasure to spend about ten days at the Home immediately prior to October 10, 1892, while he was still in charge, and by whom, at that interval, was very kindly instructed in many of the details of its administration. It is due to him also, to say that I found on all sides the evidences of his long, careful and judicious management of the Home, from the date of its opening in the fall of 1887, until he severed his relations therewith on the 10th of October, 1892.

In presenting the following detailed conditions of the Home for the biennial period named, I deem it necessary for perspecuity, and better understanding and comparison, that each year be stated by itself.

In the period extending from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, the following statistics are presented, namely:

On June 30, 1891, the number of members of the Home present, including fifteen (15) sick, was.....	324
Number of members absent in the same period.....	122
Total.....	446
On the 30th day of June, 1892, the number of members of the Home present, including forty-seven (47) sick, was.....	278
Number of members absent.....	83
Total	361
Net loss.....	85

It is deserving of remark that these numbers, fifteen and forty-seven do not represent the actual number suffering from acute diseases on the days named, but the number in the hospital on the respective days; but it has been true in the entire history of the hospital that at no time has there been more than five (5) per cent of the inmates of the hospital suffering from acute diseases, the greater number being very old men who need better care than they can get in the main quarters of the Home, and many of them being afflicted with palsy, chronic rheumatism and paralysis.

Average present during the year ending June 30, 1892.....	342
Average present and absent during the year ending June 30, 1892....	434
Total cared for during same period.....	526

VITAL STATISTICS.

Sick and those in the hospital by reason of extreme old age and chronic diseases attendant upon old age.....	47
Average age of all living members admitted during the the year ending June 30, 1892.....	56.77
Number of deaths during the same period.....	29
Average age at death.....	66.5
Death rate in each 1,000 of average present and absent of Home for same period.....	66
Number of graves in the cemetery of the Home, June 30, 1892.....	58
Number of insane at the Home.....	1

PENSIONS.

Total number of pensions.....	244
Total number of pensions under act of Congress, June 27, 1890... ..	120
Total amount of pensions received by pensioners at the Home for the year ending June 30, 1892.....	\$ 23,088.00
Total amount sent to dependent relatives during the same period....	669.00
Amount of pension money passed to the support fund of the Home during the same period.....	634.50

MAINTENANCE.

Average cost of subsistence per capita, for the year ending June 30, 1892:	
First quarter.....	\$ 34.23
Second quarter.....	39.77
Third quarter.....	33.93
Fourth quarter.....	30.77
Average cost of rations per diem, during same period.....	15.06
Average cost of clothing per capita, for the year ending June 30, 1892	14.09
Average cost of entire maintenance per capita, for the year ending June 30, 1892.....	148.15

NOTE.—The rule in regard to the retention of pensions of members of the Home, only became operative on the 1st day of April, 1892, leaving only three months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, in which such retention of parts of pensions was operative; and this accounts for the fact that only six hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents (\$654.50) were collected from pensioners and applied to the support fund of the Home during the first year of the biennial period.

By an act of the General Assembly approved April 15, 1892, an appropriation of four thousand dollars was made for two buildings, complete, for officers' quarters. This appropriation was expended under the immediate direction of the Board of Commissioners, and the cottages for officers completed and ready for occupancy by the 25th day of December, 1892, and one of them assigned by the Board to the Adjutant, and the other to the Quartermaster of the Home.

At the same time, the General Assembly made an appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the erection of ten (10) small cottages for the use of such old soldiers who were incapacitated from earning a living, as had wives but no small children, the provision requiring that the marriage shall have taken place prior to 1872.

These cottages were completed on the 8th day of February, 1893, and opened for admission. As soon as the necessary rules could be provided, families were admitted to the cottages, the first being on the 3rd day March, 1893.

I may be permitted to say that at the writing of this report, October, 1893, eight of the cottages are now occupied, under the provisions of the act making the appropriation. A reference to the administration of the cottage system will be hereafter made herein.

HOSPITALS.

As the salary of the Surgeon-in-Chief of the home is only the sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) per month, I deem it necessary and proper to call your attention specially to this matter, and through you to engage the consideration of the General Assembly if possible. The funds so far appropriated for the maintenance of the Home are inadequate to the payment of a larger salary to the Surgeon-in-Chief, but it is my opinion that such compensation should be provided by the legislature for this officer, as will secure to the hospital and to the Home, such medical skill and attention as the members of any soldiers' home are entitled to. The average number of occupants of the hospital is about forty-eight, not all of them, of course, suffering from acute diseases, but all of them needing medical attention of some kind or degree. Many of these patients are very old men, it is true, but to see that all of them have the necessary medical care consumes considerable time each day.

It is the duty of the State to provide adequate compensation for such medical assistance to these men, suffering, as they largely do, from diseases and disabilities incident to their faithful service in the late war, and in other wars of the country, and by reason of which they are entitled to the comforts and benefits of the Home.

It is impossible to induce any skilled surgeon to consent to devote

his *whole* time to the care of the hospital, for the compensation now provided by law, in the legislative appropriation. The State does not deal, in a medical and surgical sense, with any other eleemosynary institutions, as it does with the Iowa Soldiers' Home. Resident surgeons and assistant surgeons with adequate compensation, are provided at all the National Homes, supported by the general government, and it is my opinion, that the same is due to the members of this Home, whose claims are as strong and as urgent, as those who have obtained the benefits of the National Home.

The assistant surgeon is a member of the Home. He served faithfully in the field during the war. Though greatly disabled by disease, he has been faithful and constant in such care as he has been able to give the sick in his immediate charge. His compensation has so far been twenty dollars (\$20.00) per month, with subsistence and quarters. He is a graduate of an approved medical college, and had many years of active practice before he was compelled to come to the Iowa Soldiers' Home, by reason of his disability and infirmity incident to his military service in the rebellion. While I am opposed to any increase of compensation except where absolutely necessary, I am of the opinion that in this case the legislature should make some provision, by way of appropriation, by which the Board of Commissioners will be able to increase the compensation of the assistant surgeon, in some degree.

I deem it necessary to make another suggestion respecting the hospital service. As the law now stands, it appears that it is required that the surgeon and the assistant surgeon of the Home be selected from among those who have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States. I need not remind you of the fact, potent to all, almost, that those of the medical profession who were old enough to enter the medical department of the army during the rebellion, have in most cases advanced so far in years as to be almost incapacitated for the practice of their profession. Each year the difficulty of procuring surgeons for the Home, within the limitation of their having been honorably discharged from the military service, is increasing, and will hereafter, on account of age, continue to increase with greater rapidity. The Home has already experienced this embarrassment, on account of the necessities of the service. I earnestly recommend that so much of the act of the General Assembly (part of section 16 of chapter 58, of the acts of the Twenty-first General Assembly), as relates to the appointment and the qualification of a surgeon and assistant surgeon of the Home, be either repealed or modified so as to widen the field from which such officers may be selected.

During the entire biennial period embraced in this report, and in fact, ever since the Home has been opened, all the nurses in the hospital, have been from among the membership of the Home. No funds have been provided whereby trained civilian nurses could be employed. The duties of a nurse in the Home hospital are very frequently of a very disagreeable character. It is at all times, extremely difficult to induce members of the Home, even for the compensation offered, to consent to discharge that class of duty. Not only is this difficulty encountered, but there is a manifest lack of skill when these nurses are drafted in that way from the body of the membership of the Home. This is evident from the fact, that nearly all the members of the Home, before coming to it, were engaged in either ordinary mechanical employment, or earned their living by common labor, and it is too much to expect them to have even the aptitude for such nursing at their present time of life. The patients in the hospital are entitled to far better treatment than can be afforded by nurses drawn from the body of the Home. The present system is wasteful, inefficient, and unjust to the men who have in youth and early manhood, rendered the best service they were capable of rendering, to the State and country, when sorely needed. Trained nurses alone are employed in the hospitals of the natural home, with the most satisfactory results, and with economy.

It must also be considered that with rapidly advancing age, all the present soldiers' homes, both national and state, will soon become mere hospitals and infirmaries, and the administration of the same must be wholly on that basis.

Ever since this Home was opened there has been a certain percentage of members, not large, it is true, who are harmlessly and incurably insane, or idiotic. When the new hospital was erected, about three years ago, no separate provision was made for this class of unfortunates, by providing a system of abode outside of the main building of the hospital, but so attached to it as to form an essential part of it. These unfortunately are not proper subjects for the State insane hospitals. Their personal habits require that they should not be kept in immediate contact with the other patients of the hospital of the Home. They are often very boisterous and noisy, and when in rooms in the main hospital seriously disturb not only the sick near them, but those very old men who have been sent to the hospital in order that they can be afforded more comforts and quiet than they can have in the main building of the Home. The personal habits otherwise of these incurably insane and idiotic persons are such that, unless they are removed from close contact with the other inmates in the main building of the hospital, and into somewhat detached wards

suited to their condition, the atmosphere of the entire building becomes contaminated with foul and offensive odors, no matter how much care may be exercised. This is our experience. I, therefore, recommend that a building of a substantial character, suited to the making of five or six rooms ten or twelve feet square, be erected about fifteen feet from the hospital main building, and connected with the latter by a corridor or covered way, in which may be kept those unfortunate persons to whom I have just referred. I respectfully call your attention to that part of the report of Dr. Harris, Surgeon of the Home, accompanying this, and alluding to the same matter and necessity.

I herewith submit the following classification of the diseases with which those members of the Home who were admitted to the hospital and were patients therein on the 3d day of June, 1892. The whole number was forty-seven (47).

Admitted for general debility and senility	24
Rheumatism and complications	10
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	9
Carcinoma.....	4
Paralysis.....	7
Epilepsy.....	6
Pneumonia.....	1
Cardial diseases.....	2
Aneurism, in aorta.....	1
Eczema.....	1
General demented	1
Locomotor ataxia	1

HOSPITAL RECORDS.

It is highly important, in many respects, that the hospital records of all State Homes conform, in every substantial respect, to the hospital records of the National Home, indeed, it is the express desire of the authorities of the United States, that they should so conform. The general government makes this requirement, in view of the large amount appropriated by congress each year to aid in the support of the various State Homes, that of Iowa included. In order to conform to that requirement, permit me to say, that I have procured from General William B. Franklin, President of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the necessary record books wherein to preserve such facts and data as will make them to conform, in all respects, to similar records preserved in the various branches of the National Home.

FROM JULY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893, INCLUSIVE.

On June 30, 1892, the members present including forty-seven (47) in the hospital were.....	278
Number absent on the same date.....	83
Total.....	361
On June 30, 1893, the members present, including forty-two (42) in the hospital were.....	276
Absent on same date.....	90
Total.....	366
Net gain.....	5
Average present during the year ending June 30, 1893.....	306
Average present and absent during same period.....	371
Total number cared for during the year.....	566
Average age of all living members.....	58 years
Average age of all members admitted during the year ending June 30, 1893.....	59.09
Number of deaths during the year.....	23
Average ages at death, for the year.....	59.20
Death rate in each 1,000 of members present and absent.....	59.37
Number of deaths since the opening of Home, November 1, 1887.....	122
Number of graves in the cemetery of the Home on June 30, 1893.....	70

At the request of relatives forty-four (44) bodies of members who died at the Home, have been shipped to their former homes for burial at the expense of such relatives, the State having made no provision that it should be done at its expense.

The bodies of eight (8) members of the Home who died here have been interred in the Catholic cemetery near Marshalltown, in accordance with the request, either of relatives or by the persons themselves, made before death.

Grave stones, neat marble headstones, have, from time to time, been furnished by the quartermaster-general of the United States army, for the graves of such members of the Home as are buried in the Home cemetery and in the Catholic cemetery near Marshalltown.

PENSIONS.

The rule adopted by the Board of Commissioners in regard to the retention of a portion of the pensions of members of the Home, became operative on the 1st day of April, 1892.

The total number of pensioners in the Home, for the year ending June 30, 1893, was.....	261
Number for the same period, receiving pensions under the act of Congress, approved June 27, 1890.....	138

Total amount of pensions collected through the agency of the Home for the year.....	\$ 28,764.00
Amount of pensions sent through the agency of the Home by drafts to dependent relatives, by members, for the year ending June 30, 1893.....	3,186.75
Amount of pensions retained and passed to the support fund of the Home during the year ending June 30, 1893.....	2,324.25

DETAILS REGARDING COST OF SUBSISTENCE, ETC.

Average cost of subsistence per capita, for the year:

First quarter.....	\$ 41.01
Second quarter.....	48.46
Third quarter.....	38.77
Fourth quarter.....	47.31
Average cost of rations per man, per diem..	19.18
Average cost of clothing, per man.....	18 35
Average cost of total maintenance, per capita per annum, for the year ending June 30, 1893....	175.55

NATIVITY OF FOREIGN BORN MEMBERS OF THE HOME.

Austria.....	2	Norway.....	7
Bavaria.....	4	Prussia.....	4
Bohemia.....	1	Scotland.....	6
Canada.....	18	Switzerland.....	2
England.....	29	Wales.....	3
France.....	5	Germany.....	62
Holland.....	1	Ireland.....	77
Mexico.....	1	New Brunswick.....	1

STATES FROM WHICH THE MEMBERS OF THE HOME ENLISTED.

Arkansas.....	1	Maryland.....	1
California.....	7	Massachusetts.....	7
Colorado.....	6	Michigan.....	9
Connecticut.....	7	Minnesota.....	29
Illinois.....	136	Missouri.....	43
Indiana.....	37	New Hampshire.....	2
Iowa.....	467	New Jersey.....	3
Kansas.....	3	New York.....	57
Kentucky.....	10	Ohio.....	79
Louisiana.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	43
Rhode Island.....	2	Vermont.....	6
Virginia.....	8	Wisconsin.....	50
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1893.....	131		
Re-admissions during the year ending June 30, 1893.....	63		
Total.....	194		
Discharged during the same period.....	181		
Dropped from the rolls.....	23		
Deaths.....	23		
Total.....	228		

Number of civilian employees during the year ending June 30, 1893:

Engineer-in-chief.....	1	Farmer.....	1
Electrician.....	1	Baker.....	1
Cooks.....	2	Firemen.....	2
Total.....	8		

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Average present.....	366
Average present and absent.....	371
Whole number cared for	566

BOOKS, ETC., IN LIBRARY.

Number of volumes.....	1,200
Newspapers, weekly and daily taken.....	40
Magazines	8

The Board is hereby respectfully referred to a report of the Quartermaster, Mr. B. E. Eberhart, regarding purchases and issues of clothing, etc., and subsistence supplies, which report is attached hereto and submitted.

Reference is also respectfully made to the report of Dr. G. W. Harris, the surgeon of the hospital, since the 9th day of November, 1892.

Dr. Waters, who had been surgeon of the Home from its inception, died on or about the 20th day of October, 1892, and by appointment of the Board, at its meeting in November of the same year, Dr. Harris was made his successor.

I found, upon taking charge of the Home, that no morning report had ever been furnished from the hospital to the headquarters; and nothing like a morning report required of the sergeants of the various wards or rooms of the main building. This was corrected at once, so that the interior administration of the Home might be conducted by the proper connections and responsibilities among subordinates.

The most perplexing question affecting the discipline of the Home, is that of intoxication on the part of a small per centum of the membership. It is a curious feature, in connection with public opinion, that many persons, on account of the intemperance of a few, are apt to characterize the entire membership of a soldiers' home as a "lot of drunken bums."

I can truthfully say, that the number addicted to the inordinate use of intoxicating liquors, in and about the Home, and on the streets of Marshalltown, when I took charge, did not exceed in my opinion, ten (10) per cent of the membership. That was enough however, to taint the reputation of the Home, and I immediately set about to provide a remedy if possible. By permission of the Board, I caused a calaboose to be erected in a comfortable part of the main building, consisting of two wards, comfortably provided, in order to separate persons in a gross state of intoxication, from other well disposed members of the Home, who otherwise, would be compelled to occupy the same sleeping rooms with such intoxicated persons, and be subjected to the annoyance of their profanity and other misconduct, due to their condition.

The fact that such a "lock up" or calaboose has been available for such uses since, there seems to have had a deterrent and reformatory effect, for though at the writing of this report, such an institution has been completed and in condition for use, for many months the necessity for using it on account of any such disorderly conduct has never arisen, and it has never been so used.

Dishonorable discharges have also been resorted to, in cases where it is manifest that to permit such disorderly characters to remain in the Home would materially prejudice the good order and discipline of the institution. Bearing in mind the fact that by far the great majority of the members of the Iowa Soldiers' Home, are respectable and well disposed members of the community, and that this Home, provided through the justice and magnanimity of the people of Iowa, is the only home left to them, after the vicissitudes of the greater portion of their lives, it has seemed to me, that they have a right to an enjoyment of this great benefaction, undisturbed by that disorderly element to which I have just referred. Dishonorable discharge is and has been one of the most effectual remedies, especially in a Home, like that of the State of Iowa, where no means of corporal punishment is permitted to the administration. Such discharges are resorted to in all the other State Homes, and also in the various branches of the National Home which, through an act of congress are governed under the articles of war, and by the summary discipline of the army of the United States. The policy otherwise pursued is that of kindness with firmness, at the Iowa Soldiers' Home, and the result has been most satisfactory. Intemperance has been reduced to the lowest possible minimum, to the decisive comfort and contentment of the well disposed members of the Home.

I would respectfully call attention to the immediate necessity of some further provision in regard to the safety of the members of the Home in case of fire. Both the main building and the hospital should be provided with permanent fire escapes. Two of the wings of the main building, with a capacity of one hundred men on the fourth floor, including the basement, are four (4) stories in height. The hospital is a two-story brick building, but when we consider the decrepit condition of most of its inmates, it would be folly to believe they could make their escape from the second floor, if cut off from the only stairway in the building, without amply provided fire escapes, by the windows. In my opinion there are no funds available for this necessary provision of safety, except through an appropriation by the coming General Assembly. The amount necessary for this purpose is too large to be taken from the general support fund.

In order to guard against accidents of that kind from fire I have

organized a fire company from the seventeen sergeants of rooms or wards, with the chief engineer of the Home as the chief of such fire department, and have required that each member of the Home capable of rendering any service in such an emergency be subject to the orders of the officers of the Home Fire Department. I sincerely hope that our efforts in that direction may be seconded by the General Assembly in providing the fire escapes already referred to.

The attention of the Commandant during the fiscal year, has been called by officers of the State Board of Health, and by the authority of the city of Marshalltown, to the condition of the sewage of the Home which is now discharged into the Iowa river at the northern boundary of the Home grounds and west of the city of Marshalltown, or what might be called "up stream" from Marshalltown. Attention was also called to the same subject by the same authority, of my predecessor, Colonel Milo Smith, who was a competent and expert engineer, and as such, well acquainted with the subject of sewage and drainage. The water used by the city of Marshalltown and through the agency of said city by the Iowa Soldiers' Home, is not drawn directly from the Iowa river at any point, but by a system of percolation from some point distant from the river bank. Colonel Smith, before surrendering control of the Home made quite an exact estimate of the cost of making such change in the sewage from the Home as would withdraw it from discharge into the river at any point west of the city of Marshalltown, and the sum stated by him as necessary for that purpose was five thousand dollars. Of course, under the circumstances, if his estimate is correct and I have reason from the examination of his profile and drawings of the grounds, to believe it is, the change cannot be made on account of the lack of funds, without a special appropriation for that purpose. It is my duty, under the circumstances, to submit this matter at this time for your consideration.

There are certain questionable conditions which make it necessary to refer, herein, to the appropriation made by the General Assembly of 1892 for the erection of a building on the Home grounds, to cost not to exceed \$5,000, for the accommodation of homeless and childless soldiers' widows. This is in connection with the present capacity of the electric light and steam heating plants.

Prior to the erection of the two (2) officers' cottages, and the ten (10) smaller cottages in 1892 for the use of soldiers' families, the service demanded from the single dynamo, which constitutes the only supply, taxed the dynamo to its fullest capacity. No public funds being then available with which to add another dynamo in order to supply the largely increased demand in the twelve (12) new buildings it became necessary to shut off at the main buildings and in the hospital

many lights, at certain hours of the night, which the service could not very well dispense with. This has been done at great inconvenience. Not only this, but the dynamo was, also, subjected to a task that it could not very effectively perform on account of the strain. In my opinion, the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), appropriated for the widows' dormitory was wholly inadequate for the purpose intended. The kitchen and dining rooms and the steam heating and electric light plant in the main building, and for the hospital service are now taxed even beyond their capacity; and to make the widows' dormitory what the legislature intended and available in any degree, it will be necessary to provide a kitchen of sufficient dimensions attached to it as well as dining rooms, and to greatly enlarge the steam heating plant, and the increase of the light plant by an additional dynamo. The question of furnishing such a building must also be taken into consideration, in estimating how far the appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) will go in supplying all these.

At the date of writing this report, eight of the ten smaller cottages provided for by the legislature are occupied by such families as were able to comply with the law and rules enacted by the Board of Commissioners. As already stated, the first cottage was occupied on the 3d day of March last.

It is too early yet for me to venture a definite opinion in regard to the success of the cottage plan in Iowa, and in connection with the Iowa Soldiers' Home. Bringing these old people from various parts of the State, separating them from associations of years, detaching them from their kindred, as occurs in many instances, subjecting them to enforced idleness and to a necessary degree of discipline, presents problems in administration that in the short time in which the experiment has proceeded, we have not yet been able to completely solve. I am hopeful, however, of ultimate success.

I would also call attention to the fact that in the planning and constructing the main building of the Home, fully one-third of its dormitory capacity was located at the top of a third pair of stairs: that is, when the building is full, as it nearly always is in winter, at least one hundred men are compelled to ascend three pairs of stairs in going to and from their meals three times a day, and to the barber shop and the smoking room. As to the rest, they are obliged to ascend from one to two pairs of stairs for a like purpose. More than one-third of the present inmates have passed sixty years of age, and many still younger are so decrepit from injuries and other causes, as to make the task of going to and from the mess room in the basement a matter of extreme difficulty. Each year increases the difficulty.

In my opinion an elevator or lift is absolutely essential for the comfort and safety of these old men. Many of them are constantly exposed to accident, and do suffer from accidents occasioned by falls on the stairs which they are compelled to use to reach their meals. It is impossible, according to the plan of the building, to so change the location of the mess rooms in the basement as to avoid the ascending or descending of one high pair of stairs at least; and the greater portion are compelled to use two (2) pairs. I submit this matter, with the suggestion of an urgent and imperative necessity. It is simply a consideration of common humanity. Congress has recognized these changed and rapidly changing conditions on the part of the old men for which the general government cares in the National Home, by recent provision for the construction of what is called "the old men's building," the one recently built at the Milwaukee National Home, costing fifteen thousand dollars.

It seems to me that the time has come for the laying of new floors in all the corridors of the main building of the Home. The original floors were of soft pine, and are practically worn out. They have even become dangerous to many of the older members of the Home, by the fact that they are unavoidably splintering and fraying, and it is not an unusual thing for an old man, with greatly defective eye sight, to be tripped, thrown down and seriously hurt, by means of these splinters. Repairs from time to time have been made by patching, but this is only a provisional make-shift. These corridors should be re-laid with hard wood floors as a means of comfort, safety and economy.

I beg pardon in prolonging this report from what has been usual heretofore from the Commandant of the Home, but only considerations of public interest have induced it.

In conclusion permit me to thank through you, the Adjutant, Mr. F. T. Wells, the Quartermaster, Mr. B. E. Eberhart, and Drs. Harris and Cole, and the Chief Engineer, Mr. William Fisher, for their cordial and faithful co-operation and discharge of duty in their respective departments of the Home, and I cannot conclude without expressing my obligation to you, members of the Board of Commissioners, for unvarying kindness and forbearance to me, and the kindly assistance you have rendered me in the discharge of my duties under your direction.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. KEATLEY,
Commandant.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, June 30, 1893.

To Col. J. H. KEATLEY, *Commandant Iowa Soldiers' Home*:

DEAR SIR—The time has arrived when it becomes my duty to make a biennial report of the medical and surgical work done at the Soldiers' Home during that period.

First I would make honorable mention of the late Dr. W. B. Waters who has faithfully served as surgeon since the organization of the Home. He showed the strictest attention to duty and the greatest faithfulness possible and in his death the Home sustained a severe loss.

On entering upon my duty as surgeon I found the hospital to be in an excellent sanitary condition and the utmost cleanliness prevailing in every department, which I have endeavored to maintain. The manner in which the duties and cares have been performed by the attendants is worthy of great praise, all having performed their duties carefully and faithfully.

At the present time insane and imbecile persons occupy wards adjoining other patients and disturb the same at any time, and I deem it imperative that three or four detached isolated wards be provided for same and infectious diseases which are liable to occur at any time and for which at the present time no suitable departments are provided. Under the present state of affairs the nursing is done exclusively by inmates of the Home and while they are willing and perform the work to the best of their ability yet they are oftentimes incompetent and while the assistants could be procured from the same source as now, I think it very desirable that two trained nurses, one for the upper and one for the lower wards be provided. Some of the patients are suffering from infirmities due to old age; the most we can do for such is to make their remaining days as pleasant and free from pain as possible.

Much credit is due the Commandant and Matron, Col. and Mrs. Keatley for the kind endeavors which they have made to lessen the

burdens of the invalid soldiers; I am also indebted to them for much kindness and courtesy which they have shown toward me.

DEATHS FROM JUNE 30, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1893, HAVE OCCURRED AS FOLLOWS:

Pneumonia.....	3
Cancer.....	2
Bright's disease.....	4
Consumption.....	7
Apoplexy.....	2
Paralysis.....	5
Heart disease.....	4
Senile debility.....	3
Cerebral softening.....	1
General debility.....	1
Marasmus.....	1
Chronic nephritis.....	1
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	2
Epilepsy.....	1
Eczema.....	1
Chronic gastritis.....	1
Aneurism of ascending aorta.....	1
Total.....	40
Number of patients in the hospital June 30, 1891.....	69
Number of patients in the hospital June 30, 1892.....	40
Number of patients in the hospital June 30, 1893.....	49
Number of patients as shown by the hospital record admitted from June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1893.....	210
Number returned to main building convalescent, cured or discharged from June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1893.....	151
Number of insane or imbecile in hospital June 30, 1891.....	12
Number of insane or imbecile in hospital June 30, 1893.....	12
Number of such (insane or imbecile persons) cared for from June 30, 1891 to June 30, 1893, inclusive.....	24
Number sent to insane asylum at Independence.....	1

About 50 per cent of the patients of the hospital are there on account of old age and disabilities growing out of old and former army wounds and disabilities, the remainder suffering from acute diseases.

G. W. HARRIS,

Surgeon Iowa Soldiers' Home Hospital.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER.

COL. JOHN H. KEATLEY, *Commandant*:

I have the honor to report that there has been issued to the members of the Iowa Soldiers' Home during the biennial term ending June 30, 1893:

Shirts.....	1,716
Undershirts.....	1,425
Drawers, pairs.....	1,716
Socks, pairs.....	2,550
Uniform coats.....	1,037
Uniform vests.....	1,057
Uniform pants, pairs.....	1,227
Shoes, pairs.....	642
Suspenders, pairs.....	734
Hats.....	1,108
Overcoats.....	79

For the same term there has been consumed of :

Turkey and chicken, lbs.....	1,804
Fresh meats, lbs.....	107,836
Salt and smoked meats, lbs.....	73,309
Fish, lbs.....	11,470
Butter, lbs.....	26,956
Coffee, lbs.....	15,877
Eggs, dozen.....	6,682
Flour, lbs.....	113,490
Fruit (dried), lbs.....	8,944
Fruit (canned) cans.....	1,474
Milk, gals.....	49,706
Sugar, lbs.....	55,301
Tobacco (chewing), lbs.....	3,372
Tobacco (smoking), lbs.....	1,300
Cabbage, heads.....	4,616
Sauerkraut, lbs.....	661
Melons.....	1,374
Potatoes, bush.....	3,774
Turnips, bush.....	251

Of the vegetables enumerated above all were the product of the home farm, except 1,300 bushels of potatoes. The home farm has also furnished all of the beets, cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, sweet corn, string beans, onions, parsnips, tomatoes, peas, squashes, pickles, etc., sufficient for the needs of the Home.

Respectfully submitted,

B. E. EBERHART,
Quartermaster.

BILL OF FARE OF THE IOWA SOLDIERS' HOME.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, liver, bacon, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, parsnips, pie or pudding, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Mush and milk, ginger cake, cheese, syrup, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, beefsteak, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Soup, pork, beans, potatoes, squash, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Cold meats, corn bread, cold slaw, pickles, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, hash, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef, cabbage or kraut, turnip, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Rice, milk, toast, cheese, sauce, syrup, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, bacon or ham, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Boiled beef, potatoes, tomatoes or corn, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Cold meats, sliced onions, pickles, syrup, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, Irish stew, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Soup, roast veal with dressing, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Cold meats, cold slaw, cheese, syrup, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, cod fish, bacon, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, parsnips, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Mush and milk, corn bread, sauce, syrup, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Oat meal, milk, sausage, potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast pork, potatoes, turnips, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper—Milk toast, cold meats, pickles, syrup, bread, butter, coffee, tea.

Green vegetables in their season.

REPORT OF THE TRASURER.

DECORAH, IOWA, July 1, 1893.

To the Commissioners of the Iowa Soldiers' Home:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith you will please find my report as Treasurer from the date of my last report, June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1893, showing all amounts of money received and all disbursements made, with vouchers therefor, all of which is respectfully submitted.

C. W. BURDICK,
Treasurer.

SUPPORT FUND.

1891.		<i>Receipts.</i>	
July	1.	Balance on hand last report.....	\$ 16,530.61
July	6.	State order.....	4,530.00
Aug.	8.	State order.....	4,520.00
Sept.	5.	State order.....	4,480.00
Sept.	15.	Col. Smith, stock sold.....	447.25
Oct.	8.	State order.....	4,460.00
Nov.	9.	Col. Smith, stock sold.....	182.90
Nov.	9.	Col. Smith, rent of land.....	80.00
1892.			
Jan.	11.	Col. Smith, stock sold.....	76.80
Feb.	18.	Refunded from sewerage fund.....	323.86
Feb.	18.	Refunded from boiler-house fund.....	4,051.14
May	6.	Col. Smith, rent of land.....	80 00
May	6.	Col. Smith, rebate on freight.....	85.21
May	6.	Col. Smith, stock sold.....	471.69
June	7.	State order.....	3,980.00
June	9.	Col. Smith, clothing sold inmates.....	232.03
June	20.	Col. Smith, stock sold.....	21.25
June	20.	Col. Smith, clothing sold.....	132.06
June	29.	Col. Smith, clothing sold.....	353.74
July	11.	State order.....	3,690 00
Aug.	4.	State order.....	3,530.00
Sept.	10.	State order.....	3,480.00
Sept.	12.	Col. Smith, clothing sold.....	297.71
Sept.	12.	Col. Smith, pensions retained.....	634.50

Oct. 4.	State order.	\$ 3,460.00
Oct. 16.	Col. Smith, rent of land.	75.32
Nov. 4.	State order.	3,510.00
Dec. 5.	State order.	3,580.00

1893.

Jan. 5.	Col. Keatley, pensions retained.	793.50
Jan. 9.	State order	3,720.00
Mar. 10.	State order	3,980.00
Mar. 29.	Col. Keatley, pensions retained	846.10
April 7.	Col. Keatley, rent of land.	80.00
April 8.	State order.	3,990.00
May 10.	State order.	3,880.00
June 13.	State order.	3,760.00

1891

Disbursements,

Aug. 15.	Colonel Smith, July disbursements.	\$ 2,693.75
Sept. 15.	August disbursements	2,939.20
Oct. 17.	September disbursements.	2,983.41
Nov. 14.	October disbursements.	4,223.26
Dec. 15.	November disbursements.	3,971.87

1892

Jan. 16.	December disbursements.	4,262.94
Feb. 16.	January disbursements.	4,058.75
Mar. 18.	February disbursements	3,135.37
April 17.	March disbursements.	2,959.47
May 19.	April disbursements	3,066.80
June 20.	May disbursements.	2,510.97
July 9.	June disbursements.	2,691.13
Aug. 10.	July disbursements.	2,286.27
Sept. 12.	August disbursements.	2,892.13
Oct. 16.	September disbursements.	3,157.95
Nov. 12.	October disbursements	3,677.02
Dec. 15.	November disbursements.	4,398.22

1893.

Jan. 16.	December disbursements.	4,589.14
Feb. 12.	January disbursements	4,389.14
Mar. 24.	February disbursements	3,512.33
April 19.	March disbursements.	2,832.31
May 2.	April disbursements.	3,306.70
June 14.	May disbursements	3,418.42
June 30.	June disbursements.	2,687.92
	Exchange	113.04
	Salaries and expenses of commissioners.	2,592.18
	Balance on hand.	4,941.48

Total.	\$ 88,291.17	\$ 88,291.17
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SALARY FUND.

1891

Receipts.

July 1.	Balance on hand last report.....	\$ 930.96
July 6.	State order.....	1,050.00
Aug. 8.	State order.....	1,050.00
Sept. 5.	State order.....	1,050.00
Oct. 5.	State order.....	1,050.00
Nov. 10.	State order.....	1,050.00
Dec. 7.	State order.....	1,050.00

1892.

Jan. 9.	State order.....	1,050.00
Feb. 5.	State order.....	1,050.00
Mar. 7.	State order.....	1,050.00
April 8.	State order.....	1,050.00
May 6.	State order.....	1,050.00
June 7.	State order.....	1,050.00
July 4.	State order.....	1,050.00
Aug. 4.	State order.....	1,050.00
Sept. 10.	State order.....	1,050.00
Oct. 4.	State order.....	1,050.00
Nov. 4.	State order.....	1,050.00
Dec. 5.	State order.....	1,050.00

1893.

Jan. 9.	State order.....	1,050.00
Feb. 4.	State order.....	1,050.00
Mar. 10.	State order.....	1,050.00
April 8.	State order.....	1,050.00
May 10.	State order.....	798.27
June 13.	State order.....	1,050.00

1891.

Disbursements.

Aug. 15.	Col. Smith, July disbursements.....	\$ 1,047.00
Sept. 15.	August disbursements.....	1,053.81
Oct. 17.	September disbursements.....	1,023.46
Nov. 14.	October disbursements.....	1,019.01
Dec. 15.	November disbursements.....	1,048.89

1892.

Jan. 16.	December disbursements.....	1,013.86
Feb. 16.	January disbursements.....	1,051.26
Mar. 19.	February disbursements.....	1,067.50
April 17.	March disbursements.....	1,027.65
May 19.	April disbursements.....	1,070.10
June 20.	May disbursements.....	1,043.50
July 9.	June disbursements.....	1,040.90
Aug. 10.	July disbursements.....	1,067.47
Sept. 12.	August disbursements.....	1,040.00
Oct. 16.	September disbursements.....	1,040.20
Nov. 12.	October disbursements.....	1,023.00
Dec. 15.	November disbursements.....	1,024.50

1893.

Jan. 16.	December disbursements.....	1,050.97
Feb. 12.	January disbursements.....	1,043.90
Mar. 24.	February disbursements.....	1,108.40
April 19.	March disbursements.....	798.27
May 20.	April disbursements.....	1,190.64
June 14.	May disbursements.....	1,156.64
June 30.	June disbursements.....	1,246.80
	Balance on hand.....	576.12
Total.....		\$ 25,879.23 \$ 25,879.23

IMPROVEMENTS ON GROUNDS.

1892.

Receipts

Nov. 10.	State order.....	\$ 500.00
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1893.

May 15.	State order.....	250.00
June 30.	Sale of old boilers ..	400.00
June 30.	Sale of old gas machine.....	200.00

1892.

Disbursements.

June 20.	May disbursements	\$ 93.84
Oct. 16.	September disbursements.....	235.19
Nov. 12.	October disbursements...	114.17

1893.

June 30.	June disbursements.....	723.59
	Balance on hand.....	183.21

Total.....	\$ 1,350.00	\$ 1,350.00
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TEN COTTAGES FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR WIVES.

1892.

Receipts

Aug. 12.	State order.....	\$ 2,000.00
Nov. 10.	State order.....	3,000.00

1892.

Disbursements.

Sept. 5.	J. G. Weatherby, contractor.....	\$ 212.00
Sept. 30.	J. G. Weatherby, contractor.....	1,305.60
Nov. 9.	J. G. Weatherby, contractor.....	500.00

1893.

Jan. 5.	J. G. Weatherby, contractor.....	2,597.10
May 10.	J. G. Weatherby, contractor, in full.....	340.73
	Balance on hand.....	44 57

Total.....	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
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TWO COTTAGES FOR OFFICERS.

1892.

Receipts.

Aug. 12.	State order	\$ 2,000.00
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1893.

Feb. 8.	State order, due May 1, 1893.....	1,000.00
Feb. 8.	State order, due October 1, 1893.....	1,000.00

1892.

Disbursements.

Sept. 5.	Weatherby & Atkinson, contractors.....	\$	1,280.00
Sept. 30.	Weatherby & Atkinson.....		460.00

1893.

Feb. 12.	J. F. Atkinson.....		1,003.17
Feb. 12.	J. G. Weatherby.....		1,167.37
Feb. 12.	Discount on order due May 1.....		18.43
Feb. 12.	Discount on order due October 1.....		51.76
May. 10.	Weatherby & Atkinson, in full.....		19.27

Total.....	\$	4,000.00	\$	4,020.00
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1891.

BARNs, HOUSES ETC.

July 1.	Balance on hand last report.....	\$	42.81
	Balance on hand.....		42.81

1891

COAL HOUSE.

July 1.	Balance on hand last report.....	\$	2.97
	Balance on hand.....		2.97

TRUST FUND—ESTATES OF DECEASED INMATES.

1892.

Receipts.

Oct. 11.	Henry Dickman, estate.....	\$	116.28
Oct. 11.	Jacob Seib, estate.....		154.41
Oct. 11.	Henry Dennis, estate.....		10.00

1893.

Disbursements.

May 15.	F. Harshman, admr. estate of Jacob Seib..	\$	154.41	
	Balance on hand.....		126.28	
Total.....	\$	280.69	\$	280.69

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
IOWA SOLDIERS' HOME
LOCATED AT
MARSHALLTOWN.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

REPORT.

To the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your joint committee appointed to visit Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, having performed its duty, beg leave to submit the following report:

We visited the Home on Jan. 17th, one day earlier than we were expected by the officials, so contrary to many predictions, the Home was not in gala day attire, but came under our observations in its every day apparel. This, instead of being a detriment, was certainly beneficial, inasmuch that it was positive proof to your committee that the Home was ready to receive visitors any day.

By visiting the Hospital, we noticed that cleanliness and order prevailed. The ventilation was excellent, and the general condition of the patients showed that they were cared for in a home-like manner. A city physician visits the Hospital once a day, and a member of the Home being an old army surgeon is in the building all the time, acting as general nurse and administering to the sick. In visiting the main building we found the same air of neatness prevailing, for so large a building and for so many inmates the air was fresh and invigorating, showing that the ventilation was excellent.

Reading room is furnished with daily and weekly periodicals, also all of the leading American magazines. In connection with reading room is a well filled library. All members of the Home have free access to the same.

Smoking room is a large airy room separate from the others; here they are required to do all their smoking when in the building.

Religious services are observed every Sunday; preachers of all denominations from the city conducting the same.

Clothing furnished is second to no other State institution, consisting of a suit of clothes, two suits of woolen underwear, two over shirts, shoes, and hat or cap which is given to each member when admitted to the Home.

Beds and bedding were neat, clean, and of sufficient amount to warrant comfort to the members.

At the sound of a bugle the members all marched to the several large dining rooms to their customary seats. On invitation from Commandant Keatley, your committee entered and found that all were supplied with an ample amount of well cooked nourishing food.

The cottages were found to be model homes in every respect.

The Ladies' Relief Corps of the State have certainly done themselves honor in the way of furnishings. It was found after furnishing the present number of cottages (ten) that there were carpeting and furniture enough to furnish twenty-two more of like dimensions. These have been cared for and will be sold. It is thought by officials at the Home that there are a sufficient number of cottages to meet all future demands, there being three vacant ones at present.

The commissary department, under control of Quartermaster Eberhart, was found well stocked with the best of everything that is purchased for supplies. Mr. Eberhart also has charge of barns and farm. The only stock that is raised is hogs, and these are of the very best stock to be had in the State.

The grounds are in an unfinished state, and an appropriation will have to be made at some future day, before they can be arranged to correspond with other surroundings.

The cemetery is a beautiful spot of ground, and well cared for.

The appropriations of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly have been properly expended for purposes intended, and no debts have been contracted in excess of appropriations.

Your committee would respectfully recommend the following appropriations:

For hard wood floors in main building, corridors, etc....	\$ 600.00
For refrigerator in main building	600.00
For new oven.....	400.00
For extension of sewerage below city water works	2,500.00
For increase of physician's salary (per month).....	25.00

Your committee would also recommend that the officers whose salaries have recently been decreased, be restored to their original amount.

The following communication from Commandant Keatley will explain many points that will be of interest to the public.

JULIAN PHELPS,
For the Senate.
 W. B. BELL,
 H. J. GRISWOLD,
For the House.

IOWA SOLDIERS' HOME,
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, January 29, 1894. }

Visiting Committee of Iowa Soldiers' Home:

DEAR SIRS—In response to some questions submitted to me by letter of January 29, 1894, from Colonel W. B. Bell, of the House of Representatives, and a member of your committee, permit me to make the following reply:

First.—The support fund of the Iowa Soldiers' Home is in the first instance derived from a permanent appropriation made by the second section of chapter 121 of the acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly (1888) based upon the average number in attendance in the prior quarter, at the rate of ten dollars (\$10.00) per month.

This amount is drawn from the State treasury, by the treasurer of the board of commissioners, upon a requisition, signed by the president of the board, and its secretary, and by the commandant, each month. A certified statement is also made in the body of this requisition, directed to the auditor of State, showing the average number of the Home present, during the month prior to such requisition.

Second.—The appropriation for salaries and wages was fixed at ten hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,050.00) per month, by section 1 of chapter 58 of the acts of the Twenty-third General Assembly (1890), and the amount is drawn from the State treasury by the treasurer of the board of commissioners, by virtue of the same requisition made for the monthly allowance for each month of the Home.

Third.—Under an act of Congress passed many years ago, a permanent appropriation was made, under which the treasury of the United States, through the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, annually paid over to the State of Iowa the sum of one hundred dollars per year to aid the State in its support of the members of the Iowa Soldiers' Home, but by the act of Congress, approved August 9, 1892, it was provided that one-half of any sum or sums obtained by State Homes on account of pensions received from inmates shall be deducted from the aid herein provided.

A rule of the board of commissioners went into effect April 1, 1892, providing that a certain proportion of the monthly pension received by an inmate, who had no dependent relatives, should pass to the support fund of the Home, that is, all over six dollars (\$6.00) per month. Attached to this communication you will find a printed circular, giving the character of that rule.

Hereafter in this report, I will submit a quarterly statement of all such sums as have been retained by the Home from pensioners, having no dependent relatives, and paid over by me quarterly, to the treasurer of the board of commissioners.

Permit me to say, also, that at the end of each quarter, a detailed report of all pension amounts retained from pensioners having no dependent relatives, is made by the treasurer of the board of commissioners and the commandant, under oath, to General William B. Franklin, president of the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers at Hartford, Connecticut.

The commandant of this Home is also required to make a report to General Franklin of the movement of population every ten days or three times a month, and also a consolidated quarterly report of the same, in addition to the quarterly report of the amount of pensions retained and passed to the support fund as required under the rule of our board, which became effective April 1, 1892.

I have no means of stating the amount received at any time from the government of the United States by the State of Iowa in aid of the support of the Iowa Soldiers' Home, either before the date of the act of Congress, August 9, 1892, or thereafter, for the reason that all such amounts are paid by draft by General W. B. Franklin, president of the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, into the hands of the governor of the State of Iowa, and by him passed to the State treasurer without any report of the amount or the date of payment being made by either General Franklin or the governor, to either the treasurer of the board of commissioners of the Iowa Soldiers' Home or to the commandant of the Home. Neither the treasurer of this Home nor the commandant receives or accounts for any part of the money so paid over by the United States.

Fourth.—The following are the amounts of pensions retained from pensioners, having no dependent relatives, under the rule of the board of commissioners, effective April 1, 1892, and have been duly reported by the treasurer of the board, by the commandant to General W. B. Franklin, president of the board of managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, and which amounts at the dates hereafter specified, have been duly paid over by the commandant of the Iowa Soldiers' Home to the treasurer (C. W. Burtech) of the board of commissioners of the State Home, namely:

First quarter, September 5, 1892.....	\$ 534.50
Second quarter, December 24, 1892.....	738.50
Third quarter, March 20, 1893.....	846.10
Fourth quarter, July, 21, 1893.....	739.25
Fifth quarter, September, 20, 1893.....	838.00
Sixth quarter, December 21, 1893.....	901.00
Total.....	\$4,697.35

The current quarter has not quite ended, so as to enable the commandant and the treasurer to render the required monthly return to

General W. B. Franklin, but I can safely estimate the amount that will be due to that fund at the end of this quarter to be a close approximation to \$800.00.

Permit me to say, also, that our board of commisssoners in allowing every pensioner in the Iowa Soldiers' Home to retain for his own use the sum of \$6.00 per month, whether he has dependent relatives or not, to whom the Home sends the excess, is far more liberal in that respect than is any other of the forty (40) State Homes in existence.

The South Dakota Home retains all the pensions, in case the pensioner and inmate has no dependent relative. The Pennsylvania Home, and several other State Homes, only allow the pensioner the personal use of twenty per cent of the total amount received by him.

This is done in the interests of sobriety and good order.

I think the rule of the board of commissioners of the Home, in regard to the retention of a part of the pensions, leaving the pensioners six dollars per month, is a good one, in view of the fact that the Home furnishes each inmate all his food, clothing and quarters, including his tobacco, both chewing and smoking, does all his laundry work, barbering, mending of clothing and of shoes without any cost to himself, and this rule should not be disturbed by any legislation.

Sixth.—By section 1 of the acts of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1892), appropriations were made:

For two buildings complete for officers of Home	\$4,000.00
For improvements of the grounds.....	1,000.00
To reimburse support fund.....	1,532.00

One half the \$1,000.00 for the improvement of the grounds only, was made available during the year 1892, and was expended by my predecessor, Col. Milo Smith, before I took charge of the Home, October 10, 1892.

The remaining half, by a proviso in the appropriation, was not available until 1893, and was expended by me in that year under the direction of the board of commissioners, within the limitations of the proviso, and duly accounted for in vouchers submitted to the board of commissioners, the money itself having been drawn from the State treasury by the treasurer of the board of commissioners.

The appropriation of \$4,000 was expended by the board of commissioners itself, and without any intervention of the commandant of the Home, and none of the payments therefor made through the commandant, but by the treasurer of the board of commissioners to the contractors direct.

As to the appropriation of \$1,532 to reimburse the support fund, this office has no record, for the reason that the money was not drawn from the State treasury except by the treasurer of the board.

Seventh.—By chapter 95, of the acts of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (1892), the sum of \$5,000.00 was appropriated for the erection of the ten cottages on the grounds of the Home, for the use of the old soldiers and their wives, who might, under the provisions of the act, be entitled to the benefit of the Iowa Soldiers' Home.

This money, as in the case of the two officers' cottages, was expended by the board of commissioners, under contracts made by it, and all payments made thereunder were made to the contractors direct, under the direction of the board, by their treasurer, and not through or by the commandant, and there is, therefore, no record in this office of such expenditure.

By section 6 of chapter 95, of the acts of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, an appropriation of \$5,000.00 was made to provide accommodations for the widows of deceased soldiers, as prescribed in section 5 of the same act. In reasons stated in the biennial report of the Board of Commissioners to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, now in session, such appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) was not drawn from the State treasury by the board and still remains therein unexpended.

Eighth.—The following is a statement of the amount expended in the support of the Iowa Soldiers' Home during the biennial period beginning July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893, including salaries, wages and general support fund.

Amounts expended for the Iowa Soldiers' Home from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, inclusive, the period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, for support, that is, for subsistence, clothing, fuel, etc., and for salaries and wages and not including improvement of grounds or new buildings:

1891—

July.....	\$ 3,740.75
August ..	3,729.11
September.....	3,693.17
October.....	4,457.05
November.....	5,020.75
December.....	5,276.80

1892—

January.....	5,110.01
February.....	4,202.87
March.....	3,987.12
April.....	4,136.90
May.....	3,559.47
June.....	3,732.03

Total.....\$ 50,646.03

Total expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, for subsistence, viz: food, quarters, clothing, etc., and for salaries and wages, fifty thousand, six hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-six cents (\$50,646.46).

Amount expended for the fiscal year 1892, for the Iowa Soldiers' Home, from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893 inclusive, for subsistence, viz: clothing, quarters, food, etc., and including salaries and wages, and not including my expenditures for improvement of grounds or new buildings:

1892—

July.....	\$ 3,353.74
August.....	3,932.22
September.....	4,198.15
October.....	4,860.02
November.....	5,428.02
December.....	5,640.11

1893—

January.....	5,433.60
February.....	4,620.73
March.....	3,630.58
April.....	4,497.34
May.....	4,575.07
June.....	3,939.02

Total.....\$ 54,048.60

Total expended in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, for subsistence, viz: food, quarters, fuel, clothing, etc., fifty-four thousand and forty-eight dollars and sixty cents (\$54,048.60).

Total amount expended for the biennial period, extending from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1893, for subsistence, clothing, fuel, food, etc., including salaries and wages, one hundred four thousand, six hundred ninety-six dollars and six cents (\$104,696.06).

I would respectfully refer you to that part of my biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1893, which may be printed in the report of the board of commissioners to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, for any other matters of detail connected with the operations of the Iowa Soldiers' Home for the period named.

Permit me to remark, however, that, though the ten cottages provided for by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly were fully completed and equipped and furnished by the 8th day of February, 1893, only eight of them have ever been occupied; and the further fact that while, upon request, I have forwarded to applicants about twenty-five sets of blanks, rules and instructions, in regard to admission to the remaining two unoccupied cottages, there has not, since the 29th of September, 1893, been any applications forwarded to the

Home for either of these vacant cottages, and since then no application for that reason has been placed on file with me, for the consideration and action of the board of commissioners, by whose orders assignments to these cottages are and have been made.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,
Commandant.

The following statement is embodied in our report by consent of Governor Jackson:

*The United States for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers,
To the State of Iowa, Dr.*

DATE.	DISBURSEMENT.	AMOUNT
1893. Dec. 31.	For aid to the Soldiers' Home established by the State of Iowa under the provisions of an act to provide aid to State or Territorial Homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, etc., approved August 27, 1888, viz: 339 members, average present from October 1, 1893, to December 31, 1893, three months, at the rate of \$100.00 per annum.....	\$ 8,475.00
	Less one-half amount pension retained, quarter ending December 31, 1893....	450 50
	Total	\$ 8,024 50

I certify that the above account is correct, and chargeable to the appropriation for State or Territorial Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, 1894.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
President and Acting Treasurer.

Received at Des Moines, Iowa, this 31st day of January, 1894, of Gen. W. B. Franklin, acting treasurer N. H. D. V. S., the sum of eight thousand, twenty-four and fifty-hundredths dollars, in full of the above account, by check No. 72221 on the U. S. Assistant Treasurer, New York.

FRANK D. JACKSON.
Governor.

We, the subscribers, acknowledge to have received from the Treasurer of the Iowa Soldiers' Home for services for the month ending —, —.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	No. days.	Amount.
A. C. Fox.....	Sergeant of wards.....	30	\$ 5.00
John Clifford.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	2.50
Samuel Jamison.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	4.00
Robb Tryon.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	4.00
C. P. Lowry.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	4.00
W. M. Reed.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	3.00
J. Gregory.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	3.00
Thomas Wilson.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	3.00
John Roth.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	3.00
A. Metz.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	3.00
V. Travis.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	3.00
A. Bunkle.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	3.00
George Seibel.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	3.00
P. M. East.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	2.00
J. Bateman.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	2.00
S. D. Comstock.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	2.00
P. W. Watson.....	Sergeant of ward.....	30	2.00
Total.....			\$ 61.50

All members of Home.

PAY ROLL—HOSPITAL.

Dr. A. J. Cole.....	Assistant surgeon.....	30	\$ 20.00
J. W. Bricker.....	First cook.....	30	50.00
P. D. Strong.....	Second cook.....	30	10.00
George Utz.....	Diningroom.....	30	5.00
John Crow.....	Diningroom.....	30	5.00
H. J. Barrett.....	Steward.....	30	15.00
W. B. Doolittle.....	Nurse.....	30	10.00
Michael Naylor.....	Nurse.....	30	10.00
Z. G. Moore.....	Nurse.....	30	10.00
John Laporte.....	Night nurse.....	30	10.00
Wm. Loft.....	Guide.....	30	2.00
Total.....			\$ 147.00

All members of Home but Bricker, cook.

SALARIES AND WAGES OF OFFICERS.

NAME.	RANK.	Amount.
John H. Keatley.....	Commandant.....	\$ 100.00
Fred T. Wells.....	Adjutant.....	65.00
B. E. Eberhart.....	Quartermaster.....	65.00
G. W. Harris.....	Surgeon.....	50.00
H. McClure.....	Engineer.....	65.00
Lydia Keatley.....	Matron.....	25.00
	Chaplains.....	30.00
Total.....		\$ 400.00

All members of Home except Dr. Harris.

PAY ROLL—MISCELLANEOUS.

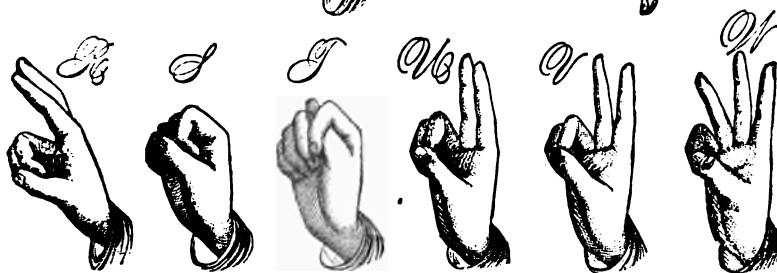
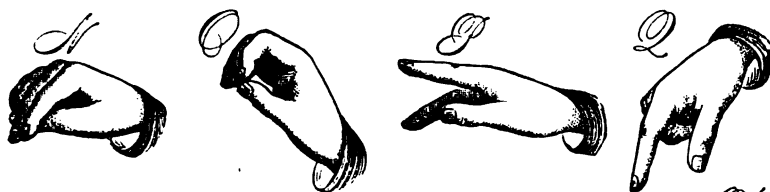
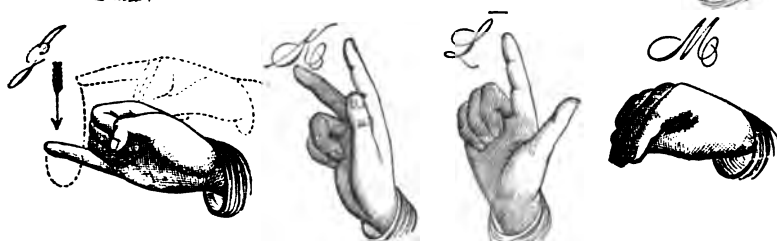
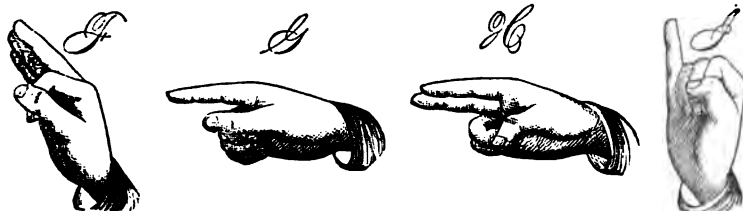
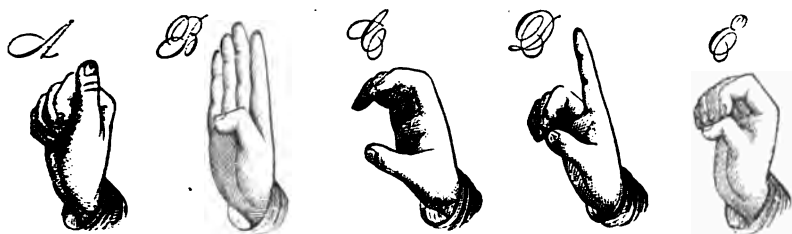
NAME.	OCCUPATION.	No. days.	Amount
F. T. Murray.....	Teamster.....	30	12.00
Thomas Delop.....	Teamster.....	30	12.00
P. W. Watson.....	Teamster.....	30	12.00
Ole Oleson.....	Laundry foreman.....	30	10.00
F. Ericson.....	Laundry.....	30	5.00
F. Beauregard.....	Laundry.....	30	5.00
L. Holzman.....	Laundry.....	30	5.00
John Labold.....	Linen room.....	30	5.00
Wm. Goemans.....	Guide.....	30	3.00
Charles Rink.....	Guide.....	30	3.00
Thomas Simpson.....	Bath room.....	30	3.00
P. W. East.....	Water closet.....	30	5.00
J. Leonard.....	Water closet.....	30	5.00
J. Menger.....	House cleaner.....	30	10.00
J. Huntington.....	Bugler.....	30	5.00
O. Lind.....	Tailor.....	30	8.00
J. L. Johnson.....	Carpenter.....	30	15.00
W. F. Harrison.....	Greenhouse.....	30	15.00
Hugh Burns.....	Depot man.....	30	5.00
Charles Rose.....	Care of cottages.....	30	9.00
F. Rubee.....	Electric engineer.....	30	45.00
Joe Wood.....	Engineer.....	39	23.00
S. Becks.....	Fireman.....	30	20.00
Ed. Hungerford.....	Fireman.....	30	15.00
Thomas Shuman.....	Yard man.....	30	10.00
W. C. Chilton.....	Shoemaker.....	30	10.00
O. Shistieff.....	Barber.....	30	10.00
John Bets.....	Care of hogs and chickens.....	30	10.00
A. M. Lucore.....	Postmaster.....	30	10.00
Charles Fraser.....	Night watch.....	30	7.50
S. M. Eddy.....	Night cottages.....	30	5.00
Total.....			\$ 319.50

* All members of Home but head cook.

PAY-ROLL—KITCHEN AND DINING ROOMS.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	No. days.	Amount
D. G. Elefritz.....	Steward.....	30	10.00
H. Mead.....	Head cook.....	30	45.00
C. O. Williams.....	Second cook.....	30	12.00
C. D. Rogers.....	Pan washer.....	30	8.00
Charles Hendrick.....	Baker.....	30	20.00
John Lyon.....	Quartermaster's clerk.....	30	15.00
Tom Bird.....	Helper.....	31	9.00
Charles Schlutz.....	Dining room.....	30	5.00
John Felix.....	Dining room.....	30	5.00
Phil Rober.....	Dining room.....	30	5.00
J. D. Glidden.....	Dining room.....	30	5.00
J. W. Harvey.....	Dining room.....	30	5.00
Peter Qualters.....	Dining room.....	30	5.00
Charles Bells.....	Dining room.....	30	5.00
J. L. Noy.....	Dining room.....	30	5.00
Charles Howell.....	Dining room.....	30	5.00
A. Mecker.....	Dining room.....	30	5.00
N. Bigelow, F. Zether.....	Dining room, \$5.00 each.....	30	10.00
Daniel Myres, G. W. Egbert.....	Dining room, 5.00 each.....	30	10.00
M. C. Lichty.....	Dining room.....	30	5.00
Total.....			\$195.00

All members of the Home except Rubee, Wood, Becks, Hungerford.



TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

AT
COUNCIL BLUFFS
TO THE
Governor of the State,

FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE STATE PRINTER.
1893.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

HON. LOUIS WEINSTEIN, - - - Des Moines Co.
HON. C. S. RANCK, - - - - - Johnson Co.
HON. A. T. FLICKINGER, - - - Pottawattamie Co.

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HENRY W. ROTHERT.

SUPERINTENDENT:

HENRY W. ROTHERT.

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ALEXANDER HARDIE, - - - - - *Book-keeper.*
J. J. KIES, - - - - - *Boys' Supervisor.*
MARTHA DINSDALE, - - - - - *Girls' Supervisor*
MRS. MAMIE POOL, - - - - - *Small Boys' Supervisor.*
F. W. BALLUFF, - - - - - *Engineer*

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Under Management of G. L. WYCKOFF, Principal.

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CONRAD ZORBAUGH.	FANNIE GLENN.
FRANK C. HOLLOWAY.	MARGARET WATKINS.
C. SPRUIT.	MRS. A. HARDIE.
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FLORENCE CLEMENT.	OLIVIE BRUNING.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT:

Under Management of HENRY W. ROTHERT, Superintendent.

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Z. B. THOMPSON, - - - - -	<i>Foreman of Printing.</i>
L. W. POUND, - - - - -	<i>Foreman of Shoe-making.</i>
FRED AUWERTER, - - - - -	<i>Foreman of Baking.</i>
DAVID RICKABAUGH, - - - - -	<i>Foreman of Broom-making.</i>
MRS. HENRY W. ROTHERT, - - - - -	<i>Foreman of Cooking School.</i>
ELMIRA MICKLE, - - - - -	<i>Foreman of Sewing.</i>
JANE WALKER, - - - - -	<i>Foreman of Ironing.</i>
J. J. KIES, - - - - -	<i>Foreman of Farm and Dairy.</i>
ERIC ERICKSON, - - - - -	<i>Foreman of Gardening.</i>

PHYSICAL CULTURE:

JOHN W. BARRETT, - - - - - *Teacher.*

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

To the HON. HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR:—In accord with statutory requirements, the Board of Trustees for the Iowa School for the Deaf herewith respectfully submit their report for the biennial period, closed June 30, 1893.

It affords us distinct pleasure to again be able to report that the two years covered by the exhibits attached hereto have been a period of prosperity. Save a visitation by fire, we have been spared from calamities and disease; the health of the inmates has been uniformly good; the work which the school is intended to fulfill has been carried on with a commendable measure of success, and the general affairs of the Institution are in a gratifying condition. We believe we are justified in saying that the Iowa School for the Deaf to-day ranks among the first in the country, in regard to general conditions and the superiority of its educational work.

This happy condition is largely owing to the earnest and incessant labors of both the superintendent, Henry W. Rotherth, and the principal of the school, G. L. Wyckoff, and their respective corps of officials and assistants and teachers; and we gratefully acknowledge the excellency of their services.

In the general management of the Institution the superintendent has shown a watchful and painstaking care, and an intelligent comprehension of his duties. The largest possible results have been obtained, with the means placed at our command, for the benefit of the deaf wards of the State. All the various departments are in as satisfactory condition as the surrounding circumstances will permit. The property of the State, both real and personal, under his careful supervision, is in good preservation, and the sanitary condition of the Institution leaves nothing to be desired. The clean, happy, contented appearance of the pupils, which is approvingly commented on

by all visitors to the school, is a speaking proof of the efficiency of the management of the superintendent, who has a most able and devoted assistant in the matron.

The work of the school proper is quite as satisfactory. The mental progress of the pupils has kept pace with their physical development, and we point with pride to the fact that the Iowa School for the Deaf has been able to graduate, from its own course, and prepare for the National College for the Deaf, at Washington, D. C. (where admission can be obtained after a rigid examination only), a larger number of scholars than any other state. This gratifying result is due to the efforts of an able corps of teachers under the scholarly and intelligent guidance of Prof. G. L. Wyckoff.

For details pertaining to the management of the Institution and school we respectfully refer to the reports of these two officials.

In the report of the superintendent, a narration is given of the only adversity we have to deplore—a visitation by fire, which caused a considerable loss to the State, in August, 1892. Much as this loss is to be deplored, it is a source of congratulation that the conflagration was confined to the limits it did attain, and this was owing to the self-sacrificing services of the officers and employes, who, assisted by neighbors, fought and partly conquered the destroying element.

The incident, however, illustrated the necessity of abundant means to successfully overcome similar visitations, and we have no doubt that the recommendations and requests made for this additional provision will meet your approval, and find a ready response in the action of the general assembly.

The special appropriations made by the last general assembly have been almost expended for the various purposes for which they were made, as will be seen from the special report of the treasurer.

The further needs of the institution are set forth at length, and accompanied with the needful explanations, in the report of the superintendent, to which attention is respectfully directed.

We also call especial attention to the various exhibits of the superintendent, which give a detailed summary of the workings of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LOUIS WEINSTEIN,
President.

A. T. FLICKINGER,
C. S. RANCK,
Board of Trustees.

The board of trustees, after careful examination of the necessities of the school for the ensuing biennial period, recommend the following appropriations :

Library	\$ 400.00
Iron shutters and doors	1,200.00
Fire hose and pipe	300.00
Cold storage	3,000.00
Reservoir, cistern and pump	5,000.00
Ice pond	1,200.00
Repair fund	4,000.00
Additional land	9,000.00
Dining room furniture	600.00
Domestic's dormitories	500.00
Watchman's clock and fire signal	500.00
Pipe and boiler covering	200.00
Electric light	3,000.00
Bed room furniture and bedding	500.00
Boiler house	8,500.00
Cooking school and gymnasium	6,500.00
Furniture in school house	600.00
Bakery and bake oven	3,000.00
New roof on school house	700 00
Total	<u>\$48,700.00</u>

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, {
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA. }

To His Excellency HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa :

SIR—I beg to submit the following biennial report of the Iowa School for the Deaf, with a financial statement of receipts and expenditures; a list of all pupils attending school, with name, sex, age, residence, place of nativity and cause of deafness; and also a report of studies pursued and trades taught.

HEALTH AND GENERAL CONDITION.

It is with pardonable pride that I beg permission to call attention to the steady onward and upward growth and prosperity of this educational institution, one of the many blessings bestowed by a generous State upon its children.

Not a place of refuge, but (for the term) a home; not an asylum, but a school; not a hospital, but a workshop, its mission to educate, train and develop the children of Iowa who are debarred from the benefits of our public schools by reason of their deafness, into intelligent, honorable men and women, has ever been recognized, honored and obeyed.

The management, in its endeavor to carry out this mission, the sole purpose of the liberal assistance of State and patrons, has, amid its varied duties and responsibilities been guided by one precept, rule and prompting, viz.: "*Children first.*" While the service of officers and teachers is voluntary, the attendance of pupils is in a measure compulsory. The first can, at their option, when inclination, demand or greater pecuniary reward elsewhere entice, sever their connection with the school, but the children must find within its portals their only opportunity for mental development and practical training and consequent future security and independence. The results have demonstrated the correctness and wisdom of this course of action, inasmuch as with our children, health has generally predominated; contentment reigned supreme; happiness found everywhere, and physical

betterment, mental advancement and moral encouragement held full sway.

THE FIRE.

On the 11th day of August, 1892, at or about one P. M., fire was discovered in the building in the rear of the kitchen, above the boiler room and adjoining the engineer's department, known as the laundry.

The cause of the fire is unknown, and whether it originated in the dry room of the laundry or above the boiler immediately below said laundry is to this day an open question. It wrecked and destroyed the entire (two-story) building; the ironing room, cooking school, laundry, and all the laundry machinery, dry room, cold storage building, and damaged the engine, dynamo and boilers, also the ceiling and walls of the dining rooms and chapel.

Every possible effort was made by the officers, employes, neighbors and citizens. The aid of the fire department of the city was invoked, pails ordered and a bucket brigade organized, and these efforts were finally successful in saving the remaining buildings from total destruction.

Under direction of the Honorable Executive Council the walls were torn down, the remainder covered by a composition roof and a building thus temporarily constructed which would answer the purpose of an ironing room, machinery room and engineer's shop for the time being. Such new laundry machinery and tools as might be necessary were ordered to be purchased, and an appropriation of five thousand dollars from the providential fund authorized for that purpose.

The aggregate loss to the State in the destruction of the property above mentioned will not be less than fifteen thousand dollars.

The actual cost of rebuilding the temporary structure, removing the debris, repairing damages to boilers, engines, walls and ceilings, and the purchase of necessary laundry machinery amounted to six thousand five hundred dollars, which amount, over and above the five thousand dollars appropriated by the honorable executive council, was obtained by the strictest, and, at times, most penurious economy and denial of possible necessary requirements, and paid out of the current fund.

ADDITIONAL SCHOOL.

It is possibly proper in a report of this character, making statements as to past conditions and usefulness, to also refer briefly to the ability to meet future growth and requirements.

Our dormitories, dining rooms, chapel, industrial schools and school house are of such ample dimensions as to properly take care of and educate all the deaf children of the State who will apply for admission.

The appropriations asked for are not for enlargement of any of these, but for additions and improvements necessary for the proper protection and betterment of pupils and buildings.

Until the enactment of a compulsory law for the deaf, no child in Iowa will be debarred from an education if its parents are willing or so decide by reason of want of room in, or cost of transportation to the Iowa school as it now exists or is located.

LIBRARY.

Our library enjoys the fullest patronage of all our pupils. It is one of the prominent factors in developing the mental condition of our children. The shelves, so often approached by the anxious learner, should be filled; its books worn by the constant handling of eager readers should be replaced, and its opportunities for advancing, instructing and interesting the pupil should be enlarged.

We ask for an appropriation of four hundred dollars.

IRON DOORS AND SHUTTERS.

It is natural, after the fire of last year, that all possible danger of a re-occurrence is closely watched, and all precautions against a more dire calamity earnestly recommended.

The main building consists of the center building of five stories, with an east and west wing of four stories each.

While separated by heavy fire walls, there are in the center hallways which, in case of fire, would afford an easy avenue for its spread, and without question or doubt, if under full headway, doom the entire building to destruction.

This can be successfully prevented by placing iron doors in each of these hallway connections, and providing the openings connecting the main building with the chapel with iron shutters.

One thought of the responsibility of taking care of and protecting three hundred children gathered in their dormitories under one roof, will warrant the hope that an appropriation amounting to twelve hundred dollars will readily be granted for their better safety.

FIRE HOSE AND PIPE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the more exposed parts of the main building, chapel, industrial schools and barn are covered by fire plugs, pipe and hose, there are some places in and about the buildings, school house and laundry, where additional service is a necessity.

Former appropriations have not been sufficient to fully meet the requirement, and a further appropriation of three hundred dollars for this purpose is asked for.

COLD STORAGE.

One of the most serious results of the fire, and one all the more deplorable from the fact of its being an absolute necessity, was the destruction of our cold storage building, adjoining the engine room, and in close proximity to the kitchen; built of frame, it became an easy prey to the devouring element, and was with its contents soon a total loss.

As a storeroom under proper temperature to preserve the meat, milk, produce and butter for our large family, it is indispensable, and for the time being inadequate room has been temporarily provided in the root cellar.

We have had the architects make a definite plan for a new brick structure, the estimated cost of which is three thousand dollars.

RESERVOIR, CISTERN AND PUMPS.

Since the completion of our new artesian well, our water supply is ample, but we have no adequate means of storing the water for cases of emergency.

Our two artesian wells throw a volume of sixty gallons a minute, which is gathered into a small, leaky cistern, from which it is pumped by means of a small steam pump and forced into a small reservoir holding only about one thousand six hundred barrels. From this reservoir, one hundred and twenty feet above the foundation of the main building, the water is supplied for daily use; and on this small quantity of water contained in the reservoir, we must depend for protection from fire. This condition is absolutely dangerous, and we sincerely trust our request for an additional reservoir of larger capacity, a larger cistern and a new pump will be recognized.

The additional reservoir holding thirty-two hundred barrels can be located adjoining the present one, and thus the water main now leading to the building can be utilized.

The cost of such reservoir, at a close estimate of the architects, will amount to four thousand dollars.

The present small cistern holding not over two hundred barrels should be replaced by a larger and more substantial one which then would also serve the additional purpose that if at any time, by accident or otherwise, the reservoirs should be temporarily empty, a sufficient amount of water be retained from the constantly flowing wells for the daily and absolute use of our large family. The cost of such cistern would be five hundred dollars.

We have not been able, for want of funds, to discard the present pump which has been in use many years; often repaired, and wholly inadequate for its purpose.

We could not reap the benefits of a larger reservoir and cistern without the service of a new and larger steam pump, the cost of which will be five hundred dollars.

The large interests of the State absolutely demand this protection, the cost of which, for reservoir, cistern and pump will amount to five thousand dollars.

ICE POND.

We have situated within our grounds an artificial pond built years ago to receive the overflow from the then strong flowing artesian well. The embankments are properly constructed, and the location suitable for the purpose intended, but from the nature of the soil the pump will only retain a limited quantity of water. It has been deemed advisable to apply for an appropriation of twelve hundred dollars, as estimated by experts, to brick and cement the bottom and sides of this enclosure so as to secure sufficient water from which to obtain the annual supply of ice. From a sanitary point of view, this would be a desideratum, as we would then have the clear crystalization of our own artesian well water, in place of relying upon ice secured from creeks, sloughs, or the Missouri river.

The outlay would be reimbursed to the State in a few years by the saving of expense in annually storing our ice from the places named.

REPAIR FUND.

In former reports we have called attention to the fact that while some institutions of the State have, by statutory enactment, been provided by annual appropriations with certain sums to defray the ever recurring outlay incidental to repairs, we are compelled to appear at every session of the General Assembly with the request to allow a certain amount for this purpose, and which cannot be evaded.

By the closest attention of officers and teachers, and the best of discipline breakages, damages and destruction occur in a family like ours, and the most economical management cannot control this absolutely necessary expenditure. The wear and tear alone in floors, roofs, dormitories, furniture and machinery, is a very large item, and at no time has the appropriation made by General Assemblies been sufficient to meet the wants.

Two thousand dollars, annually, would not be as large a sum as is required, but in view of other expenditures we beg to ask for said amount, or for four thousand dollars for the biennial period.

ADDITIONAL LAND.

As a matter of prudent husbandry as well as a prompting of necessity, we would recommend the purchase of ninety adjoining acres.

Our numerous buildings are so scattered that there is not sufficient room for properly reaping the benefit of judicious farming. Our vegetable garden, our cornfields and our meadows are in small patches, distributed over one hundred and fifty-seven acres owned by the State.

Our growing herd of cows need the pasturage which can only now be obtained for them by annually purchasing the right to graze on foreign fields.

The indications of certain advancement of the price of land in this locality point to the advisability of an early purchase.

Permanently located as the Iowa School for the Deaf seems to be, it, in our judgment, is practical economy to surround it with sufficient land to maintain its stock and produce the necessary garden and field crops for its sustenance. We recommend an appropriation of nine thousand dollars for this purpose.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Having the care of nearly three hundred children for the greater part of the year, this institution is properly, for the time being, the *Children's Home*. Their education, improvement and betterment is therefore not confined to the school house, but everywhere, in the workshops, study rooms, dormitories and dining room.

Our dining room furniture and service is not what a parent would provide at his own family table. We are as one large family and should be provided with ordinary serviceable table ware and dining room furniture.

An appropriation of six hundred dollars is respectfully asked for this purpose.

DOMESTICS' DORMITORIES.

There remains unfinished the fourth floor of the building known as the addition to dining room and chapel.

This space was contemplated for dormitories for the large number of domestics necessary to so large an institution as ours. The outlay in securing the benefits of this improvement as to floors partitions, doors and plastering, is closely estimated at five hundred dollars.

WATCHMAN'S CLOCK AND FIRE SIGNAL.

A system by means of which the central office in the main building could be immediately apprized of accident, either by fire or otherwise, by day or night, has long been a necessity.

Our buildings are somewhat isolated; our pupils' dormitories are on the third and fourth floors, and our hospital on the fifth, and any method whereby rapid communication with the central office could be secured would be a positive protection in many ways to pupils and

buildings. It would also serve as a reliable means for the observance of the faithfulness of such as are placed to guard and protect our children and the interests of the institution during the night.

It is estimated that an expenditure of five hundred dollars will bring about this much desired improvement.

PIPE AND BOILER COVERING.

The economy in covering our steam pipes and boilers as provided by a former General Assembly has been clearly demonstrated. The fire destroyed some portions of this covering, and to replace same an appropriation of two hundred dollars is respectfully requested.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

At the first installment of our electric light plant, owing to an inadequate appropriation at the time, the same was confined to service in a limited manner, and the necessity of increasing its volume and efficiency has grown from year to year, so that at the present time we are compelled to bring the matter to the attention of the General Assembly, in the hope that relief be granted to such an extent as to make the system of benefit everywhere where needed.

Our dynamo is inadequate for the number of lamps required, which can only be remedied by the purchase of an additional one. The same is true of the engine, and this, with the necessary additional lights and wiring will entail an expenditure of three thousand dollars.

We sincerely trust the recommendation above made will meet your approval, and thus contribute to the enlargement and greater serviceability of our entire system.

BED ROOM FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Perhaps no one department of our large institution needs such frequent and continuous attention as our dormitories. We have as yet never been able to furnish all our sleeping rooms in a manner acceptable to the general idea of reasonable comfort. In part, new mattresses and new furniture, including wardrobes, tables and chairs are needed, and we respectfully suggest that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made for this purpose.

BOILER HOUSE.

The justly criticised oversight in the first plans and establishment of institutions is in not properly locating buildings with a view to the future increase and growth, and this is severely felt by us in the unfortunate location of our boiler house.

Situated as it is underground, in close proximity overhead to laundry and kitchen, it is a constant menace to life and property. As

referred to elsewhere, our disastrous fire was probably caused by or from the present boiler room.

The four large boilers now located in the cellar should be removed to a more convenient and less dangerous locality, and a suitable building erected independent of all the other buildings, and at a safe distance from all occupied rooms and places.

Such a building, affording in the second story ample accommodations for our engineering and machinery department is estimated as per plans of the architects, including removal of boilers and incidental expenses, at eight thousand five hundred dollars.

COOKING SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM.

No part or branch of our industrial schools has enjoyed such general popularity, and has been perhaps, in its way, as far reaching in its benefits, as our cooking school.

All shared in the pride and satisfaction in this industrial department, which, at first considered as an experiment, had reached a place of permanency, demonstrating its practical and permanent value to our female pupils for their future self support, when the fire destroyed the entire school, leaving no trace of its existence save in the memory of its disheartened pupils and teachers.

We urgently ask that this branch of our practical education be reinstated, and that a separate building be provided for the same.

Our gymnasium, now confined within the narrow limits of a small room absolutely inadequate for the purpose, should have larger accommodations, and can be conveniently placed in the building suggested for the cooking school.

We feel it unnecessary to dwell on the benefits of either or both to our children, and feel that a plain statement of their needs will entitle them to recognition.

At our suggestion, temporary plans have been drawn and an estimate made as to the total cost of a building complete, for the cooking school and gymnasium. The amount so called for is six thousand five hundred dollars, and we earnestly request a favorable consideration of the same.

FURNITURE IN SCHOOL ROOM.

We most respectfully represent that a great part of the furniture in school rooms needs replacing. The desks for pupils are old and unserviceable; part of the other furniture broken and beyond repair.

To replace only the above with proper economy will entail an expenditure of six hundred dollars, and we trust an appropriation of this amount will be made for this purpose.

BAKERY AND BAKE OVEN.

To any casual observer at his first visit to the Institution, the location of our bakery appears positively dangerous. In the basement of the main building, under sleeping apartments on the first floor, the bake oven, built of brick, in almost constant use, and attached to an ordinary chimney of the main structure, is a daily cause of worry and anxiety.

Want of funds alone has prevented its removal to safer quarters. The bakery proper, situated near and adjoining the oven, is without daylight at any time, and must be furnished with gas at all times.

The cost of a suitable building for the bakery and a new oven will be three thousand dollars, for which an appropriation is most respectfully asked.

In addition to the above we beg to refer also to the fact that the bakery is a part of our industrial school system, educating and training pupils to a thorough understanding of this profitable trade.

NEW ROOF ON SCHOOL HOUSE.

This improvement is a necessary one from the fact that the present slate roof is beyond repair.

Neither careful supervision nor constant attention has thus far been successful in preventing constant leakages after every shower. School room walls, ceilings and blackboards have suffered notwithstanding the large expenditure for repairs on said roof.

The only remedy is relaying, as far as material will permit, the serviceable slate, and adding thereto as much new slate as will make a good, permanent and safe shelter.

We ask for an appropriation of seven hundred dollars for this purpose.

WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

The Iowa School for the Deaf refused to offer the outcome of its educational, industrial and art departments to the collective exhibit of similar schools throughout the country, not in fear of competitive examination, but prompted by a justifiable belief in the propriety of exhibiting Iowa's results under Iowa's roof.

It has been a source of gratification to our pupils and a stimulus to future activity that their handiwork thus placed in the Iowa Building received the commendations of citizens of our own State, and also was very favorably recognized and appreciated by those who for the time being enjoyed Iowa's hospitality.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY W. ROTHBERT,
Superintendent.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

The following is a list of officers and teachers at the end of the biennial period, with salaries paid each:

	Per Annum.
Henry M. Rothert, superintendent, resident	\$2,250.00
(No assistant or steward)	
G. L. Wyckoff, principal, non-resident.....	1,700.00
Edwin Southwick, teacher, non-resident.....	1,050.00
Conrad Larsbaugh, teacher, non-resident.....	1,050.00
Frank C. Holloway, teacher, non-resident.....	1,200.00
Hiram Phillips, teacher, resident.	1,200.00
C. Spruit, teacher, non-resident.....	1,300.00
W. S. Marshall, teacher, non-resident.....	1,300.00
S. C. Bright, teacher, non-resident.....	1,200.00
J. W. Barrett, teacher, resident.....	685.00
Florence Wilcoxson, teacher, resident.. .	600.00
Florence Clement, teacher, resident.....	600.00
Fannie Glenn, teacher, resident.....	500.00
Margaret Hamilton, teacher, resident....	500.00
Margaret Watkins, teacher, resident.....	600.00
Mrs. A. Hardie, teacher, resident.....	450.00
Olivie Bruning, teacher, resident.....	600.00
Francis N. Eddy, teacher, resident	400.00
Olive Tracy, teacher, resident.	350.00
Gussie Kruse, teacher, resident.....	250.00
Mrs. Henry M. Rothert, matron, resident.	750.00
(No assistant or housekeeper.)	
	Per Month.
Alexander Hardie, bookkeeper, resident.....	\$ 70.00
J. J. Kies, boys' supervisor, resident.....	50.00
Martha Dinsdale, girls' supervisor, resident.....	40.00
Mrs. Mamie Poole, small boys' supervisor, resident....	25.00
Annie Cabelka, nurse, resident.....	18.00
F. W. Balluff, engineer, non-resident.....	85.00
Elmira Mickle, foreman of sewing department, resident.....	35.00
Jane Walker foreman of ironing room, resident.....	18.00
L. W. Pound, foreman of shoe shop, resident.....	50.00
Z. B. Thompson, foreman of printing, resident.....	50.00
G. C. Taylor, foreman of carpentry, non-resident.	70.00

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

TRADES TAUGHT.

Attention is paid to the following practical education of the pupils:

Boys.

Printing.
Carpentering.
Shoemaking.
Broom Making.
Baking.
General Farming.
Flower Gardening.
Vegetable Gardening.

Girls

General Housework.
Plain Sewing.
Embroidery.
Dress Making.
Ironing.
Cooking.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.

Language.—Names of objects in the school-room; names of members of the class; articles of household and kitchen furniture; articles of dress; parts of the body; days of the week, and the names of all things with which the pupils are presumably familiar may be taught. The article the is to be used before nouns in all cases where an article is demanded. Both singular and plural forms of nouns are to be taught. All personal pronouns except the reflexives. The adjectives of number to ten, and simple adjectives of kind and quality, such as good, bad, rude, hot, cold, sick, well, as part of the copula. The prepositions on, into, of, from, off, to and with. Verbs describing single actions in the past tense; the verb to be in past and present tense; a few verbs expressing emotions in the present tense; questions: Who? Where?

Let the greater part of the instructions be by topics, selecting only those with which the pupil is presumably familiar, as cooking, sewing, baking, washing, etc. Pay particular attention to sequence of events.

No text-books.

SECOND GRADE.

Language.—Nouns, names of things seen or used in the ordinary work of the school, kitchen and dining-room, farm, barn and garden, with the verbs, adjectives and other parts of speech necessary in describing, in simple sentences, all of the operations of the same; the future tense, the words told, asked and said followed by a quotation, the infinitives of purpose, the indefinite numerals, such as some, many, several. Avoid the use of the habitual present tense and teach the actual present of a few verbs that do not form the actual present with *ing*.

Continue instructions by topics, as in first grade. Questions, the direct form: Whose? How many? Which? When?

Arithmetic.—All the fundamental operations with numbers below twenty, using actual quantities. Avoid all abstract numbers.

No text-books.

THIRD GRADE.

Language.—Trades and occupations, operations, tools and products of the same. All tenses of the verb except the past and future perfect, comparison of adjectives, adverbial phrases of time, as last night, next week, etc. Infinitive as object of the verb; the reflective pronouns. Journal. Question.

Arithmetic.—The same as second grade, with larger numbers. Drill with figures.

Geography.—Local, with direction and distance. Map of school-room and surroundings.

No text-books.

FOURTH GRADE.

Language.—Trades and occupations continued, collective nouns, the infinitive after make, let, help, see; the potential mood, with may, must and can; also negatives. The conjunctions, either—or, neither nor, both—and, whether—or. Drill in infinitives. The words somebody, nobody, anybody, and comparison of adjectives. Journal, and picture descriptions. Questions requiring the passive voice in answer.

Arithmetic.—Mental and practical problems; notation and numeration, complete; United States money, complete.

Geography.—State, with special reference to lines of travel. Use sand-board.

No text-books.

FIFTH GRADE.

Language.—Special drill in use of auxiliary verbs, the passive voice, the present and perfect participle. The potential mood, complete; comparison of adjectives; natural history; stories. Journal.

Arithmetic.—Practical problems and drill exercises. Compound numbers begun.

Geography.—Exercises upon outline maps; descriptive lessons of principal countries.

History.—Stories by teacher.

No text-books.

SIXTH GRADE.

Language.—Special drill upon the connectives, the relative pronouns and the subjunctive mood. Narrative and descriptive composition. Journal.

Arithmetic.—Practical problems and drill exercises. Compound numbers continued.

Geography.—From maps and descriptive lessons prepared by teacher. Map drawing.

U. S. History.—Lessons prepared by teacher.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Language.—Special drill upon moods and tenses, participle and infinite constructions. Analysis of simple sentences by diagrams. Sentence building. Text-book—Swinton's Language Primer.

Arithmetic.—Fractions completed.

Geography.—Completed. Text-book—The Electric.

U. S. History.—Colonial Period Completed.

EIGHTH GRADE.

Language.—Composition, new words and idioms; thorough review of connectives, tenses and participles. Analysis by diagram of all the complex sentences. Text-book—Swinton's Language Lessons.

Arithmetic.—Practical problems. Text-book—Felter's Intermediate.

U. S. History.—Swinton's Condensed completed.

Physical Geography.—Lessons prepared by teacher.

NINTH GRADE.

Language.—Composition; idioms; Construction Exercises including expansion and contraction of sentences; Analysis and parsing from diagrammed sentences; original sentences illustrating classification and use; drill in using elements of the sentence. Text-book—Swinton's Language Lessons.

Arithmetic.—Percentage and interest. Text-book—Felter's Advanced.

Physical Geography.—Warren's Completed.

History.—Text-book—Thalheimer's.

Civil Government.—Weekly lectures by teacher.

TENTH GRADE.

Language.—Swinton's Grammar, Kerl's Rhetoric. Idioms and punctuation.

Arithmetic.—Felter's Advanced Completed.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—This report of the conduct and operation of the school for the past two years will be short.

There have been no important changes in method or aim of the work in hand. The number of pupils and teachers is nearly the same as at date of my last report. We entered the term in 1891-2 with no change whatever in the membership of the corps of teachers, and the changes in the next year entailed no impairment of efficiency.

The work of the school rooms, while well done, has been somewhat hampered by lack of illustrative apparatus. We need much in this direction.

In a school for the deaf the necessary use of the blackboard is many times greater than in public schools; we should, therefore, have the very best natural slate stone. The first cost of such board is considerable, but being practically indestructible, as well as far superior to the ordinary blackened wall, their purchase would be real economy.

In providing for the future needs of the school it should be remembered that the number of pupils we may expect to receive and be called upon to provide for, bears a constant numerical relation to the population of the State. As long as the State of Iowa continues to grow, the number of pupils in our school must increase, and correspondingly larger provision must be made.

It has become the custom among the unthinking to consider education and information as practically synonymous terms, losing sight of the fact that education consists primarily and principally in imparting the power to reason correctly. In the conduct of this school we have endeavored to avoid this error, keeping in mind constantly, especially in the work of the primary grades, the importance of orderly thinking above everything else. I think the results we are now able to show justify the care taken in this regard.

During the last year the school has been divided into seventeen classes, fifteen of them taught by manual signs and writing, and two by the oral method. All children who can be taught to speak and read the lips sufficiently well to make it their ordinary means of communication with others should be taught in that way. I do not think we have gone as far in this direction as would be profitable,

and I therefore recommend that additional provision for the teaching of speech, and by speech, be made. This will involve increased expense, for classes must be small where taught orally, and the salary of each teacher no less than when the manual method is pursued.

During the past two years we have graduated twenty-five pupils. Several of these are now pursuing a higher course of study at Washington. Some have fully entered upon the battle of life and are now employed in various occupations ; others are at their homes still, to a certain extent under the direction of their parents, but all, I am glad to say, have creditable records and are acting their parts as true men and women.

In connection with the ordinary literary work of the school, instruction in drawing, painting and wood carving has been given to a large number of pupils. As our practice is now arranged all pupils will have some drill in this work. To the greater number of these the teaching will be merely tentative, given with a view to the discovery of artistic talent. While a certain amount of attention devoted to form, light and shade is profitable to all, only a comparatively small number can be taught to produce work worthy of consideration from an artistic standpoint. I am glad, however, to say that quite a large number of our pupils, under the tuition of Miss Clement, have attained to such proficiency as to attract favorable comment from competent judges.

The work of the regular manual classes has progressed in a satisfactory manner under the charge of a faithful corps of competent teachers, and I think we may not hesitate to compare our graduates with those of any similar school in the world.

While we may speak thus highly of our graduates I ought not to leave unnoticed the large number who leave the school before completing the course. There are, of course, some who for various reasons cannot be expected to continue with us for the full period required for graduation, but there are others who injure themselves, and all in any way connected with them by withdrawing before they are even passably prepared to undertake the battle of life. I submit that some reasonable degree of compulsion would not be out of place in such cases.

I have been thus brief in referring to the work of the past two years because I know that your supervision has not failed to note our work. It therefore only remains for me to extend to you my sincere thanks for the consideration and courtesy you have uniformly accorded me, and conclude by subscribing myself,

Very respectfully yours,

G. L. WYCKOFF,
Principal.

STATEMENT.

Showing expenditures during the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1891				
July...	3813	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Salaries and wages.	\$ 1,298.38
	3814	Hollow Cable Mfg. Co.	Fence wire.	21.70
	3815	Council Bluffs Lumber Co.	Lumber.	92.68
	3816	Mrs. M. Pfeiffer.	Clothing.	22.15
	3817	Troy Laundry Machine Co.	Laundry supplies.	.75
	3818	J. J. Fearon.	Groceries.	166.14
	3819	Brackett & Cavin.	Stationery.	31.05
	3820	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.	Medical attendance.	21.00
	3821	Geo. A. Hoagland.	Lumber.	5.04
	3822	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Incidental expenses.	273.07
	3823	Consolidated Tank Line Co.	Oils.	33.60
	3824	H. F. Field.	Screen wire.	.84
	3825	D. S. Pile.	Harness repairs.	3.10
	3826	J. C. Vaughan.	Seeds.	4.96
	3827	Stewart Bros.	Groceries.	316.65
	3828	Himebaugh & Taylor.	Hardware.	2.20
	3829	C. Gregory & Son.	Horseshoeing.	2.00
	3830	Shugart & Son.	Hardware.	11.72
	3831	A. D. Foster.	Hospital supplies.	9.20
	3832	J. D. Crockwell.	House supplies.	1.75
	3833	J. B. Atkins.	General supplies.	25.75
	3834	M. E. Weatherbee.	Traveling expenses.	3.00
	3835	D. W. Bushnell.	Stationery.	1.20
	3836	Fleishman & Co.	Yeast.	5.40
	3837	Graham & Son.	Twine.	1.10
	3838	Schultz & Hill.	Repairs.	14.35
	3839	Keystone Mfg. Co.	Repairs.	1.50
	3840	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Clothing and dry goods.	64.85
	3841	C. H. Dana.	Dairy supplies.	9.36
	3842	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware.	20.54
	3843	Iowa Seed Co.	Seeds.	6.05
	3844	Dr. H. W. West.	Medical attendance.	5.50
	3845	Kennard Glass and Paint Co.	Varnish.	11.25
	3846	India Alkali Works.	House supplies.	9.10
	3847	S. Stewart, D. V. M.	Veterinary service.	8.00
	3848	A. B. Mair.	Labor.	14.75
	3849	Mrs. Henry W. Rothert.	Clothing for pupils.	9.50
	3850	George H. Meschendorf.	Meats, etc.	586.25
	3851	Home Embroidery Machine Co.	Sewing room supplies.	3.90
	3852	C., R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight.	2.98
	3853	David Bradley & Co.	Farm supplies.	3.65
	3854	W. A. Maurer.	Dining room supplies.	.75
	3855	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.	Flour and feed.	154.65
	3856	Beebe, Runyan & Co.	Furniture.	18.75
	3857	Deer, Wells & Co.	Farm supplies.	.50
	3858	B. M. Sargent.	Shoes.	13.15
	3859	M. H. Martens.	Milk.	23.08
	3860	A. T. Thatcher.	Coal.	106.29
	3861	D. H. Roe & Co.	Dairy supplies.	8.20
	3862	C. R. Mitchell.	Grading and filling.	78.00
	3863	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies.	3.45
	3864	John Evans.	Seeds.	3.00
	3865	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connect'ns.	8.40
	3866	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams.	2.40
	3867	John Beno & Co.	Clothing and dry goods.	52.84
	3868	P. C. De Vol.	Hardware.	1.90
	3869	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware.	23.00
	3870	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage.	.80
	3871	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	Postage and stationery.	54.41

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1891.				
July...	3872	American Express Co.	Expressage	2.45
	3873	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Dry goods and clothing	109.25
	3874	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	47.45
	3875	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.	Flour and feed	291.15
	3876	John Beno & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	182.45
	3877	A. T. Thatcher	Coal	433.40
	3878	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries	449.5
	3879	J. R. Rice	Fruit trees	40.25
	3880	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies	57.34
	3881	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Incidental expenses	272.35
	3882	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Transportation of pupils	65.10
	3883	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	Postage and stationery	13.44
	3884	Ed. N. Brown & Bro.	Groceries	35.46
	3885	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage .....	.85
	3886	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight	1.01
	3887	American Annals	Subscription	40.00
	3888	Himebaugh & Taylor	Hardware .....	.45
	3889	Carpenter Paper Co.	Printing office supplies	55.50
	3890	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.	Flour and feed	74.57
	3891	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connect'ns	7.90
	3892	Metcalf Bros.	Clothing	11.17
	3893	Shugart & Co.	Hardware	9.23
	3894	J. C. Bixby	Fittings	5.43
	3895	A. D. Foster	Hospital supplies	6.00
	3896	Camp Bros.	Hospital supplies	1.70
	3897	S. Stewart	Veterinary service	3.00
	3898	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	23.77
	3899	Stewart Bros.	Groceries	4.88
	3900	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries	152.53
	3901	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	2.15
	3902	Brackett & Cavin	Stationery	11.35
	3903	Louie & Metzger	Rent of freezer	1.00
	3904	D. S. Pile	Harness repairs	3.40
	3905	Pond Engineering Co.	Engineer's supplies	6.00
	3906	M. H. Martens	Milk	9.45
	3907	Pryor Bros.	Stationery	5.00
	3908	P. C. DeVol	Hardware	3.27
	3909	B. M. Sargent	Shoes	9.60
	3910	Henry Van Brunt	Salt	2.25
	3911	W. A. Maurer	Queensware	14.43
	3912	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	1.90
	3913	G. Brandenburg & Co.	House supplies	1.80
	3914	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	Laundry supplies	2.50
	3915	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	34.35
	3916	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	4.75
	3917	Hollow Cable Manufacturing Co.	Fence wire	8.59
	3918	New York Biscuit Co.	Crackers	14.10
	3919	M. E. Weatherbee	Traveling expenses	4.50
	3920	H. J. Palmer	Produce	5.95
	3921	Geo. A. Hoagland	Lumber	23.77
	3922	J. J. Fearon	Groceries	30.95
	3923	Morse Dry Goods Co.	Dry goods	5.68
	3925	John Beno & Co.	Dry goods and clothing	23.47
	3926	Geo. H. Meschendorf	Ments, etc.	359.82
	3927	Spencer Smith	One horse	125.00
	3928	P. H. Wind	Shavings	2.00
	3929	B. Grahall & Son	Repairs	52.53
	3930	Schultz & Hill	Repairs	2.25
	3931	Sprague & Co.	Engineer's supplies	1.00
	3932	Consolidated Tank Line Co.	Oils	17.74
	3933	H. F. Field	Hardware	3.10
	3934	Aultman-Miller	Mower attachment	23.00
	3935	W. W. Chapman	Art room supplies	3.20
	3936	Drs. Hanchett & Smith	Medical attendance	24.00
August	3937	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Salaries and wages	973.52
	3938	Charles Probstle	Harness	40.00
	3939	A. T. Flickinger	Service as treasurer	100.00
	3940	J. C. Bixby	Steam fittings	4.40
	3941	Pryor Bros.	Stationery	3.00
	3942	D. S. Pile	Farm supplies	9.25
	3943	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	4.07
	3944	Ed. N. Brown & Bro.	Groceries	10.99
	3945	Metcalf Bros.	Clothing00
	3946	B. M. Sargent	Shoes	2.70
	3947	John Beno & Co.	Clothing90

STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1901.				
August	3948	Kennard Glass and Paint Co.....	Glass.....	4.56
	3949	Shugart & Son.....	Hardware.....	5.38
	3950	Council Bluffs Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	15.36
	3951	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	6.72
	3952	L. A. Casper.....	Flower plants.....	7.93
	3953	O. W. Graham.....	Sawdust.....	1.00
	3954	Groneweg & Schoentgen.....	Groceries.....	81.82
	3955	Henry Van Brunt.....	Salt.....	2.45
	3956	Council Bluffs Carpet Co.....	House supplies.....	2.50
	3957	Himebaugh & Taylor.....	Hardware.....	3.75
	3958	Aultman, Miller & Co.....	Farm supplies.....	2.06
	3959	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.....	Flour and feed.....	25.35
	3960	W. A. Maurer.....	Dining room supplies.....	20.25
	3961	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....	24.55
	3962	J. J. Fearon.....	Groceries.....	31.10
	3963	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connect'ns.....	7.40
	3964	Empkie Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	7.65
	3965	P. C. DeVol.....	Hardware.....	3.27
	3966	American Express Co.....	Expressage.....	.55
	3967	I. M. Treyner, P. M.....	Postage.....	10.00
	3968	L. C. Brackett.....	Office supplies.....	1.00
	3969	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Incidental expenses.....	185.85
	3970	India Alkali Works.....	House supplies.....	22.12
	3971	Sandwich Manufacturing Co.....	Hand cart.....	6.00
	3972	W. A. Page Soap Co.....	Laundry supplies.....	12.35
	3973	Geo. H. Meschendorf.....	Meats, etc.....	153.79
Sept....	3974	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	House supplies.....	14.10
	3975	T. D. Grayle.....	Front approach—contract.....	600.00
	3976	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries and wages.....	976.13
	3977	G. C. Taylor.....	Carpenter work.....	70.00
	3978	Martin Hughes & Son.....	Vegetable cellar—contract.....	500.00
	3979	A. A. Sumner.....	Chicken coop.....	4.00
	3980	W. A. Wickham.....	Clothing, etc.....	10.85
	3981	D. W. Brown & Co.....	Tools for Industrial School.....	300.20
	3982	T. D. Gayle.....	Front approach—contract.....	600.00
	3983	"The Fair".....	House supplies.....	25.50
	3984	P. C. DeVol.....	Hardware.....	3.30
	3985	Consolidated Tank Line Co.....	Oils.....	36.71
	3986	N. W. Williams.....	Labor.....	11.25
	3987	B. M. Sargent.....	Shoes.....	7.00
	3988	H. P. Niles.....	Sewing room supplies.....	8.81
	3989	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Dry goods.....	.31
	3990	Electrical Supply Co.....	Electric Light supplies.....	15.18
	3991	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connect'ns.....	7.10
	3992	Jenkins Bros.....	Engineer's supplies.....	3.00
	3993	Chicago Directory Co.....	Directory.....	2.25
	3994	Council Bluffs Carpet Co.....	House supplies.....	19.71
	3995	Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks.....	Garden supplies.....	8.00
	3996	W. A. Goehring.....	Horseshoeing.....	6.00
	3997	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.....	Flour and feed.....	55.35
	3998	C. B. Gas and Electric Light Co.....	Fire brick.....	2.70
	3999	U. S. Express Co.....	Expressage.....	.60
	4000	American Express Co.....	Expressage.....	1.60
	4001	J. J. Kies.....	One horse.....	27.50
	4002	I. M. Treyner, P. M.....	Rent of box and postage.....	4.50
	4003	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.80
	4004	Marder Luse & Co.....	Proof press.....	22.40
	4005	Morehouse & Co.....	Office supplies.....	2.25
	4006	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Incidental expenses.....	185.30
	4007	W. J. Conner.....	Trimming stone.....	3.00
	4008	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....	56.50
	4009	Shugart & Son.....	Hardware.....	27.95
	4010	Boston Store.....	Dining room supplies.....	25.30
	4011	Geo. H. Meschendorf.....	Meats, etc.....	157.75
	4012	C. B. & O. Transfer Co.....	Drayage.....	3.95
	4013	J. C. Lewis.....	Produce.....	14.15
	4014	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	.70
	4015	John Ederer & Son.....	Flower plants.....	2.00
	4016	E. T. Waterman.....	Repairs.....	2.50
	4017	Bell & Berlinghof.....	Architects' services.....	25.00
	4018	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.80
	4019	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	3.42
	4020	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	8.06
	4021	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	1.00
	4022	H. F. Evans.....	Shoes.....	3.50

STATEMENT—CONTINUED

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1891.				
Sept....	4023	W. A. Maurer	Dining room supplies	2.65
	4024	D. S. Pile	Harness repairs	3.30
	4025	A. W. Cassidy	Sand	7.50
	4026	Nonpareil Printing Co.	Advertising	8.40
	4027	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	1.80
	4028	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries	54.65
	4029	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight	83.12
	4030	Martin Hughes & Son	Vegetable cellar—contract	300.00
Oct....	4031	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Salaries and wages, teachers	1,443.27
	4032	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Salary's and wages, employes	1,276.90
	4033	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Incidental expenses	302.36
	4034	Crane Co.	Pipe fittings	1,876.25
	4035	A. T. Thatcher	Coal	86.94
	4036	A. T. Thatcher	Coal	41.85
	4037	Bell & Burlinghoff	Architects' services	25.00
	4038	Martin Hughes & Son	Vegetable cellar—contract	180.00
	4039	M. H. Rhorer	Rent of pasture	150.00
	3805	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Laundry machinery	675.00
	3806	Chicago Lumber Co.	Lumber	179.46
	3807	J. A. Murphy Manufacturing Co.	Building material	262.34
	4040	American Express Co.	Expressage	4.00
	4041	Ed. N. Brown & Bro.	Groceries	6.67
	4042	C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.	Freight	5.24
	4043	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight	3.47
	4044	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.	Transportation of pupils	8.07
	4045	Pacific Express Co.	Expressage .....	.65
	4046	C. B. & O. Transfer Co.	Drayage .....	.75
	4047	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight .....	.49
	4048	E. R. Fairbanks	Carpenter work	29.75
	4049	A. J. Fairbanks	Carpenter work	54.00
	4050	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight	6.50
	4051	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage .....	.30
	4052	S. M. Williams	Sewing room supplies .....	.35
	4053	Carpenter Paper Co.	Printing office supplies	56.17
	4054	John Ederer & Son	Flower plants	5.44
	4055	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight	1.80
	4056	J. D. Crockwell	House supplies	1.25
	4057	L. A. Casper	Flower plants	3.50
	4058	J. J. Fearon	Groceries	23.50
	4059	J. C. Bixby	Steam Fittings	12.07
	4060	Geo. A. Hongland	Lumber	3.28
	4061	Shugart & Son	Hardware	16.30
	4062	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	32.85
	4063	Geo. H. Meschendorf	Meats, etc.	549.47
	4064	Chapman & Smith .....	.....	2.30
	4065	Fotherlingham, Whitelaw & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	65.10
	4066	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries	306.79
	3924	A. T. Thatcher	Coal	177.21
	4067	Empkie Hardware Co.	Hardware	29.28
	4068	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies	66.45
	4069	J. B. Long	Repairs	25.90
	4070	D. S. Pile	Farm supplies	2.50
	4071	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.	Flour and feed	168.40
	4072	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams .....	.90
	4073	W. A. Goehring	Horseshoeing	8.50
	4074	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Laundry supplies	15.00
	4075	Congregational S. S. and Publishing Co.	School supplies	12.00
	4076	W. A. Page Soap Co.	Laundry supplies	22.65
	4077	J. Sullivan	Groceries .....	.75
	4078	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	125.27
	4079	Metcalf Bros.	Clothing	3.45
	4080	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	Laundry supplies	5.00
	4081	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connect'ns	7.80
	4082	Louie & Metzger	Provisions	2.30
	4083	R. E. Copson	Broom shop supplies	2.42
	4084	J. J. Fearon	Groceries	56.93
	4085	W. A. Maurer	Dining room supplies	131.04
	4086	Duzelle & Co.	Pails	2.00
	4087	Consolidated Tank Line Co.	Oils	21.30
	4088	Columbia Incandescent Lamp Co.	Lamps	6.60
	4089	H. F. Field	Hardware	2.30
	4090	C. B. Jacquemin & Co.	House supplies	2.00
	4091	A. D. Foster	Oil80
	4092	W. W. Wallace	Cement	4.00
	4093	P. C. DeVol	Hardware	3.25

STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1891.				
Oct....	4094	Weir-Shugart Co.....	Farm supplies.....	5.80
	4095	Council Bluffs Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	29.40
	4096	W. W. Chapman.....	Art room supplies.....	8.30
	4097	John Beno & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	106.91
	4098	A. G. Spaulding & Bro.....	Gymnasium supplies.....	187.00
	4099	J. F. Wilcox.....	Onion sets.....	3.00
	4100	I. M. Treynor, P. M.....	Postage and stationery.....	48.15
Nov....	4101	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries, teachers.....	1,543.27
	4102	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries and wages, employees.....	1,332.18
	4104	P. C. DeVol.....	Hardware.....	12.31
	4105	Geo. Wesner.....	Traveling expenses.....	1.40
	4106	M. F. Weatherbee.....	Traveling expenses.....	5.75
	4107	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.....	Medical attendance.....	110.00
	4108	Schultz & J (Ill).....	Repairs.....	16.25
	4109	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connect'ns.....	7.70
	4110	Robinson Bros.....	Repairing clock.....	1.50
	4111	Chas. R. Lee.....	Lumber.....	28.50
	4112	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	7.00
	4113	Shugart & Son.....	Hardware.....	16.35
	4114	D. S. Pile.....	Harness repaired.....	2.25
	4115	A. L. Undeland.....	House supplies.....	6.05
	4116	Groneweg & Schoentgen.....	Groceries.....	70.70
	4117	I. M. Treynor, P. M.....	Postage and stationery.....	21.34
	4118	R. E. Copson.....	Broom shop supplies.....	18.42
	4119	A. J. Fairbanks.....	Labor.....	6.75
	4120	Empkie Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	24.52
	4121	W. H. Foster & Son.....	Plants.....	3.10
	4122	W. W. Chapman.....	Art room supplies.....	3.40
	4123	Denison Manufacturing Co.....	Glue.....	2.10
	4124	Consolidated Tank Line Co.....	Oils.....	21.55
	4125	Minneapolis Furniture Co.....	Furniture.....	60.60
	4126	G. Brandenburg & Co.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	9.91
	4127	E. C. Newton.....	Cow ties.....	1.50
	4128	J. C. Bixby.....	Steam fittings.....	4.45
	4129	A. D. Foster.....	Oils, etc.....	2.70
	4130	Columbia Incandescent Lamp Co.....	Lamps.....	13.20
	4131	H. P. Niles.....	Sewing room supplies.....	15.32
	4132	John Ederer & Son.....	Plants.....	5.00
	4133	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Incidental expenses.....	137.46
	4134	Geo. H. Meschendorf.....	Meats, etc.....	508.29
	4135	T. S. Express Co.....	Expressage.....	1.80
	4136	India Alkali Works.....	House supplies.....	35.35
	4137	Marder, Luse & Co.....	Printing office supplies.....	.85
	4138	National Cracker Co.....	Crackers.....	17.22
	4139	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....	42.48
	4140	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Dry goods and clothing.....	108.07
	4141	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.....	Flour and feed.....	232.90
	4142	John Beno & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	14.05
	4143	Stewart Bros.....	Groceries.....	212.74
	4144	D. W. Bushnell.....	Stationery.....	106.15
	4145	S. T. McAtee.....	Groceries.....	5.55
	4146	American Express Co.....	Expressage.....	8.82
	4147	Himebaugh & Taylor.....	Hardware.....	29.50
	4148	C. B. Gas and Electric Light Co.....	Electric light supplies.....	3.80
	4149	O. W. Graham.....	Shavings.....	1.50
	4150	William Kastner.....	Contract.....	32.00
	4151	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	.85
	4152	Chase & Eddy.....	Hospital supplies.....	2.25
	4153	Bell & Berlinghof.....	Architect's services.....	16.00
	4154	L. W. Pound.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	2.00
	4155	J. D. Crockwell.....	House supplies.....	1.34
	4156	S. S. Keller.....	Furniture.....	28.40
	4157	Morse Dry Goods Co.....	Laundry supplies.....	.57
	4158	Pearsall Extract Co.....	Extracts.....	18.35
	4159	Thomas Charles Co.....	School supplies.....	3.58
	4160	T. D. Gayle.....	Front approach, contract.....	100.00
	4161	Martin Hughes & Son.....	Lndry and cistern, contract.....	175.00
	4162	Martin Hughes & Son.....	Brick.....	10.00
	4163	J. C. Bixby.....	Plumbing.....	300.00
	4164	W. A. Maurer.....	Dining room supplies.....	.65
	4165	Nonpareil Printing Co.....	Printing, etc.....	4.25
	4166	L. C. Brackett.....	Stationery.....	23.80
	4167	C. B. & O. Transfer Co.....	Drayage.....	1.75
	4168	Western Newspaper Union.....	Printing office supplies.....	2.50
	4169	J. J. Fearon.....	Groceries.....	231.29

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1891.				
Nov...	4170	Carbon Coal Co.....	Coal.....	223.33
	4171	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	38.86
	4172	I. C. Bonham.....	Mince meat.....	5.00
Dec ...	4173	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries, teachers.....	1,542.27
	4174	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries and wages, employes.....	1,819.76
	4175	Robinson Bros.....	Repairs on clock.....	1.00
	4176	I. M. Treyvor, P. M.....	Postage and stationery.....	32.10
	4177	J. J. Fearon.....	Groceries.....	247.55
	4178	Adams Express Co.....	Expressage.....	5.85
	4179	American Express Co.....	Expressage.....	1.25
	4180	U. S. Express Co.....	Expressage.....	1.55
	4181	Pryor Bros.....	Stationery.....	2.50
	4182	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Incidental expenses.....	183.23
	4183	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	7.30
	4184	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	9.94
	4185	Inland Printer Co.....	Printing office supplies.....	2.00
	4186	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.27
	4187	Globe Printing Co.....	Advertising.....	1.00
	4188	A. D. Foster.....	Hospital supplies.....	11.50
	4189	H. F. Hattenhauer.....	Repairs.....	.35
	4190	Shugart & Son.....	Strainers.....	.15
	4191	P. C. DeVol.....	Hardware.....	31.70
	4192	D. W. Bushnell.....	Stationery.....	49.10
	4193	D. S. Pile.....	Harness.....	9.30
	4194	Morehouse & Co.....	Books and binding.....	33.80
	4195	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.....	Laundry supplies.....	3.50
	4196	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Dry goods and clothing.....	151.01
	4197	W. A. Maurer.....	Dining room supplies.....	22.82
	4198	Empke Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	16.94
	4199	John Beno & Co.....	Dry goods and clothing.....	84.14
	4200	D. W. Faulkner & Co.....	Potatoes.....	152.60
	4201	Himebaugh & Taylor.....	Hardware.....	1.06
	4202	L. C. Brackett.....	Stationery.....	12.35
	4203	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connect'ns.....	7.50
	4204	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	4.00
	4205	Sprague & Co.....	Repairs.....	7.80
	4206	Stewart Bros.....	Groceries.....	109.36
	4207	B. M. Sargent.....	Shoes.....	8.10
	4208	Harle, Haas & Co.....	Hospital supplies.....	14.37
	4209	Consolidated Tank Line Co.....	Oils.....	43.35
	4210	E. H. Evans.....	Shoes.....	21.30
	4211	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.....	Medical attendance.....	111.00
	4212	Geo. H. Meschendorf.....	Meats, etc.....	536.77
	4213	Nonpareil Printing Co.....	Office supplies.....	1.25
	4214	G. Brandenburg & Co.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	94.94
	4215	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.....	Flour and feed.....	244.55
	4216	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	7.81
	4217	W. A. Goehring.....	Horseshoeing.....	3.50
	4218	A. S. Barnes & Co.....	School supplies.....	.89
	4219	Groneweg & Schoentgen.....	Groceries.....	150.45
	4220	Columbia Incandescent Lamp Co.....	Lamps.....	30.06
	4221	E. H. Kellogg.....	Oils.....	22.50
	4222	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....	27.55
	4223	The Daily Bee.....	Library supplies.....	15.00
	4224	C. Gregory.....	Horseshoeing.....	6.50
	4225	Educational Publishing Co.....	School supplies.....	.25
	4226	J. B. Long.....	Painting.....	40.00
	4227	Ell Brown.....	Provisions.....	17.25
1892.				
Jan....	4228	David Rickabaugh.....	Labor.....	30.00
	4229	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	46.64
	4230	Martin Hughes & Son.....	Mason work.....	29.40
	4231	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries, teachers.....	1,563.14
	4232	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries and wages, employes.....	1,344.97
	4233	J. C. Bixby.....	Plumbing, etc.....	8.83
	4234	J. C. Bixby.....	Plumbing, etc.....	307.07
	4235	J. C. Bixby.....	Plumbing, etc.....	50.11
	4236	Carbon Coal Co.....	Coal.....	539.70
	4237	Carbon Coal Co.....	Coal.....	500.00
	4238	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.....	Transportation of pupils.....	7.74
	4239	Japanese Store.....	Tea.....	5.25
	4240	A. G. Spaulding & Bros.....	Gymnastic supplies.....	1.54
	4241	J. H. Palmer.....	Produce.....	7.05
	4242	D. W. Bushnell.....	Stationery.....	2.30
	4243	Union Pacific Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	.65

STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1892.				
Jan....	4244	Duquette & Co.	Entertainment supplies.	14.30
	4245	Drs. Hanchett & Smith	Medical attendance	73.50
	4246	Consolidated Tank Line Co.	Oils	32.25
	4247	Smith & Co.	Bread .....	.50
	4248	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Tools	96.15
	4249	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies	91.32
	4250	Carp nter Paper Co.	Printing office supplies	48.09
	4251	H. P. Field	Kitchen supplies .....	.53
	4252	Louie & Metzger	Produce	1.55
	4253	Mueller Music Co.	Rent of piano	16.00
	4254	Armour & Co.	Meat	9.38
	4255	John Beno & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	20.40
	4256	Nebraska Telephone Co	Rent and outside connect'ns	7.40
	4257	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	30.40
	4258	M. E. Weatherbee	Traveling expenses	3.00
	4259	I. M. Treyner, P. M.	Postage and stationery	37.81
	4260	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Incidental expenses	255.31
	4261	J. R. Snyder	Produce	17.52
	4262	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware	21.38
	4263	Western Union Telegraph Co	Telegrams	3.10
	4264	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries	356.40
	4265	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.	Flour and feed	160.00
	4266	Henry Beecroft	Drayage	2.32
	4267	Chapman & Smith	Bakery supplies	4.35
	4268	Columbia Incandescent Lamp Co.	Lamps	13.20
	4269	P. C. DeVol	Hardware	9.12
	4270	F. H. Evans	Shoes	5.00
	4271	Shugart & Son	House supplies	1.25
	4272	J. C. Vaughan	Garden supplies	16.25
	4273	Ladies Aid Society	Mince meat	1.25
	4274	U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Co.	Wind mill repairs	1.80
	4275	W. W. Chapman	House supplies	17.65
	4276	Geo. A. Hoagland	Lumber	68.46
	4277	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	5.00
	4278	W. A. Maurer	Dining room supplies	29.94
	4279	W. A. Goehring	Horseshoeing	9.00
	4280	Morehouse & Co.	Office supplies	2.75
	4281	Sandwich Manufacturing Co.	Cart	6.00
	4282	J. J. Fearon	Produce	154.91
	4283	L. M. Ramsey Manufacturing Co.	Engineer's supplies	17.61
	4284	Iowa State Register	Subscription	12.00
	4285	American Express Co.	Expressage	2.15
	4286	Himebaugh & Taylor	Hardware	1.05
	4287	W. A. Page Soap Co	Soap chips	46.00
	4288	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage .....	.50
	4289	J. H. Puge	Hauling	50.00
	4290	Henry C. Raymond	Evergreens	8.50
	4291	Singer Manufacturing Co	Sewing machine	35.00
	4292	K. C. St. J. & C. B. Ry. Co.	Freight .....	.44
	4293	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	Laundry supplies	5.00
	4294	R. E. Copson	Broom shop supplies	18.12
	4295	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	40.89
	4296	Peter Henderson & Co.	Flower plants	1.60
	4297	Ashcroft Manufacturing Co.	Steam trap	11.20
	4298	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight .....	.78
Feb....	4299	American Annals	Subscription	40.00
	4300	Burlington Lumber Co.	Sawdust	20.00
	4301	Geo. H. Meschendorf	Meats, etc.	500.00
	4302	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Salaries, teachers	1,563.27
	4303	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Salaries and wages, employees	1,949.44
	4304	Chas. R. Lee	Lumber	55.92
	4305	H. P. Niles	Sewing room supplies	14.52
	4306	Columbia Incandescent Lamp Co.	Lamps	2.90
	4307	James Vick's Sons	Seeds	2.30
	4308	Morse Dry Goods Co.	Kitchen supplies	26.38
	4309	F. H. Kellogg & Co.	Oils	62.50
	4310	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	4.51
	4311	W. A. Goehring	Horseshoeing	2.00
	4312	P. C. DeVol	Hardware	81.40
	4313	Drs. Hanchett & Smith	Medical attendance	53.00
	4314	I. M. Treyner, P. M.	Postage and stationery	63.07
	4315	Consolidated Tank Line Co	Oils	42.55
	4316	A. H. Andrews & Co.	School supplies	7.20
	4317	W. A. Page Soap Co.	Soap chips	24.90
	4318	Henry C. Raymond	Arbor vitae	1.00

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1892.				
Feb....	4319	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies.....	9 00
	4320	J. Fearon	Produce.....	85 44
	4321	Dr. H. S. West	Medical attendance	2 50
	4322	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	55 65
	4323	C. B. Jacquemin & Co.	Repairs	2 65
	4324	A. J. Fairbanks	Soap	2 00
	4325	J. H. Page	Hauling	17 00
	4326	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight.....	11 27
	4327	Singer Manufacturing Co.	Sewing machine	25 00
	4328	Western Newspaper Union	Book ink	2 50
	4329	National Cracker Co.	Crackers	17 11
	4330	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries	347 53
	4331	H. F. Hattenhauer	Repairs	14 06
	4332	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.	Flour and feed	231 50
	4333	H. Becroft	Drayage	5 00
	4334	S. T. McAtee	Provisions	1 70
	4335	Mueller Music Co.	House supplies	21 50
	4336	B. Grahl & Sons	Repairs	16 85
	4337	Louis Biederman	Clothing	21 50
	4338	Geo. H. Meschendorf	Meats, etc.	504 91
	4339	Potheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	10 40
	4340	John Beno & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	50 77
	4341	W. A. Maurer	Dining room supplies	21 90
	4342	Council Bluffs Lumber Co.	Lumber	86 59
	4343	Shugart & Son	Hardware	7 05
	4344	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	2 00
	4345	Empkie Hardware Co.	Hardware	21 77
	4346	Geo. A. Hoagland	Lumber	15 72
	4347	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connect'ns	2 70
	4348	Metcalf Bros.	Clothing	2 30
	4349	Weir-Shugart Co.	Twine	2 40
	4350	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Incidental expenses	180 51
	4351	M. E. Weatherbee	Traveling expenses	5 00
	4352	A. D. Foster	Oil	1 50
	4353	Morehouse & Co.	Office supplies	1 00
	4354	The John Wilkinson Co.	House supplies	3 15
	4355	H. F. Field	Kitchen supplies	3 25
	4356	Russell, Pratt & Co.	Engineer's supplies	1 10
	4357	C. N. Wallace	House supplies	3 00
	4358	Wolf Electrical Co.	Electric light supplies	2 45
	4359	Cole & Cole	Twine	1 65
	4360	Scribner's Sons	Art room supplies	1 50
	4361	Art Exchange Co.	Art room supplies	4 00
	4362	J. R. Snyder	Produce	5 90
	4363	Schultz & Hill	Repairs	7 50
	4364	B. M. Sargent	Shoes	4 35
	4365	D. W. Bushnell	Shoes	54 15
	4366	Harle; Haas & Co.	Stationery	14 85
	4367	J. D. Crockwell	Hospital supplies	11 85
	4368	Council Bluffs Carpet Co.	House supplies	6 80
	4369	American Express Co.	House supplies	85 27
	4370	Pacific Express Co.	Expressage	5 25
	4371	Pacific Express Co.	Expressage	5 25
	4372	Carbon Coal Co.	Expressage	52 50
	4373	Carbon Coal Co.	Coal	28 50
	4374	Geo. H. Meschendorf	Coal	43 60
	4375	Electrical Supply Co.	Meats, etc.	21 59
	4376	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Electric light supplies	1 563 27
	4377	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Salaries, teachers	1 344 45
	4378	Mrs. M. L. Willis	Salaries and wages, employes	16 75
	4379	Crane Co.	Industrial School supplies	62 12
	4380	John Ederer & Son	Pipe and fittings	10 00
	4381	W. A. Page Soap Co.	Flour plants	24 55
	4382	John Van Range Co.	Soap chips	21 00
	4383	Peter Henderson & Co.	Kitchen supplies	26 29
	4384	R. E. Copson	Garden supplies	48 46
	4385	Evans-Howard Fire Brick Co.	Broom shop supplies	31 75
	4386	India Alkali Works	Fire brick	5 01
	4387	Mrs. J. Benson	House supplies	1 87
	4388	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	House supplies	23 30
	4389	Consolidated Tank Line Co.	Oils	65 54
	4390	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies	187 07
	4391	Lake Manawa Ice Co.	Ice	10 00
	4392	T. J. Cady	Veterinary service	2 16
	4393	Chas. E. Bentley	Sewing room supplies	2 50
	4394	N. B. Falconer	House supplies	
March.				

STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1892.				
March.	4393	Mrs. Tipperary.....	Sewing room supplies.....	\$ 10.00
	4394	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....	37.80
	4395	Carson, Pirie & Co.....	Houses supplies.....	7.88
	4396	F. H. Evans.....	Shoes.....	26.15
	4397	Empkie Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	12.00
	4398	B. M. Sargent.....	Shoes.....	6.35
	4399	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Incidental expenses.....	248.58
	4400	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	49.80
	4401	D. S. Pile.....	Farm supplies.....	2.40
	4402	National Cracker Co.....	Crackers.....	15.20
	4403	John Beno & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	186.22
	4404	Groneweg & Schoentgen.....	Groceries.....	199.35
	4405	Duquette & Co.....	Entertainment supplies.....	5.88
	4406	J. R. Snyder.....	Produce.....	9.70
	4407	Shugart & Son.....	Hardware.....	8.30
	4408	Eli Brown.....	Provisions.....	10.85
	4409	W. A. Goehring.....	Horseshoeing.....	7.50
	4410	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	4.50
	4411	D. W. Bushnell.....	Stationery.....	31.10
	4412	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.....	Flour and feed.....	254.80
	4413	W. A. Maurer.....	Dining room supplies.....	.50
	4414	P. C. DeVol.....	Hardware.....	4.02
	4415	Mrs. M. Pfeiffer.....	Dry goods.....	2.10
	4416	L. Hammer.....	Lumber.....	36.00
	4417	K. C. St. J. & C. B. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.21
	4418	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.08
	4419	K. C. St. J. & C. B. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	.98
	4420	C. B. & O. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	2.51
	4421	G. E. Meyers.....	House supplies.....	2.10
	4422	J. E. Potter & Co.....	Provisions.....	2.50
	4423	Union Pacific Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	.25
	4424	Robinson Bros.....	Clock.....	5.00
	4425	Carbon Coal Co.....	Coal.....	327.68
	4426	J. C. Bixby.....	Plumbing and fittings.....	82.61
	4427	W. W. Chapman.....	Art room supplies.....	2.35
	4428	Harle, Haas & Co.....	Hospital supplies.....	5.70
	4429	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	2.45
	4430	I. M. Treynor, P. M.....	Postage and stationery.....	23.14
	4431	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.....	Medical attendance.....	31.00
	4432	Stewart Bros.....	Groceries.....	135.38
	4433	M. E. Weatherbee.....	Traveling expenses.....	6.00
	4434	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connect'ns.....	7.80
	4435	Geo. H. Meschendorf.....	Meats, etc.....	536.64
	4436	Pacific Express Co.....	Expressage.....	1.10
	4437	Union Furniture Co.....	Furniture.....	8.25
	4438	Morse Dry Goods Co.....	Kitchen supplies.....	4.53
	4439	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	70.62
	4440	Himebaugh & Taylor.....	Hardware.....	7.50
	4441	Art Exchange Co.....	Art room supplies.....	2.08
	4442	Lake Manawa Ice Co.....	Ice.....	89.60
April..	4443	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries, teachers.....	1,563.27
	4444	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries and wages, employees.....	1,361.54
	4445	Carbon Coal Co.....	Coal.....	500.00
	4446	D. W. Falconer & Co.....	Potatoes.....	51.50
	4447	A. G. Spaulding & Bro.....	Gymnasium supplies.....	8.37
	4448	Union Pacific Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.15
	4449	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.....	Laundry supplies.....	1.78
	4450	C. Wind.....	Repairing scales.....	3.20
	4451	Shugart & Son.....	Seeds, etc.....	19.75
	4452	Crane & Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	10.45
	4453	B. M. Sargent.....	Shoes.....	7.75
	4454	Council Bluffs Carpet Co.....	House supplies.....	10.35
	4455	Wolf Electrical Co.....	Electric light supplies.....	.43
	4456	Morse Dry Goods Co.....	Kitchen supplies.....	1.71
	4457	H. F. Field.....	Kitchen supplies.....	3.70
	4458	H. H. Ballard.....	Printing office supplies.....	2.30
	4459	Carbon Coal Co.....	Coal.....	139.91
	4460	Consolidated Tank Line Co.....	Oils.....	56.34
	4461	Empkie Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	.65
	4462	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....	39.92
	4463	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	123.60
	4464	S. T. McAtee.....	Groceries.....	2.45
	4465	J. C. Bixby.....	House supplies.....	1.15
	4466	P. C. DeVol.....	Hardware.....	10.33
	4467	S. Stevers & Co.....	Subscription.....	7.00

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1892.				
April...	4468	Stewart Bros.....	Pails.....	2.75
	4469	Adams Express Co.....	Expressage.....	25.16
	4470	Columbia Incandescent Lamp Co.....	Lamps.....	41.50
	4471	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.....	Medical attendance.....	130.25
	4472	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.....	Flour and feed.....	53.50
	4473	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	33.75
	4474	The Electric Supply Co.....	Electric light supplies.....	25.50
	4475	Marder, Luse & Co.....	Printing office supplies.....	30.50
	4476	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Incidental expenses.....	311.85
	4477	I. M. Treynor, P. M.....	Postage and stationery.....	57.94
	4478	Groneweg & Schoentgen.....	Groceries.....	25.50
	4479	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	7.90
	4480	Paul G. Schneider.....	Hospital supplies.....	63.25
	4481	Geo. H. Meschendorf.....	Meats, etc.....	2.10
	4482	D. W. Bushnell.....	Stationery.....	4.50
	4483	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connect'ns.....	5.00
	4484	G. Brandenburg & Co.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	1.00
	4485	C. M. & T. P. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	2.10
	4486	Detroit Heating and Lighting Co.....	House supplies.....	4.50
	4487	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	10.30
	4488	W. A. Maurer.....	Dining room supplies.....	1.00
	4489	Harle, Haas & Co.....	Hospital supplies.....	80.50
	4490	C. B. Gas and Electric Light Co.....	Wire.....	2.50
	4491	John Beno & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	2.50
	4492	W. A. Goehring.....	Horseshoeing.....	1.75
	4493	W. W. Chapman.....	House supplies.....	21.40
	4494	Weir-Shugart Co.....	Farm supplies.....	34.30
	4495	Eli Brown.....	Groceries.....	9.00
May...	4496	India Alkali Works.....	House supplies.....	13.25
	4497	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.....	Medical attendance.....	50.00
	4498	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.75
	4499	D. S. Pile.....	Harness repairs.....	6.00
	4500	C. H. Forby.....	Trunk repairs.....	5.00
	4501	Martin Hughes & Son.....	Sand and mortar.....	7.50
	4502	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	43.30
	4503	L. C. Brackett.....	Office supplies.....	1,563.25
	4504	C. R. Mitchell.....	Labor.....	1,419.15
	4505	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries, teachers.....	11.60
	4506	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries and wages, employees.....	10.50
	4507	W. A. Page Soap Co.....	Soap chips.....	10.50
	4508	Henry Van Brunt.....	Rock salt.....	2.00
	4509	F. H. Evans.....	Shoes.....	12.00
	4510	U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Co.....	Repairs for wind mill.....	2.00
	4511	Mueller Piano and Organ Co.....	Rent of piano.....	2.00
	4512	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Incidental expenses.....	65.20
	4513	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	7.50
	4514	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....	2.40
	4515	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connect'ns.....	4.10
	4516	Weir-Shugart Co.....	Farm supplies.....	4.45
	4517	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	2.40
	4518	American Express Co.....	Expressage.....	85.10
	4519	U. S. Express Co.....	Expressage.....	43.60
	4520	I. M. Treynor, P. M.....	Postage and stationery.....	1.20
	4521	Empkie Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	15.50
	4522	N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co.....	Engineer's supplies.....	1.50
	4523	Eli Brown.....	Groceries.....	3.00
	4524	R. Kemper & Son.....	Seed potatoes.....	5.00
	4525	Paul G. Schneider.....	Oil.....	47.50
	4526	Crane Co.....	Pipe and fittings.....	55.30
	4527	Empkie Hardware Co.....	Fittings.....	12.50
	4528	Schultz & Hill.....	Repairs on wagon.....	582.60
	4529	Schultz & Hill.....	Repairs.....	169.00
	4530	Geo. H. Meschendorf.....	Meats.....	3.00
	4531	C. R. Mitchell.....	Labor.....	6.00
	4532	J. H. Page.....	Hauling pipe.....	8.00
	4533	J. F. Wilcox.....	Flower plants.....	4.00
	4534	P. C. DeVol.....	Hardware.....	1.00
	4535	W. A. Goehring.....	Horseshoeing.....	7.90
	4536	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	26.25
	4537	Harle, Haas & Co.....	Hospital supplies.....	15.00
	4538	W. A. Maurer.....	Dining room supplies.....	34.00
	4539	National Cracker Co.....	Crackers.....	3.75
	4540	D. W. Bushnell.....	Stationery.....	4.00
	4541	J. R. Snyder.....	Lemons.....	
	4542	B. M. Sargent.....	Shoes.....	

STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1902.				
May	4543	C. R. Gas Electric Light Co.	Tubing	1.50
	4544	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies	30.25
	4545	O. R. Jacquemin & Co.	Clock	8.00
	4546	Shugart Seed Co.	Seeds	4.55
	4547	A. B. Mair	Labor on farm	36.50
	4548	John Beno & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	24.43
	4549	Geo. A. Hoagland	Lumber and cement	64.06
	4550	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries	353.27
	4551	M. E. Weatherbee	Traveling expenses	7.00
	4552	Standard Oil Co.	Oil	21.40
	4553	J. B. Atkins	Painting Supplies	5.90
	4554	Crystal Mill & Grain Co	Flour and feed	214.10
	4555	J. C. Bixby	Pipe and fittings	3.11
June	4557	Carbon Coal Co.	Coal	382.03
	4558	A. T. Flickinger	Service as treasurer	100.00
	4559	Henry W. Rotherth, Superintendent.	Salaries, teachers	1,553.84
	4560	J. B. Long	Painting	100.00
	4561	Elit Brown	Groceries	29.08
	4562	G. L. Wyckoff	Traveling expenses	119.73
	4563	U. S. School Furniture Co	School furniture	162.00
	4564	Henry W. Rotherth, Superintendent.	Salaries and wages, employes	1,431.34
	4565	Geo. H. Meschendorf	Meals, etc	579.73
	4566	Himebaugh & Co.	Gloves	3.50
	4567	Kennard Glass & Paint Co.	Glass	3.50
	4568	Kennard Glass & Paint Co.	Paint supplies	15.00
	4569	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connections	7.40
	4570	Wet-Shugart Co.	Repair supplies	2.65
	4571	B. M. Sargent	Shoes	5.20
	4572	Council Bluffs Lumber Co.	Lumber	109.19
	4573	Council Bluffs Lumber Co.	Lime	6.30
	4574	Drs. Hanchett & Smith	Medical attendance	16.50
	4575	Henry Van Brunt	Salt	1.50
	4576	Fotheringham, Whitehaw & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	24.95
	4577	Geo. A. Hoagland	Paper	1.64
	4578	Geo. A. Hoagland	Lumber	12.64
	4579	Chas. Kuehnr	House supplies	21.47
	4580	Geo. A. Hoagland	Cement	7.60
	4581	P. O. DeVol	Hardware	4.13
	4582	M. E. Weatherbee	Traveling expenses	2.25
	4583	O. Younkerman & Co.	Garden supplies	3.25
	4584	Shugart & Son	Hardware	11.15
	4585	J. R. Snyder	Butter	16.43
	4586	S. T. McAtee	Groceries	9.55
	4587	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries	124.23
	4588	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	18.20
	4589	Henry Beecroft	Hauling	10.57
	4590	Mrs. J. Benson	Dry goods	2.47
	4591	J. O. Vaughan	Garden supplies	25.85
	4592	J. R. Rice	Fruit trees	16.65
	4593	Thayer & Chandler	Art supplies	4.95
	4594	Henry C. Raymond	Arbor vita	1.00
	4595	A. J. Fairbanks	Carpenter work	37.13
	4596	Carpenter Paper Co.	Printing office supplies	122.06
	4597	Adams Express Co.	Expressage	1.70
	4598	E. T. Waterman	Repairs on buggy	54.75
	4599	I. M. Treyner, P. M.	Postage	11.21
	4600	American Express Co.	Expressage	2.95
	4601	J. F. Wilcox	Flower plants	0.95
	4602	Mrs. M. Pfeffer	Hats	75.40
	4603	Standard Oil Co.	Oils	21.25
	4604	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	6.20
	4605	Schultz & Hill	Repairs	10.13
	4606	John Beno & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	169.03
	4607	H. Kohnstamm & Co	Blueing	3.95
	4608	Henry W. Rotherth, Superintendent.	Incidental expenses	156.40
	4609	Pacific Express Co	Expressage	1.20
	4610	D. S. Pile	Harness supplies	1.25
	4611	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies	30.24
	4612	Fleischmann & Co	Yeast	4.50
	4613	W. A. Maurer	Dining room supplies	2.35
	4614	Louie & Metzger	Produce	2.05
	4615	Morse Dry Goods Co.	Laundry and house supplies	5.11
	4616	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight	.25
	4617	The Singer Manufacturing Co	Needles	.55

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1892.				
June..	4618	Empkle Hardware Co	Hardware	\$ 29.94
	4619	Horizontal Freezer Co	Kitchen supplies	9.00
	4620	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	40.55
	4621	J. B. Atkins	Paint supplies	12.35
	4622	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.	Freight	2.40
	4623	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.	Flour and feed	12.35
	4624	Council Bluffs Carpet Co	House supplies	11.35
	4625	S. S. Keller	House supplies	14.10
	4626	A. J. Fairbanks	Carpenter work	20.35
	4627	C. R. Mitchell	Labor	48.75
July ..	4628	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Salaries and wages, employes	1,328.44
	4629	James Conaty	Labor	18.00
	4630	L. W. Pound	Labor	8.40
	4631	Wilson Royce	Labor	14.30
	4632	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.	Freight	18.50
	4633	Carbon Coal Co.	Coal	108.22
	4634	Carbon Coal Co.	Coal	45.75
	4635	Ell Brown	Groceries	47.90
	4636	"The Fair"	House supplies	46.30
	4637	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Incidental expenses	170.25
	4638	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Transportation of pupils	151.92
	4639	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	Postage and stationery	66.22
	4640	C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.	Freight	1.31
	4641	J. D. Barnett	Sand	14.00
	4642	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight	20.88
	4643	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight	1.50
	4644	Wilson Royce	Labor	15.00
	4645	American Express Co.	Expressage .....	.70
	4646	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage	8.95
	4647	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage .....	.35
	4648	Nonpareil Printing Co.	Advertising	2.15
	4649	Marder, Luse & Co	Printing office supplies	3.06
	4650	H. P. Niles	Sewing room supplies	17.73
	4651	L. C. Brackett	Office supplies	3.00
	4652	W. A. Page Soap Co.	Soap chips	11.15
	4653	The Electric Supply Co.	Electric light supplies	119.19
	4654	S. T. McAtee	Groceries	5.25
	4655	J. B. Atkins	Paint supplies	71.00
	4656	Geo. A. Meschendorf	Meats, etc	331.30
	4657	Mrs. M. Pfeiffer	Clothing	8.10
	4658	Shugart & Son	Tinware and seed	12.00
	4659	Has. B. Claw & Son	Engineers' supplies	10.30
	4660	D. S. Pile	Farm supplies	1.85
	4661	Council Bluffs Paint, Oil & Glass Co	Paint supplies	16.05
	4662	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	5.50
	4663	M. E. Weatherbee	Traveling expenses	3.25
	4664	B. Grahl & Son	Repairs—tin work	127.60
	4665	Geo. A. Hoagland	Lumber	69.50
	4666	H. F. Field	Kitchen supplies .....	.75
	4667	B. F. Chase & Co	Sign	30.00
	4668	N. B. Falconer	House supplies	4.50
	4669	Sprague & Co.	Repairs	16.75
	4670	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	3.31
	4671	Standard Oil Co.	Oils	10.70
	4672	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connections	7.80
	4673	P. C. DeVol	Hardware	25.45
	4674	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware	16.45
	4675	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries	126.81
	4676	T. M. Pryor	Office supplies .....	.25
	4677	Schultz & Hill	Repairs	6.25
	4678	J. C. Blaxby	House supplies	23.50
	4679	W. A. Goehring	Horseshoeing	9.25
	4680	Himebaugh & Co.	Hardware	5.50
	4681	John Beno & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	77.51
	4682	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.	Feed	30.15
	4683	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	6.40
	4684	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	23.38
	4685	B. M. Sargent	Shoes	6.00
	4686	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	1.50
	4687	J. D. Crookwell	Entertainment supplies	5.00
	4688	New York Plumbing Co.	Pipe	31.00
	4689	Harle, Haas & Co.	Hospital supplies	1.00
	4690	Harle Haas & Co.	Repair supplies	14.90
	4691	Jenkins Bros.	Engineers' supplies	2.20

STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1892.				
July...	4692	Henry C. Raymond.....	Arbor vitae.....	\$ 1.25
	4693	Garlock Packing Co.....	Packing.....	8.10
	4694	Henry Van Brunt.....	Farm supplies.....	45.73
	4695	Orane Company.....	Pipe and fittings.....	195.24
	4696	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.....	Medical attendance.....	2.00
	4697	J. A. Murphy Mfg. Co.....	Lumber.....	10.00
	4698	J. A. Murphy Mfg. Co.....	Lumber.....	61.64
	4699	J. A. Murphy Mfg. Co.....	Sawdust.....	4.00
	4700	J. A. Murphy Mfg. Co.....	Lumber.....	7.45
Aug.	4701	N. W. Williams.....	Plastering.....	304.00
	4702	C. B. & O. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.88
	4703	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	.93
	4704	H. P. Niles.....	Painting.....	303.75
	4705	A. J. Fairbanks.....	Carpenter work.....	87.50
	4706	I. A. Reiner.....	Carpenter work.....	15.00
	4707	John Cappon.....	Carpenter work.....	12.50
	4708	William Marsh.....	Carpenter work.....	72.50
	4709	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	2.64
	4710	Eugene Brown.....	Labor.....	7.50
	4711	Ell Brown.....	Groceries.....	44.75
	4712	J. C. Bixby.....	Pipe covering.....	361.61
	4713	O. H. Lewis.....	Labor—painting.....	40.00
	4714	Wilson Royce.....	Labor—mason work.....	40.00
	4715	F. W. Balluff.....	Steam fitting.....	85.00
	4716	James Conaty.....	Painting.....	18.00
	4717	L. W. Pound.....	Painting.....	25.00
	4718	G. O. Taylor.....	Carpenter work.....	70.00
	4719	David Rickabaugh.....	Labor—painting.....	25.00
	4720	John Quillin.....	Labor.....	5.00
	4721	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Salaries and wages, employees	913.27
	4722	American Tube and Iron Works.....	Pipe.....	144.93
	4723	Stephen Bros.....	On account, contract.....	100.00
	4724	D. W. Brown.....	Hardware.....	99.00
	4725	J. P. Miller & Co.....	Reboring artesian well.....	314.67
	4726	J. P. Miller & Co.....	Reboring artesian well.....	48.00
	4727	J. C. Bixby.....	New boiler.....	479.00
	4728	O. & St. L. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	41.20
	4729	John Cappon.....	Carpenter work.....	26.25
	4730	J. A. Reiner.....	Carpenter work.....	30.00
	4731	William Marsh.....	Carpenter work.....	30.00
	4732	American Express Co.....	Expressage.....	2.90
	4733	C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	22.23
	4734	C. R. Mitchell.....	Labor.....	69.38
	4735	Groneweg & Schoentgen.....	Groceries.....	122.53
	4736	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	3.35
	4737	Riley & Scherraden.....	House and art room supplies.....	5.15
	4738	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Petty cash advanced per incidental expenses.....	173.68
	4739	The Daily Bee.....	Advertising.....	1.00
	4740	Goodall Co.....	Office supplies.....	1.25
	4741	J. B. Long.....	House repairs.....	167.00
	4742	L. Hammer & Co.....	Lumber.....	4.80
	4743	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Dry goods.....	10.15
	4744	Paul G. Snyder.....	Oils.....	5.25
	4745	A. J. Fairbanks.....	Carpenter work.....	20.00
	4746	J. D. Crockett.....	Croquet set.....	2.50
	4747	Adams Express Co.....	Expressage.....	1.70
	4748	I. M. Treyner, P. M.....	Postage and box rent.....	3.50
	4749	Kennard Glass and Paint Co.....	Repair supplies.....	13.14
	4750	Kennard Glass and Paint Co.....	Paint supplies.....	11.25
	4751	J. C. Bixby.....	Engineers' supplies.....	1.93
	4752	Schultz & Hill.....	Repairs.....	2.10
	4753	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils.....	22.40
	4754	Hale Elevator Co.....	Repairs on elevator.....	175.00
	4755	Jenkins Bros.....	Valves.....	38.00
	4756	Schultz & Hill.....	Repairs.....	18.50
	4757	Evans & Howard Fire Brick Co.....	Fire brick and clay.....	80.00
	4758	J. H. Page.....	Hauling.....	10.50
	4759	H. A. Baird.....	Produce.....	1.80
	4760	Sprague & Co.....	Connections for boiler.....	32.06
	4761	Sprague & Co.....	Repairs on boiler.....	125.00
	4762	C. B. Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	75.40
	4763	O. H. Lewis.....	Painting.....	37.33
	4764	Carpenter Paper Co.....	Printing office supplies.....	21.71

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount
1892				
Aug.	4765	Harle, Haas & Co.	House supplies	\$ 1.50
	4766	Harle, Haas & Co.	Alabastine	1.50
	4767	Geo. H. Meschendorf	Meats, etc.	182.75
	4768	P. C. Le Vol	Hardware	9.45
	4769	John Beno & Co.	Dry goods	87.45
	4770	H. P. Niles	Painting	92.15
	4771	Schneidewend & Lee Co.	Printing office supplies	3.50
	4772	W. A. Maurer	Dining room supplies	2.35
	4773	The Singer Mfg. Co.	Oil	.15
	4774	Himebaugh & Co.	Hardware	9.50
	4775	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connections	8.40
	4776	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	6.50
	4777	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware	3.25
	4778	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware	1.00
	4779	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware	5.00
	4780	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware	14.50
	4781	Council Bluffs Paint, Oil & Glass Co.	Repair supplies	1.25
	4782	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	4.75
	4783	D. S. Pile	Harness and repairs	14.50
	4784	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.	Feed	30.50
	4785	J. M. Lameke	Awnings	23.00
	4786	J. B. Atkins	Paint supplies	96.50
	4787	Council Bluffs Paint, Oil & Glass Co.	Paint supplies	6.40
	4788	Geo. A. Hongland	Lumber	129.10
	4789	The Electrical Supply Co.	Electric light supplies	42.01
	4790	John Cappon	Carpenter work	17.00
	4791	Henry Van Brunt	Farm supplies	3.12
	4792	Curtis & Curtis	Pipe cutting machine	141.00
Sept.	4793	The Tobey Furniture Co.	Furniture	128.50
	4794	Ell Brown	Groceries	62.50
	4795	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Salaries and wages, employees	965.47
	4796	David Rickabaugh	Labor—painting	25.00
	4797	G. C. Taylor	Carpenter work	70.00
	4798	F. W. Balluff	Labor—steam heating	85.00
	4799	L. W. Pound	Labor—painting	25.00
	4800	Z. B. Thompson	Labor—painting	27.74
	4801	H. P. Niles	Painting—contract	186.06
	4802	Elevator Repair & Supply Co.	Lubricators	25.00
	4803	J. C. Raymond	Composition roof	128.00
	4804	J. L. Brandies	House supplies	15.00
	4805	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Laundry machinery	1,000.00
	4806	D. M. Brown & Co.	Tools	44.00
	4807	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Incidental expenses	65.72
	4808	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Incidental expenses	132.54
	4809	J. A. Murphy Manufacturing Co.	Payment on contract	26.00
	4810	Omaha Slate & Roofing Co.	Repairs on roof	10.55
	4811	Paul L. Wagner	Painting roof—contract	45.00
	4812	Stephen Bros.	Water-closets	250.00
	4813	J. P. Weaver	Labor and material	628.00
	4814	J. A. Murphy Manufacturing Co.	Building material	14.50
	4815	J. A. Murphy Manufacturing Co.	Building material	3.50
	4816	J. A. Murphy Manufacturing Co.	Building material	41.50
	4817	J. A. Murphy Manufacturing Co.	Building material	22.50
	4818	J. A. Murphy Manufacturing Co.	Building material	147.50
	4819	J. A. Murphy Manufacturing Co.	Steam heating supplies	6.50
	4820	Jenkins Bros.	Steam fittings	6.00
	4821	Crane Company	Steam fittings	4.47
	4822	Crane Company	Engineer's supplies	50.75
	4823	Crane Company	Hardware	33.52
	4824	Empkle Hardware Co.	Alabastine	67.44
	4825	Harle, Haas & Co.	Pipe and fittings	21.80
	4826	Crane Company	Steam fittings	12.24
	4827	Crane Company	Steam fittings	17.51
	4828	Crane Company	Steam fittings	194.52
	4829	Crane Company	Pipe and fittings	7.34
	4830	Crane Company	Steam fittings	12.50
	4831	A. J. Fairbanks	Carpenter work	15.77
	4832	Wilson Royce	Mason work	5.00
	4833	Burt Taylor	Steam fittings	5.00
	4834	J. A. Reimer	Carpenter work	3.00
	4835	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware	3.00
	4836	Himebaugh & Co.	Hardware	24.50
	4837	Kennard Glass & Paint Co.	Paint supplies	17.32
	4838	Harle, Haas & Co.	Alabastine	251.50
	4839	Harle, Haas & Co.	Alabastine	
	4840	Shugart & Son	Labor and material on repairs	

STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
Sept. 1892.	4841	Shugart & Son	Labor and material on rep'r's	\$ 173.90
	4842	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Pails	38.50
	4843	A. H. Andrews & Co.	Repair supplies	16.50
	4844	J. B. Atkins	Paint supplies	126.76
	4845	Henry Van Brunt	Farm wagon	57.00
	4846	C. B. Paint, Oil and Glass Co.	Paint supplies	4.20
	4847	P. C. DeVol	Lanterns	2.10
	4848	Stewart Bros	Pails	23.00
	4849	Hollenbeck Bros	Drayage and labor	10.50
	4850	Curtis & Curtis	Dies	18.00
	4851	John Beno & Co.	Oil cloth	3.60
	4852	J. A. Reinler	Carpenter work	22.50
	4853	William Marsh	Carpenter work	25.00
	4854	C. E. Bell	Architect's services	25.00
	4855	J. A. Reinler	Carpenter work	7.50
	4856	Thomas Frenley	Labor	12.00
	4857	William Marsh	Carpenter work	2.50
	4858	J. A. Reinler	Carpenter work	5.00
	4859	A. J. Fairbanks	Carpenter work	7.50
	4860	A. J. Fairbanks	Carpenter work	17.50
	4861	A. J. Fairbanks	Carpenter work	5.00
	4862	William Marsh	Carpenter work	5.00
	4863	William Peterson	Steam fitting	10.00
	4864	American Express Co.	Expressage	1.50
	4865	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries	131.22
	4866	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	1.9C
	4867	Mueller Piano and Organ Co.	Rent of piano	16.00
	4868	Shugart & Son	Hardware	15.15
	4869	W. A. Maurer	House supplies	4.79
	4870	W. A. Goehring	Horseshoeing	9.00
	4871	Fotherlingham, Whitelaw & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	43.58
	4872	Geo. H. Meschendorf	Meats, etc	227.71
	4873	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight	2.95
	4874	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage	.70
	4875	S. T. McAtee	Groceries	10.95
	4876	Standard Oil Co.	Oils	45.60
	4877	I. M. Treyner, P. M.	Postage	10.00
	4878	Morehouse & Co.	Office supplies	1.50
	4879	W. U. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	19.35
	4880	Henry Beecroft	Drayage	4.75
	4881	Weir-Shugart Co.	Farm supplies	.72
	4882	P. C. DeVol	Hardware	9.65
	4883	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.	Feed	40.70
	4884	M. E. Weatherbee	Traveling expenses	4.00
	4885	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	11.05
	4886	John Beno & Co.	Clothing and dry goods	130.60
	4887	Schultz & Hill	Repairs	3.65
	4888	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connections	8.40
	4889	S. T. McAtee	Groceries	10.40
	4890	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight	.81
	4891	Ed. E. Wright	Typewriting	5.00
	4892	M. E. Weatherbee	Traveling expenses	4.50
	4893	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.	Freight	1.02
Oct.	4894	Wolf Electrical Co.	Electrical supplies	80.75
	4895	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware	11.38
	4896	J. B. Long	Repairs	28.39
	4897	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware	9.96
	4898	J. B. Long	Painting	98.50
	4899	J. B. Long	Repairs, papering etc.	109.32
	4900	C. B. Paint, Oil and Glass Co.	Paint brushes	2.65
	4901	Harle, Haas & Co.	Alabastine	4.05
	4902	L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co.	Valves	6.48
	4903	C. B. Paint, Oil & Glass Co.	Paint supplies	26.50
	4904	Kennard Glass and Paint Co.	Woodfiller	11.25
	4905	Marder, Luse & Co.	Printing office supplies	29.22
	4906	N. W. Williams	Repairs	253.35
	4907	C. B. Furniture Co.	Furniture	149.00
	4908	Himebaugh & Co.	Hardware	11.21
	4909	Churchill Pump Co.	Pipe and fittings	26.26
	4910	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight	22.89
	4911	O. H. Lewis	Painting	46.12
	4912	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.	Freight	12.75
	4913	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.	Freight	5.79
	4914	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight	76.18

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1892.				
Oct....	4916	Mrs. L. Williams.....	Labor.....	9.00
	4917	James Conaty.....	Labor.....	15.00
	4918	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	3.21
	4919	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Labor.....	191.90
	4920	J. R. Snyder.....	Produce.....	4.55
	4921	John Beno & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	107.37
	4922	Smith Premier Typewriting Co.....	Rent of typewriter.....	5.00
	4923	Harle Haas & Co.....	Hospital supplies.....	23.75
	4924	Cong'l Sunday School and Pub. Co.....	Subscription.....	15.00
	4925	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....	49.45
	4926	Russell Pratt & Co.....	House supplies.....	2.95
	4927	P. O. De Vol.....	Hardware.....	21.77
	4928	Stewart Bros.....	Groceries.....	138.03
	4929	Smith & Co.....	Bread.....	2.88
	4930	Eli Brown.....	Groceries.....	21.95
	4931	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connections.....	9.50
	4932	Kennard Glass and Paint Co.....	Telephone attachment.....	1.50
	4933	G. Brandenburg & Co.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	60.45
	4934	W. A. Maurer.....	Dining room supplies.....	163.22
	4935	Henry Van Brunt.....	Farm supplies.....	4.50
	4936	American Biscuit Mnf'g. Co.....	Crackers.....	15.81
	4937	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	3.50
	4938	C. B. Paint, Oil and Glass Co.....	House supplies.....	.50
	4939	W. A. Goehring.....	Horse-shoeing.....	3.50
	4940	Milton Rogers & Son.....	Kitchen supplies.....	.50
	4941	Geo. H. Meschendorf.....	Meats, etc.....	430.29
	4942	Himebaugh & Co.....	Hardware.....	3.00
	4943	Schultz & Hill.....	Farm supplies.....	19.55
	4944	G. L. Wyckoff.....	Telegrams.....	14.85
	4945	I. M. Treynor, P. M.....	Postage.....	20.00
	4946	C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.....	Transportation of pupils.....	10.55
	4947	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	.54
	4948	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	.50
	4949	U. S. Express Co.....	Expressage.....	1.70
	4950	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.....	Transportation of pupils.....	4.55
	4951	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	.48
	4952	Henry Paulson.....	Team—use of.....	15.00
	4953	Adams Express Co.....	Expressage.....	1.30
	4954	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.44
	4955	B. H. Kohlweg.....	Veterinary service.....	6.00
	4956	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.....	Transportation of pupils.....	2.53
	4957	J. Sullivan.....	Empty barrels.....	2.00
	4958	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	3.10
	4959	India Alkali Works.....	Savogran.....	22.27
	4960	J. T. Wilcox.....	Garden Supplies.....	.65
	4961	Groneweg & Schoentgen.....	Groceries.....	219.14
	4962	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	112.35
	4963	M. E. Weatherbee.....	Traveling expenses.....	3.00
	4964	Kennard Glass & Paint Co.....	Wood filler.....	11.55
	4965	Art. Exchange Co.....	Subscription.....	4.00
	4966	D. W. Bushnell.....	School supplies.....	97.54
	4967	J. A. Murphy Mnf'g. Co.....	Building supplies.....	15.00
	4968	J. P. Weaver.....	Labor and material.....	257.85
	4969	J. P. Weaver.....	Labor and material.....	182.75
	4970	Council Bluffs Carpet Co.....	House supplies.....	92.65
	4971	Shugart & Son.....	Hardware.....	49.45
	4972	Hollenbeck Bros.....	Labor.....	37.50
	4973	Hollenbeck Bros.....	Labor.....	150.55
	4974	J. B. Atkins.....	Paint and glass supplies.....	88.70
	4975	Empkle Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	35.35
	4976	Wickham Bros.....	Coal bin and dry room.....	1,600.00
	4977	Evans Laundry Co.....	Washing.....	83.12
	4980	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Salaries, teachers.....	1,758.02
	4981	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Sal. and wages, offic. and emp.	1,311.59
Nov....	4978	Carbon Coal Co.....	Coal.....	319.18
	4979	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Salaries, teachers.....	1,758.02
	4980	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.	Sal. and wages, offic. and emp.	1,440.22
	4981	Eli Brown.....	Groceries.....	64.40
	4982	Hauge & Oleson.....	Repairs on furniture.....	19.78
	4983	H. A. McCallister.....	Repairing dynamo.....	100.00
	4984	Sprague & Co.....	Repairing smoke stack.....	500.00
	4985	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.....	Freight on coal.....	170.30
	4986	Paul Wagner.....	Painting roofs.....	34.00
	4987	A. H. Andrews & Co.....	Slating for black boards.....	24.00

STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1892.				
Nov....	4988	Jenkins Bros.....	Valves.....	21.12
	4989	Empire Laundry Machinery Co.....	Laundry machinery.....	52.00
	4990	Eli Brown.....	Groceries and provisions.....	429.57
	4991	J. C. Bixby.....	Steam fittings.....	95.91
	4992	F. Worcester.....	Engineers' supplies.....	30.80
	4993	Franklin Educational Co.....	Photometer.....	10.00
	4995	Geo. P. Pilling & Son.....	Milking tubes.....	1.60
	4996	Chas. R. Lee.....	Lumber.....	34.51
	4997	Standard Oil Co.....	Oils.....	32.20
	4998	Henry Beecroft.....	Drayage.....	21.88
	4999	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Lub'r, st'm heat'g. water pipe.....	280.43
	5000	J. B. Atkins.....	Paint supplies.....	4.25
	5001	Kelsey Press Co.....	Library supplies.....	6.00
	5002	Marder, Luse & Co.....	Printing office supplies.....	4.88
	5003	A. G. Spaulding & Bros.....	Gymnasium supplies.....	3.20
	5004	U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co.....	Steam fittings.....	10.22
	5005	U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co.....	Steam heating supplies.....	34.73
	5006	Crane Company.....	Steam heating supplies.....	221.75
	5007	Pond Engineering Co.....	Engineers' supplies.....	1.46
	5008	U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co.....	Pipe fittings.....	101.00
	5009	U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co.....	Steam fittings.....	27.21
	5010	J. B. & Q. Ry. Co.....	Freight.....	1.20
	5011	James Jensen.....	Labor.....	4.00
	5012	J. P. Weaver.....	Mason work.....	18.00
	5013	B. Grahl & Son.....	Slate for roofing.....	24.00
	5014	P. C. De Vol.....	Hardware.....	14.30
	5015	Omaha Rubber Co.....	Hose.....	90.75
	5016	Council Bluffs Water Works Co.....	Use of portable engine.....	56.00
	5017	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Labor—per fire.....	458.88
	5018	Curtis & Curtis.....	Engineers' supplies.....	8.00
	5019	Crane Company.....	Pipe and fittings.....	108.50
	5020	Ashcraft Manufacturing Co.....	Steam trap.....	22.40
	5021	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	346.23
	5022	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	186.86
	5023	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	110.92
	5024	Crane Company.....	Steam heating supplies.....	16.20
	5025	Crane Company.....	Pipe and fittings.....	19.76
	5026	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	19.49
	5027	John Beno & Co.....	Dry goods and clothing.....	144.41
	5028	Singer Manufacturing Co.....	Repairs on machinery.....	7.05
	5029	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	21.35
	5030	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	36.12
	5031	H. J. Palmer.....	Produce.....	19.95
	5032	Empke Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	14.75
	5033	Crane Company.....	Steam fittings.....	7.78
	5034	J. B. Long.....	Repairs.....	44.48
	5035	W. A. Page Soap Co.....	Soap chips.....	46.50
	5036	Council Bluffs Paint, Oil & Glass Co.....	Paint supplies.....	2.60
	5037	Groneweg & Schoentgen.....	Groceries.....	365.32
	5038	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connections.....	7.40
	5039	Shugart & Son.....	Hardware.....	2.30
	5040	J. D. Crockwell.....	House supplies.....	1.65
	5041	Barry Manufacturing Co.....	Engineers' supplies.....	6.00
	5042	M. E. Weatherbee.....	Travelling expenses.....	4.00
	5043	C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.....	Transportation of pupils.....	5.24
	5044	Himebaugh & Co.....	Hardware.....	5.00
	5045	Geo. H. Meschendorf.....	Ments, etc.....	196.47
	5046	Calligraph Co.....	Repairs on Calligraph.....	6.10
	5047	W. A. Gehringer.....	Horseshoeing.....	4.00
	5048	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Dry goods and clothing.....	97.63
	5049	Wolf Electrical Co.....	Electrical supplies.....	1.90
	5050	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.....	Medical attendance.....	57.50
	5051	J. P. Meeath.....	Office supplies.....	1.75
	5052	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Incidental expenses.....	80.01
	5053	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	3.75
	5054	Riley & Scherraden.....	Art room and house supplies.....	2.30
	5055	L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co.....	One bell.....	23.83
	5056	C. B. Jacquemio & Co.....	Repairs on clock.....	1.50
	5057	American Biscuit Manfg. Co.....	Crackers.....	16.63
	5058	W. A. Maurer.....	Dining room supplies.....	3.77
	5059	Duquette & Co.....	Entertainment supplies.....	10.79
	5060	Henry A. Cox.....	Coal.....	122.64
	5061	L. C. Brackett.....	Stationery.....	11.45
	5062	James McRoberts.....	Delivering cattle.....	5.00

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1802.				
Nov.	5063	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight	\$ 1.75
	5064	B. H. Kohlweg	Veterinary service	10.00
	5065	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware	17.80
	5066	C. A. Lock & Co.	Hospital supplies	7.15
	5067	Stewart Bros	Groceries	35.65
	5068	N. B. Falconer	Dining room supplies	20.13
	5069	U. S. Express Co	Expressage	.40
	5070	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Laundry supplies	3.50
	5071	J. H. Page	Hauling coal	17.70
	5072	T. J. Shugart	Oil cake	2.50
	5073	D. S. Pile	Harness repairs	3.30
	5074	Harle, Haas & Co.	Hospital supplies	16.80
	5075	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies	110.99
	5076	S. A. Orchard	Window shades	11.50
	5077	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	Postage and Stationery	36.21
	5078	Utica Steam Gauge Co.	Repairs	2.50
	5079	Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks	Ventilators	12.00
	5080	Van Anker & Bro.	Engineer's supplies	4.52
	5081	Morehouse & Co.	Office supplies	2.75
	5082	E. T. Waterman	Repairs	2.85
	5083	Counell Bluffs Carpet Co.	House supplies	39.73
	5084	B. M. Sargent	Shoes	24.45
	5085	Coun. Bluffs & Omaha Transfer Co.	Drayage	5.73
	5086	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	3.00
	5087	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	Laundry supplies	5.00
	5088	Graham & Son	Repairing lock	.50
	5089	Carpenter Paper Co.	Printing office supplies	97.66
	5090	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.	Flour and feed	66.65
	5091	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.	Flour and feed	229.20
	5092	The Morse Dry Goods Co.	Kitchen supplies	14.42
	5093	S. T. McAtee	Groceries	8.25
	5094	Standard Oil Co.	Oils	16.00
	5095	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	36.12
	5096	J. C. Vaughan	Flower garden supplies	3.25
	5097	Metzger & Randlett	Meats	383.00
Dec.	5098	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight on coal	164.89
	5099	John Beno & Co.	Dry goods and clothing	352.33
	5100	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Transportation of pupil	6.65
	5101	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight	1.29
	5102	David Blekabaugh	Library supplies	5.75
	5103	M. Bryant	Library supplies	2.00
	5104	C. R. Mitchell	Labor	39.50
	5105	Jenkins Bros.	Valves	11.60
	5106	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight	4.25
	5107	K. O. St. Jo. & C. B. Ry. Co.	Freight	.63
	5108	Sarah B. B. Khorer	Rent of pasture	150.00
	5109	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage	.80
	5110	J. D. Crookwell	House supplies	2.45
	5111	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connections	8.90
	5112	W. A. Maurer	Dining room supplies	14.24
	5113	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Dry goods and clothing	274.28
	5114	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Incidental expenses	113.41
	4994	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Sal. and wages, offic. and emp.	3,055.41
	5115	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	94.47
	5116	Himebaugh & Co.	Hardware	10.50
	5117	Marder, Luse & Co.	Printing office supplies	1.25
	5118	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries	151.88
	5119	J. H. Page	Hauling coal, etc.	53.32
	5120	B. H. Kohlweg	Veterinary service	12.50
	5121	Empkle Hardware Co.	Hardware	35.25
	5122	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	20.70
	5123	American Biscuit & Manfg. Co.	Crackers	23.04
	5124	W. A. Goehring	Horseshoeing	2.00
	5125	D. S. Pile	Harness repairs	.75
	5126	Harle, Haas & Co.	Hospital supplies	5.90
	5127	Shugart & Son	Hardware	.95
	5128	Metzger & Randlett	Meats, etc.	470.53
	5129	Drs. Hanchett & Smith	Medical attendance	76.50
	5130	Drs. Hanchett & Smith	Medical attendance	106.00
	5131	Geo. A. Hoagland	Lumber	120.95
	5132	Geo. H. Meschendorf	Produce	102.38
	5133	Henry A. Cox	Coal and coke	291.17
	5134	Paul G. Schneider	Hospital supplies	4.65
	5135	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	3.90

STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1892.				
Dec....	5136	P. C. DeVol.....	Hardware.....	25.50
	5137	J. H. Page.....	Hauling coal.....	17.28
	5138	C. R. I. & P. R'y Co.....	Freight.....	1.05
	5139	C. & N. W. R'y Co.....	Freight.....	.54
	5140	C. M. & St. P. R'y Co.....	Freight.....	.30
	5141	Union Pacific R'y Co.....	Freight.....	.25
	5142	The Pacific Express Co.....	Expressage.....	3.80
	5143	American Express Co.....	Expressage.....	6.55
	5144	Adams Express Co.....	Expressage.....	.90
	5145	I. M. Treynor, P. M.....	Postage and stationery.....	40.24
	5146	R. E. Capson.....	Brooms.....	15.75
	5147	Sprague & Co.....	Repairs on machinery.....	398.81
	5148	Stewart Bros.....	Groceries.....	178.46
	5149	M. E. Weatherbee.....	Traveling expenses.....	8.25
	5150	J. B. Atkins.....	General supplies.....	29.90
	5151	C. B. Jacquemin & Co.....	Oil.....	.35
	5152	U. S. School Furniture Co.....	Furniture.....	34.40
	5153	The John Van Range Co.....	Grate.....	6.80
	5154	Fleischmann & Co.....	Yeast.....	3.88
	5155	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.....	Flour and Feed.....	197.00
	5156	Whitebreast Fuel Co.....	Coal.....	132.64
	5157	William L. Lalk.....	Library supplies.....	.22.00
	5158	Mauro & Wilson.....	Library supplies.....	353.71
	5159	Felix & Marston.....	House supplies.....	10.00
	5160	Armour & Co.....	Produce.....	74.98
	5161	Council Bluffs & Omaha Transfer Co.....	Drayage.....	3.50
	5162	Crane Company.....	Pipe and fittings.....	4.26
	5163	Crane Company.....	Pipe and fittings.....	93.35
	5164	Crane Company.....	Pipe and fittings.....	96.70
	5165	Carbon Coal Co.....	Coal.....	148.96
1893.				
Jan....	5166	T. E. Commons.....	Boat pig.....	15.00
	5167	C. M. & St. P. R'y Co.....	Freight.....	5.98
	5168	C. B. & Q. R'y Co.....	Freight.....	5.37
	5169	I. C. Bonham.....	Mince meat.....	5.50
	5170	C. & N. W. R'y Co.....	Freight.....	1.38
	5171	J. H. Page.....	Hauling coal.....	28.32
	5172	H. A. McCallister.....	Repairing dynamo.....	116.00
	5173	William Everitt.....	Contract, dry room.....	89.12
	5174	W. J. Conner.....	Labor and stone.....	85.00
	5175	D. M. Brown & Co.....	Locks and keys.....	35.60
	5176	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	69.63
	5177	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Salaries, teachers.....	1,725.02
	5178	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Sal. and wages office and emp.....	1,388.60
	5179	J. P. Miller & Co.....	Contract, artesian well.....	3,041.85
	5180	Empkle-Shugart Co.....	Hardware.....	30.44
	5181	William Everitt.....	Contract, dry room.....	50.00
	5182	Metzger & Randlett.....	Meats.....	518.27
	5183	Ben Weber.....	Labor.....	12.25
	5184	J. Ke nedy.....	Labor.....	21.00
	5185	William Page.....	Labor.....	1.25
	5186	Ed. Goddard.....	Labor.....	15.00
	5187	J. C. Galamo.....	Labor.....	22.50
	5188	Theodore Blessing.....	Labor.....	14.00
	5189	C. B. & Q. R'y Co.....	Freight.....	.98
	5190	W. A. Goehring.....	Horseshoeing.....	11.00
	5191	Armour & Co.....	Produce.....	3.68
	5192	D. W. Bushnell.....	Stationery.....	27.10
	5193	Harle. Haas & Co.....	Hospital supplies.....	7.40
	5194	Geo. A. Hoagland.....	Lumber.....	3.04
	5195	American Biscuit & Mfg. Co.....	Crackers.....	18.66
	5196	Duquette & Co.....	Produce.....	22.10
	5197	Kennard Glass & Paint Co.....	Glass.....	3.50
	5198	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent.....	Incidental expenses.....	157.93
	5199	I. M. Treynor, P. M.....	Postage and stationery.....	25.27
	5200	Nellie Taylor.....	Transportation.....	10.00
	5201	H. A. McCallister.....	Labor.....	18.25
	5202	Empkle Hardware Co.....	Hardware.....	7.01
	5203	Carbon Coal Co.....	Coal.....	27.72
	5204	J. H. Page.....	Hauling coal.....	51.82
	5205	Stewart Bros.....	Groceries.....	83.89
	5206	Carpenter Paper Co.....	Printing office supplies.....	10.27
	5207	G. Brandenburg & Co.....	Shoe shop supplies.....	99.28
	5208	D. W. Falkner & Co.....	Potatoes.....	408.13

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1893.				
Jan....	5209	Geo. H. Meschendorf.	Produce.....	73.46
	5210	J. B. Atkins.	General supplies.....	31.55
	5211	Duquette & Co.	Entertainment supplies.....	26.75
	5212	Ell Brown.	Produce.....	107.99
	5213	Henry O. Raymond	Arbor vita.....	3.50
	5214	B. M. Sargent.	Shoes.....	14.70
	5215	C. B. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight on coal.....	303.61
	5216	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast.....	3.90
	5217	Armour & Co.	Produce.....	76.56
	5218	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.	Flour and feed.....	128.65
	5219	American Express Co.	Expressage.....	2.50
	5220	J. C. Vaughan.	Wreathing.....	13.00
	5221	Frank E. Pitts, Mfg. and Supply Co.	House supplies.....	4.25
	5222	C. H. Dana.	Dairy supplies.....	2.72
	5223	Chapman & Smith	Bakery supplies.....	1.35
	5224	The Wilkinson Co.	Art room supplies.....	5.82
	5225	Council Bluffs Seed Co.	Seed.....	2.60
	5226	Marder, Luse & Co.	Printing office supplies.....	3.15
	5227	Himebaugh & Co.	Hardware.....	3.80
	5228	P. C. DeVoi	Hardware.....	10.25
	5229	Groneweg & Schoentgen	Groceries.....	301.79
	5230	Empfle-Shugart Co.	Hardware.....	2.32
	5231	W. A. Maurer.	Dining room supplies.....	22.93
	5232	The Globe Publishing Co.	Advertising.....	.50
	5233	Drs. Hanchett & Smith	Medical attendance.....	129.00
	5234	W. U. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams.....	5.45
	5235	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Dry goods and clothing.....	190.21
	5236	John Beno & Co.	Dry goods and clothing.....	211.40
	5237	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connections.....	7.40
	5238	C. B. Carpet Co.	House supplies.....	19.00
	5239	C. B. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight.....	62.17
	5240	C. B. & Omaha Transfer Co.	Drayage.....	.75
	5241	Sprague & Co.	Repairs on smoke stack.....	130.65
	5242	India Alkali Works	House supplies.....	29.68
	5243	Standard Oil Co.	Oils.....	67.00
	5244	F. H. Evans	Shoes.....	3.25
	5245	Whitebreast Fuel Co.	Coal.....	225.55
	5246	S. S. Keller.	Furniture.....	235.66
	5247	Sprague & Co.	Repairs on engine.....	122.30
	5248	Sprague & Co.	Repairs on laundry.....	194.35
	5249	Sprague & Co.	Repairs.....	14.80
Feb....	5250	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.	Freight on ice.....	137.90
	5251	J. P. Miller & Co.	Balance on contract.....	5.80
	5252	Rinald Bros.	Paint supplies.....	15.37
	5253	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Salaries per teachers.....	1,728.02
	5254	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight on coal.....	156.72
	5255	C. B. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Switching coal.....	237.15
	5256	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Sal. and wages, office and emp.	1,426.90
	5257	Teepell & Frame.	Ice.....	60.00
	5258	Mrs. Henry W. Rothert	House supplies, etc.....	42.30
	5259	S. T. McAtee	Produce.....	2.80
	5260	Whitebreast Fuel Co.	Coal.....	236.87
	5261	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	Blueing.....	5.00
	5262	The Electrical Supply Co.	Electric light supplies.....	177.48
	5263	Norman W. Henby & Co.	Library supplies.....	5.06
	5264	American Annals of the Deaf.	Subscription.....	12.00
	5265	Armour Packing Co.	Produce.....	63.26
	5266	J. L. Brandles & Son	House supplies.....	20.25
	5267	Crane Co.	Steam fittings.....	36.21
	5268	Standard Oil Co.	Oils.....	69.40
	5269	Standard Oil Co.	Oils.....	62.75
	5270	Carpenter Paper Co.	Printing office supplies.....	.90
	5271	W. A. Page Soap Co.	Laundry supplies.....	25.46
	5272	Groneweg & Schoentgen.	Groceries.....	42.97
	5273	George A. Hongland	Lumber.....	60.64
	5274	Harle, Haas & Co.	Hospital supplies.....	13.15
	5275	J. H. Page.	Hauling coal, etc.....	86.22
	5276	Ell Brown.	Produce.....	31.74
	5277	Dobson & Gibson.	Ice.....	67.25
	5278	Camp Bros.	Medicine.....	3.55
	5279	B. H. Kohlweg	Veterinary service.....	5.00
	5280	Review of Reviews.	Subscription.....	2.25
	5281	Harry Page.	Hauling ice.....	6.11
	5282	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight.....	6.66

STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1892.				
Feb...	5283	Frank Lewis	Hauling ice	8.25
	5284	Harley Millard	Hauling ice	8.25
	5285	O. B. & Q. Ry.	Freight	1.72
	5286	N. Chamberlain	Hauling ice	12.75
	5287	D. Weaver	Hauling ice	8.25
	5288	Fred. Flickinger	Expenses getting ice	18.42
	5289	The Anoria Electric Co.	Electric light supplies	36.75
	5290	Russell, Pratt & Co.	House supplies	3.25
	5291	Wickham Bros.	Balance on contract	317.00
	5292	O. A. Henderson	Plumbing	11.25
	5293	C. & N. W. Ry Co.	Freight	14.55
	5294	Adams Express Co.	Expressage .....	.70
	5295	The Pacific Express Co.	Expressage	2.35
	5296	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	Postage and stationery	65.16
	5297	O. & St. L. Ry Co.	Freight on ice	20.00
	5298	American Express Co.	Expressage	1.05
	5299	L. C. Brackett	Stationery	6.45
	5300	L. C. Brackett	Library supplies	16.00
	5301	The Singer Manufacturing Co.	Needles .....	.75
	5302	Council Bluffs Seed Co.	Seeds	3.55
	5303	Metzger & Randlett	Meats, etc.	417.35
	5304	P. O. De Vol	Hardware	4.12
	5305	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.	Flour and feed	208.90
	5306	B. M. Sargent	Shoes	10.75
	5307	J. B. Atkins	General supplies	26.60
	5308	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Dry goods and clothing	17.39
	5309	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	4.25
	5310	Himebaugh & Co.	Hardware	1.20
	5311	American Biscuit & Mfg Co.	Crackers	19.28
	5312	Sandwich Manufacturing Co.	Cart	5.00
	5313	John Beno & Co.	Dry goods and clothing	68.04
	5314	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies	1.25
	5315	Crane Company	Steam fittings	36.64
	5316	Empke-Shugart Co.	Hardware	24.41
	5317	J. O. Bixby	Steam fittings	44.75
	5318	F. H. Evans	Shoes	12.00
	5319	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Incidental expenses	185.75
	5320	W. A. Goehring	Horseshoeing	2.00
	5321	C. B. & Omaha Transfer Co.	Drayage	1.00
	5322	Drs. Hanchett & Smith	Medical attendance	10.00
	5323	Nebraska Telephone Company	Rent and outside connections	7.80
	5324	S. T. McAtee	Produce	17.20
	5325	Russell, Pratt & Co.	House supplies	1.75
	5326	D. W. Bushnell	Stationery	43.40
	5327	D. W. Bushnell	Gymnasium supplies	1.00
	5328	D. W. Bushnell	Library supplies	6.00
	5329	Henry A. Cox	Coal	55.68
	5330	Henry A. Cox	Coal	236.97
	5331	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Laundry supplies	4.05
	5332	Marder, Luse & Co.	Printing office supplies	11.34
	5333	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast	4.00
	5334	D. S. Pile	Farm supplies .....	.95
	5335	Russell & Co.	Repairs on engine	41.40
	5336	H. P. Niles	Sewing room supplies	27.50
March	5337	D. Appleton & Co.	Library supplies	34.20
	5338	Wheeler & Wilson	Sewing machine	35.00
	5339	Ell Brown	Groceries	101.45
	5340	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Sal. and wages, offic. and emp	1,349.02
	5341	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Salaries per teachers	1,726.02
	5342	John F. Burk	Repairing dynamo	85.00
	5343	Mather Electric Co.	Rheostat	35.00
	5344	Ansonia Electric Co.	Electric light lamps	105.35
	5345	Metzger & Randlett	Meats	445.93
	5346	B. M. Sargent	Shoes	4.95
	5347	Crane Co.	Engineers' supplies	4.58
	5348	C. B. & Q. Ry Co.	Freight on coal	268.00
	5349	C. R. I. & P. Ry Co.	Freight on coal	226.04
	5350	Whitebreast Fuel Co.	Coal	217.40
	5351	Geo. P. Pilling & Son	Milking tubes	1.60
	5352	Geo. H. Meschendorf	Produce	30.38
	5353	C. M. & St. P. Ry Co.	Freight	1.05
	5354	W. A. Page Soap Co.	Soap chips	24.75
	5355	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Incidental expenses	192.74
	5356	Himebaugh & Co.	Hardware	7.15

STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1893.				
March	5357	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight.....	1.89
	5358	C. & N. W. Ry. Co.	Freight.....	.75
	5359	John Beno & Co.	Dry goods and clothing.	34.44
	5360	D. W. Bushnell.	Office supplies	7.50
	5361	Crystal Mill and Grain Co.	Flour and feed.	138.95
	5362	Stewart Bros.	Groceries.	279.10
	5363	American Express Co.	Expressage.	3.30
	5364	Adams Express Co.	Expressage.	.95
	5365	U. S. Express Co.	Expressage.	.50
	5366	L. W. Pound.	Shoe shop supplies	1.75
	5367	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	Postage.	1.11
	5368	J. H. Page.	Hauling coal.	79.73
	5369	C. B. Seed Co.	Seeds.	2.55
	5370	Western Electric Supply Co.	Electric light supplies	35.20
	5371	Metcalf Bros.	Clothing.	93.95
	5372	W. A. Goehring.	Horse-shoeing.	5.50
	5373	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast.	3.50
	5374	W. A. Maurer.	Dining room supplies	2.70
	5375	Nebraska Telephone Co.	Rent and outside connections.	7.90
	5376	Drs. Hanchett & Smith.	Medical attendance.	40.00
	5377	Sprague & Co.	Repairs.	49.54
	5378	A. J. Fish & Co.	Bakery supplies.	7.95
	5379	Harle, Haas & Co.	Hospital supplies.	5.00
	5380	J. B. Atkins.	General supplies.	41.35
	5381	Groneweg & Schoentgen.	Groceries.	64.98
	5382	Empke-Shugart Co.	Hardware.	11.13
	5383	L. C. Brackett.	Stationery.	1.15
	5384	W. U. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams.	1.10
	5385	P. O. De Vol.	Hardware.	2.35
	5386	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies	135.04
	5387	Ansonia Packing Co.	Produce.	43.20
	5388	The Daily Bee.	Advertising.	2.15
	5389	Marder, Luse & Co.	Printing office supplies.	
	5390	Mueller Music Co.	Rent of piano.	24.00
	5391	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	Laundry supplies.	13.40
	5392	Standard Oil Co.	Oils.	24.07
	5393	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.	Dry goods and clothing.	16.58
	5394	O. B. & Omaha Transfer Co.	Drayage.	2.50
	5395	Henry A. Cox.	Coal.	354.49
	5396	Milton Rogers & Son.	Kitchen supplies.	13.65
	5397	Robinson Bros.	Repairing clock.	1.50
	5398	Carpenter Paper Co.	Printing office supplies.	48.60
	5399	Nonpareil Printing Co.	Advertising.	2.10
April.	5400	Henry W. Rother, Superintendent.	Salaries, teachers.	1,726.02
	5401	Henry W. Rother, Superintendent.	Sal. and wages, offic. and emp.	1,402.62
	5402	Ell Brown.	Groceries.	62.00
	5403	Armour Packing Co.	Produce.	43.20
	5404	Marder, Luse & Co.	Printing office supplies.	10.33
	5405	Keyless Lock Co.	Lock.	1.75
	5406	Troy Laundry Machinery Co.	Laundry supplies.	1.80
	5407	Chapman & Smith Co.	Bakery supplies.	1.40
	5408	Fleischmann & Co.	Yeast.	3.88
	5409	Himebaugh & Co.	Hardware.	6.48
	5410	G. Brandenburg & Co.	Shoe shop supplies.	4.40
	5411	Carpenter Paper Co.	Printing office supplies.	12.83
	5412	G. Spaulding & Bros.	Gymnasium supplies.	2.80
	5413	John Edever & Son.	Flower plants.	7.10
	5414	W. A. Page, Soap Co.	Soap chips.	25.63
	5415	Raymond Bros.	Repairs.	6.50
	5416	Library Bureau.	Library supplies.	3.00
	5417	J. P. Gross & Co.	Needles.	2.25
	5418	Schott Bros.	Kitchen supplies.	2.50
	5419	Standard Oil Co.	Oils.	60.84
	5420	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	Laundry supplies.	6.25
	5421	J. H. Page.	Hauling coal.	55.35
	5422	A. B. Malr.	Labor on vineyard.	27.00
	5423	I. M. Treynor, P. M.	Postage and stationery.	22.62
	5424	C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co.	Freight.	27.60
	5425	C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.	Freight.	123.28
	5426	Henry W. Rother, Superintendent.	Incidental expenses.	134.93
	5427	Riley & Sherraden.	Art room supplies.	5.80
	5428	John Beno & Co.	Dry goods and clothing.	98.37
	5429	Geo. A. Hoagland.	Lumber.	77.63
	5430	Geo. H. Meschendorf.	Meats.	7.22

STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date.	Warrant.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1893.				
April.	5431	W. A. Goehring.....	Horseshoeing.....	\$ 2.00
	5432	Morehouse & Co.....	Binding books.....	17.65
	5433	Nebraska Telephone Co.....	Rent and outside connections	9.60
	5434	H. A. Cox.....	Coal.....	75.44
	5425	W. A. Maurer.....	Dining room supplies.....	20.35
	5436	Groneweg & Schoentgen.....	Groceries.....	250.54
	5437	Duquette & Co.....	Produce.....	10.43
	5438	Schultz & Hill.....	Repairs.....	36.45
	5439	Duquette & Co.....	Produce.....	12.24
	5440	D. W. Bushnell.....	Stationery.....	22.20
	5441	U. S. Express Co.....	Expressage.....	.50
	5442	Crystal Mill & Grain Co.....	Flour and feed.....	109.05
	5443	Harle, Haas & Co.....	Hospital supplies.....	20.15
	5444	R. M. Sargent.....	Shoes.....	32.00
	5445	American Express Co.....	Expressage.....	1.80
	5446	J. O. Bixby.....	Plumbing supplies.....	56.66
	5447	Empkle-Shugart Co.....	Hardware.....	7.55
	5449	Shugart & Son.....	Hardware.....	51.48
	5448	Council Bluffs Lumber Co.....	Lumber.....	64.81
	5450	Nonpareil Printing Co.....	Subscription.....	46.80
	5451	The Globe Publishing Co.....	Advertising.....	2.70
	5452	P. O. De Vol.....	Hardware.....	15.20
	5453	Crane Company.....	Fittings.....	9.95
	5454	Stewart Bros.....	Groceries.....	157.48
	5455	F. H. Evans.....	Shoes.....	2.60
	5456	Fotheringham, Whitelaw & Co.....	Clothing and dry goods.....	76.55
	5457	American Biscuit & Manfg. Co.....	Crackers.....	17.84
	5458	Metzger & Randlett.....	Meats, etc.....	526.60
	5459	Council Bluffs Seed Co.....	Seeds.....	23.75
	5460	Council Bluffs Carpet Co.....	House supplies.....	4.97
	5461	Whitebreast Fuel Co.....	Coal.....	53.22
	5462	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	.60
May...	5463	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Salaries for teachers.....	1,726.02
	5464	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Sal. and wages, offic. and emp.	1,294.11
June...	5465	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Salaries for teachers.....	1,726.64
	5466	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Sal. and wages, offic. and emp.	1,021.12
	5467	C. R. Mitchell.....	Labor.....	225.00
	5468	Bell, Berlinghof & Hotz.....	Supervising architects.....	700.00
	5422	Mason Wise.....	One span horses.....	325.00
	5586	B. Grahl.....	Labor.....	100.00
	5587	Henry W. Rothert, Superintendent	Labor, etc.....	376.25

LIST OF PUPILS

In attendance in the Biennial Period ending June 30, 1893.

MALES.

NAMES.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Aaron, Hans.....	Sioux City.....	Woodbury.....	13	Norway.....	Sickness.
Appleby, Charles.....	Dellhi.....	Delaware.....	20	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Barger, Walter.....	Little Rock.....	Pulaski.....	21	Ohio.....	Sickness.
Barrett, Willie O.....	Council Bluffs.....	Pottawatt'me.....	18	Iowa.....	Lightning.
Barns, Jesse.....	Eddyville.....	Wapello.....	16	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Blaney, Clinton.....	Nashua.....	Chickasaw.....	10	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Blake, John.....	Churdan.....	Green.....	11	Iowa.....	Sickness.
Baldrige, Milton.....	Batavia.....	Jefferson.....	13	Iowa.....	Diphtheria.
Beatty, William.....	Nevada.....	Story.....	20	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Bilstead, Ole.....	Bristol.....	Worth.....	24	Iowa.....	Brain fever.
Boyle, Thomas.....	Cedar Rapids.....	Linn.....	21	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Boady, Chas.....	Hubbard.....	Hardin.....	13	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Brockhosen, John.....	Creston.....	Union.....	22	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.
Brown, Robert.....	Council Bluffs.....	Pottawatt'me.....	15	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Buck, August.....	Minden.....	Pottawatt'me.....	15	Russia.....	Congenital.
Burris, Chas.....	Council Bluffs.....	Pottawatt'me.....	23	Illinois.....	Born deaf.
Buell, Horace.....	Burlington.....	Des Moines.....	13	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Oavanaugh, Thos.....	Andrew.....	Jackson.....	23	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.
Carroll, Owen.....	Sigourney.....	Keokuk.....	15	Iowa.....	Mumps.
Casebeer, Harvey.....	Altoona.....	Polk.....	13	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Cramner, Robert.....	Boone.....	Boone.....	12	England.....	Born deaf.
Clark, George.....	Des Moines.....	Polk.....	15	Iowa.....	Brain fever.
Cleveland, Edw. J.....	Bristol.....	Worth.....	12	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Cook, Northan.....	Des Moines.....	Polk.....	17	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Clouse, Albert.....	Clare.....	Webster.....	16	Iowa.....	Fall.
Cochran, Willie.....	Council Bluffs.....	Pottawatt'me.....	16	Iowa.....	Gathering in head.
Cap, Joseph.....	Ft. Atkinson.....	Winneshek.....	13	Iowa.....	Sickness.
Conrad, Ed.....	Jobes.....	Audubon.....	12	Iowa.....	Sickness.
Cupps, Harry.....	Clermont.....	Fayette.....	11	Iowa.....	Meningitis.
Curtis, Fred.....	Doon.....	Lyons.....	10	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Cummings, Geo.....	Lehigh.....	Webster.....	20	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.
Daily, James.....	Lone Tree.....	Johnson.....	9	Iowa.....	Spinal disease.
Davey, Owen.....	Becketown.....	Harrison.....	21	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
DeArmond, Walter.....	Norwalk.....	Warren.....	14	Kansas.....	Earache.
Dickinson, Frank.....	Elgin.....	Fayette.....	20	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Dierks, William.....	Victor.....	Iowa.....	17	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Dixon, Fred.....	Boone.....	Boone.....	18	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Douglas, Martin V.....	De Soto.....	Dallas.....	15	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Dorin, Chas.....	Denver.....	Bremer.....	14	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Dobson, Frank.....	Cedar Falls.....	Black Hawk.....	21	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Dawney, Alva.....	Valeria.....	Jasper.....	15	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.
Duea, Oscar.....	Roland.....	Story.....	24	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Dummermuth, G.....	Elgin.....	Fayette.....	23	Switzerland.....	Diseased milk.
Durland, Frank.....	Villisca.....	Montgomery.....	20	Iowa.....	Brain fever.
Edgerly, Grant.....	Central City.....	Linn.....	19	Iowa.....	Brain fever.
Elder, Early.....	Nichol.....	Muscatine.....	9	Iowa.....	Sickness.
Elder, Geo.....	Marshalltown.....	Marshall.....	9	Iowa.....	Brain fever.
Estlinger, Orville.....	Ottumwa.....	Wapello.....	18	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Fee, Alvin.....	Center Point.....	Linn.....	20	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.
Freese, Ben.....	Guttenburg.....	Clayton.....	21	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Fosnott, Robert.....	Keosauqua.....	Van Buren.....	16	Iowa.....	Fever.
Fugate, Arthur.....	Maquoketa.....	Jackson.....	16	Iowa.....	Brain fever.
Fulkerson, Walter.....	Bellevue.....	Jackson.....	12	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.
Gall, Henry F.....	Dunlap.....	Harrison.....	20	Iowa.....	Spotted fever.
Garmon, Chas.....	Columbus City.....	Louisa.....	9	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Graves, Henry.....	Sanborn.....	O'Brien.....	13	Iowa.....	Born deaf.

LIST OF PUPILS.

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LIST OF PUPILS—CONTINUED.

MALES.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS
Green, Ira O.	Iron Hills	Jackson	23	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Goodwin, Robert	Durham Stat'n	Marion	20	Iowa	Gathering in head.
Goodman, H. W.	Dunlap	Harrison	12	Iowa	Congest'n of the br'n.
Glenn, Lyman	What Cheer	Keokuk	21	Illinois	Spinal meningitis.
Gray, George	Ottumwa	Wapello	19	Missouri	Sickness.
Hansen, Hans	Pigeon	Pottawatt'me	19	Denmark	Sickness.
Hansen, Willie	Keystone	Benton	11	Iowa	Scarletina.
Hansen, Erick	Gladbrook	Tama			
Halpin, John	Des Moines	Polk	17	Missouri	Spinal meningitis.
Harris, J. O.	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	18	Penn	Spinal fever.
Hartman, Ira	Clearfield	Taylor	18	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Haire, Eddie	Ft. Dodge	Webster	13	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Hays, Albert	Brooks	Adams	11	Iowa	Born deaf.
Hays, Clarence	Brooks	Adams	13	Iowa	Born deaf.
Heblg, John	Oresco	Hardin	20	Minnesota	Spotted fever.
Herman, Andrew	Polk City	Polk	20	Iowa	Spinal meningitis
Hemstreet, Robert	Ames	Story	18	Iowa	Born deaf.
Hooper, Orville	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	14	Iowa	Fever.
Haerning, Frank	Jay	Audubon	18	New York	Sickness.
Hutchison, A. W.	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	19	Iowa	Diphtheria.
Hutchison, Walker	Woodbine	Harrison	12	Iowa	Born deaf.
Jamison, Charles	Wapello	Louisa	25	Iowa	Unknown.
Jackson, Olay	Latty	Des Moines	11	Iowa	Unknown.
Jeter, James	Walsh	Appanoose	16	Iowa	Malaria.
Jensen, Chris	Atlantic	Cass	17	Denmark	Measles.
Jensen, James	Weston	Pottawatt'me	17	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Jones, Edward	Muchakinook	Mahaska	17	Virginia	From a cold.
Johnson, Henry	Cedar Rapids	Linn	12	Denmark	Born deaf.
Kasper, Anthony	Cedar Rapids	Linn	19	Bohemia	Scared by a dog.
Kesting, Henry	Kingsley	Plymouth			
Keterson, Wm	Turin	Monona	11	Iowa	Fall in a well.
Kite, Ellsha	Dawson	Dallas	20	Iowa	Unknown.
Kennedy, Robert	Des Moines	Polk	16	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Kenzey, Ed.	East Elkport	Clayton	21	Iowa	Spinal disease.
Kies, Henry	Buncomb	Dubuque	20	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Krumweida, Wm	Green Island	Jackson	16	Iowa	Born deaf.
Krill, John	Iowa City	Johnson	12	Iowa	A fall.
Kimmerle, Willie	Des Moines	Polk	22	Wisconsin	Spinal fever.
Larson, Olaf	Des Moines	Polk	13	Norway	Unknown.
Leiflander, Manis	Muscatine	Muscatine	15	Russia	Convulsions
LeValley, Willie	Dayton	Webster	18	Illinois	Unknown.
Long, Harvey	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	13	Iowa	Scarlet fever
Laes, Albert	Cascade	Dubuque	20	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Lyons, Clarence	Troy Mills	Benton	11	Iowa	Congenital.
Martin, Joe	Dubuque	Dubuque	11	Iowa	Born deaf.
Miller, Howard	Clarinda	Page	19	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Miller, Harlan	Burrell	Decatur	20	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Miller, Gusta?	Cedar Falls	Black Hawk	16	Iowa	Born deaf.
Moeller, Ed	Amity	Scott	13	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Moore, Brick	Botna	Shelby	16	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Moore, Chas. M.	Cool	Warren	19	Iowa	Sickness.
Murdock, Ross	Columbus Jun.	Louisa	18	Iowa	Lung fever.
McVay, Rurd	Cascade	Dubuque	25	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
McEvoy, James	Holstein	Ida	21	Illinois	Sickness.
McNutt, George	Belmond	Wright	21	Iowa	Spinal disease.
Nelson, Victor	Boone	Boone	15	Illinois	Born deaf.
Neyens, Frank	Muscatine	Muscatine	21	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Noble, James	James	Plymouth	13	Iowa	Measles.
O'Connell, John	Garryown	Jackson	23	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Oldfather, Walter	Brush Creek	Fayette	20	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Ollinger, Joseph	Robins	Linn	21	Illinois	Spotted fever.
Osterberg, Carl	Ottumwa	Wapello	13	Iowa	Born deaf.
Osterberg, Oscar	Ottumwa	Wapello	21	Iowa	Unknown.
Parkill, Guy	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	15	Iowa	Unknown.
Palmer, Lee	Buffalo Forks	Kossuth	16	Iowa	Lung fever.
Pope, F. H. E.	Waverly	Bremer	15	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Pope, Herman	Carroll	Carroll	22	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Phillips, Harry	Kingsley	Plymouth	19	Indiana	Spinal meningitis.
Poehusta, Louis	Mason City	Cerro Gordo	10	Iowa	Born deaf.
Pinkerton, Alva	Fredrio	Bremer	17	Iowa	Born deaf.
Quillin, John	Waukon	Allamakee	20	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Rains, Jodie	Clarksville	Rutler	20	Iowa	Spinal fever
Reesink, Waldo C.	Muscatine	Muscatine	12	Iowa	Dropsy of the brain.

LIST OF PUPILS—CONTINUED.

MALES.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Reineke, William	Farmington	Van Buren	16	Iowa	Unknown.
Rothert, Waldo	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	20	Iowa	Sickness.
Roach, Eddie	Cumberland	Cass	24	Illinois	Unknown.
Saum, William	Cedar Rapids	Linn	16	Iowa	Born deaf.
Stacy, Frank	Davenport	Scott	13	Iowa	Born deaf.
Schaal, Chas.	Polk City	Polk	20	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Staneke, Chas.	Port Dodge	Webster	14	Iowa	Meningitis.
Strong, Willie	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	15	Missouri	Born deaf.
Strang, Robert	Kansas City	Missouri	25	Iowa	Typoid fever.
Staley, O. W.	Centerville	Appanoose	18	Iowa	By a fall.
Sell, Selgfried	Burlington	Des Moines	15	Germany	Cold.
Schlotterteck, G.	Atkins	Benton	15	Iowa	Born deaf.
Scott, Ralph	Des Moines	Polk	15	Iowa	Born deaf.
Schlagel, Frank	Dubuque	Dubuque	17	Iowa	Lung fever.
Schoecker, Geo	Davenport	Scott	10	Iowa	Born deaf.
Steele, Merton	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	24	Illinois	Unknown.
Seaman, Janson E.	Redfield	Dallas	18	Iowa	Gathering in head.
Sanndry, Willie	Oelwein	Fayette	27	Illinois	Chronic diarrhoea.
Scharrar, Chas.	Brooklyn	Poweshiek	22	Iowa	Sickness.
Smith, William	Oelwein	Fayette	17	Iowa	Born deaf.
Smith, Henry	Independence	Buchanan	25	Iowa	Brain fever.
Smith, Orlando	Oskaloosa	Mahaska	13	Iowa	Spinal disease.
Smith, Herbert G.	Mt. Pleasant	Henry	10	Iowa	Unknown.
Slight, Daniel	Parkersburg	Butler	21	Iowa	Meningitis.
Simmons, Frank	Seranton	Green	21	Iowa	Born deaf.
Stinton, Josiah	Le Mars	Plymouth	22	Iowa	Spinal disease.
Teller, Henry	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	15	Iowa	Whooping cough.
Thompson, John	Ankeny	Polk	19	New York	By a fall.
Whiteman, Chas.	Quick	Pottawattam.	22	Illinois	Scarlet fever.
Wagoner, Arthur	Anamosa	Jones	14	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Walker, William	Kingston	Des Moines	21	Iowa	Spinal disease.
Walliker, Arnold	Clinton	Clinton	11	Illinois	Unknown.
Wagner, Ed	Ottumwa	Wapello	12	Iowa	Born deaf.
Walgrin, Ben. F.	Saline	Jefferson	21	Iowa	Fever.
Welter, John A.	Cascade	Dubuque	23	Iowa	Spinal disease.
Williams, Olem	Garryown	Jackson	25	Iowa	Spinal disease.
Williams, Joe	Garryown	Jackson	22	Iowa	Spinal disease.
Williams, Herbert	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	18	Iowa	Congenital.
Whitmer, Jesse	Malvern	Millis	16	Iowa	Brain fever.
Wood, Miron	Blairstown	Benton	16	Iowa	Born deaf.
Wilkinson, Jas.	Clear Lake	So. Dakota	14	Illinois	Earsache.
Woodworth, Frank	Anamosa	Jones	15	Iowa	Gathering in head.
Woodworth, Fred	Farmington	Van Buren	16	Missouri	Gathering in head.
Welleff, Jacob	Nichols	Muscatine	19	Germany	Sickness.
Whitmer Gibson	Munn	Cedar	12	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Zugenbuchler, Jos.	Dubuque	Dubuque	23	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.

FEMALES.

Ades, Henrietta	Boonesborough	Boone	16	Iowa	Brain fever.
Alliband, Rebecca	Griswold	Cass	16	Pennsylv'ia	Unknown.
Anderson, Floy	Des Moines	Polk	13	Indiana	Born deaf.
Anderson, Minnie	Munterville	Wapello	19	Iowa	Spotted fever.
August, Lizzie	Fairfield	Jefferson	18	Iowa	Born deaf.
Bartholomew, Min.	Palmyra	Warren	18	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Barns, Katie	Fredrick	Monroe	10	Iowa	Born deaf.
Barnes, Mary	Cedar Rapids	Linn	13	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Blake, Beale	Churdan	Greene	16	Iowa	Sickness.
Blake, Allie	Churdan	Greene	16	Iowa	Sickness.
Bowee, Hattie	Booneville	Dallas	19	Iowa	Congenital.
Benesch, Helen	Solon	Johnson	16	Iowa	Sore in head.
Bowman, Lela	Victor	Iowa	13	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Berry, Kate	Rhodes	Marshall	16	Iowa	Brain fever.
Birney, Nellie	Green	Butler	20	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Bzelland, Clara	Eagle Grove	Wright	12	Norway	Brain fever.
Buzan, Una	Ola	Lucas	20	Iowa	Born deaf.
Cabelka, Mary	Cedar Rapids	Linn	23	Bohemia	Sickness.
Callahan, Mary	Keokuk	Lee	13	Illinois	Born deaf.
Collier, Mable	Oseola	Clark	18	Iowa	Sickness.
Cummings, Della	Mingo	Jasper	12	Iowa	Unknown.
Daily, Katie	Lone Tree	Johnson	19	Iowa	Unknown.
Dehn, Lena	Garnerville	Clayton	22	Germany	Unknown.

LIST OF PUPILS.

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LIST OF PUPILS—CONTINUED.

FEMALE.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Dinsdale, Lydia...	Dinsdale	Tama.....	23	Iowa	Brain fever.
Dempsey, Lydia...	Buffalo Center.	Winnebago...	26	Iowa.....	By a fall.
Dougherty, Lulu...	Bedford.....	Taylor.....	11	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Dorin, Emma	Danver.....	Bremer.....	9	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Dues, Jennie.....	Rowland.....	Story.....	16	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Fairbanks, Ruth...	Council Bluffs.	Pottawatt'me	12	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.
Fauquier, Pearl...	Marshalltown.	Marshall.....	12	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.
Fehrnt, Emma.....	Monticello.....	Jones.....	18	New York..	Scarlet fever.
Floerohinger, F....	Victor.....	Iowa.....	15	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Filby, Mary.....	Patterson.....	Olaj.....	23	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Fuller, Lizzie.....	Council Bluffs.	Pottawatt'me	18	Iowa.....	Teething.
Galt, Grace.....	Traer.....	Tama.....	19	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Gates, Bertha.....	Ft. Madison...	Lee.....	15	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Gregor, Matilda...	Snuyville.....	Johnson.....	11	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Gifford Rosa.....	Mitchell.....	Mitchell.....	16	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Gifford Addie.....	Mitchell.....	Mitchell.....	14	Iowa.....	Typhoid fever.
Gifford, Maggie...	Mitchell.....	Mitchell.....	11	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Gortin, Sarah.....	Des Moines.....	Polk.....	12	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Haworth, Myrtle...	Sac City.....	Sac.....	12	Iowa.....	Worms.
Hall, Susan.....	Centerville.....	Appanoose...	19	Iowa.....	Congenital.
Hammel, Sarah...	Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	20	Iowa.....	Lung fever.
Hawk, Elva.....	North Liberty.	Johnson.....	7	Iowa.....	Whooping cough.
Hilton, Elida.....	Fort Dodge.....	Webster.....	13	Norway.....	Spinal meningitis.
Hock Edna.....	Dedham.....	Carroll.....	9	Iowa.....	Whooping cough.
Hunt, Mary.....	Sheldon.....	O'Brien.....	18	Iowa.....	Strong medicine.
Hutchison, Polly...	Waverly.....	Bremer.....	10	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Ingraham, Della...	Fairfield.....	Jefferson.....	9	Missouri...	Brain fever.
Jackson, Aggie.....	Breda.....	Carroll.....	23	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Jones Prudy.....	Fertile.....	Worth.....	12	Iowa.....	From a fall.
Karst, Essie.....	Iowa Falls.....	Hardin.....	18	Iowa.....	Tornado.
Kasper Sophia...	Cedar Rapids.	Linn.....	18	Bohemia...	Scarlet fever.
Kerr, Hulda.....	Winchester.....	Van Buren...	21	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Kellogg, Neva.....	Biodgeate.....	Humboldt...	15	Iowa.....	Sickness.
Le Valley, Hattie...	Dayton.....	Webster.....	19	Iowa.....	Inflammation of ear.
Lessinger, Nettie...	Irwin.....	Shelby.....	18	Iowa.....	Scrofula.
Lang, Catherine...	Bellevue.....	Jackson.....	11	Illinois...	Unknown.
Lewis, Harriett...	Colfax.....	Jasper.....	16	England...	Brain fever.
Larson, Christina.	Olaf P. O.....	Wright.....	18	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.
Lubert, Mamie.....	Stoux City.....	Woodbury...	14	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.
Manor, Mable.....	Chariton.....	Lucas.....	19	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Manor, Viola.....	Chariton.....	Lucas.....	17	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Martin, Chrissie...	Dubuque.....	Dubuque.....	14	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Maw, Augusta.....	Davenport.....	Scott.....	25	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.
May, Lillie B.....	Larchwood.....	Lyon.....	21	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.
Mahuke, Augusta...	Des Moines.....	Polk.....	22	Illinois...	Spasms.
Maloney, Maggie...	Riggs Station.	Clinton.....	20	Iowa.....	Sickness.
Mersch, Nellie...	Springdale.....	Cedar.....	19	Iowa.....	Fever.
Mikeah, Mary.....	Conover.....	Winneshek...	24	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Masters, Carrie...	Hoprig.....	Emmet.....	21	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Morarity, Maggie...	Melleraay.....	Dubuque.....	20	Iowa.....	Meningitis.
Mundermann, Min.	Boone.....	Boone.....	9	Iowa.....	Croup.
Murphy, Josie.....	Sidney.....	Fremont.....	23	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Mulliken, Edna...	Montezuma.....	Poweshiek...	15	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.
McLaren, Nettie...	Des Moines.....	Polk.....			
McNear, Della.....	Author.....	Woodbury...	14	Iowa.....	Brain fever.
McGowan, Lilla...	Ocheyedan.....	Osceola.....	21	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.
Nelson, Josie.....	Strand.....	Adams.....	18	Iowa.....	Lung fever.
Osterlund Alma...	Des Moines.....	Polk.....	18	Iowa.....	Sickness.
Ostrander, Mary...	Otho.....	Webster.....	18	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Onstott, Martha A	Mechanicsville.	Cedar.....	10	Iowa.....	Born deaf.
Orcult, Helen.....	Fertile.....	Worth.....	12	Iowa.....	Spinal meningitis.
Payne, Grace.....	Boone.....	Boone.....	15	Iowa.....	Spinal fever.
Pals, Annie.....	Belmond.....	Wright.....	28	Iowa.....	Brain fever.
Pierce, Nellie...	Marshalltown.	Marshall.....	21	Iowa.....	Ear ache.
Preston, Maud.....	Cedar Rapids.	Lynn.....	23	Iowa.....	Unknown.
Parvey, Hattie...	Garrison.....	Benton.....	20	Kansas....	Spinal fever.
Platts, Edith.....	Russell.....	Lucas.....	15	Iowa.....	Brain fever.
Polauskey, Mary...	Cedar Rapids.	Linn.....	12	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.
Peterson Annie...	Callender.....	Webster.....	15	Sweden...	Born deaf.
Porter, Lizzie.....	Soranton.....	Green.....	16	Iowa.....	Mumps.
Price, Nellie.....	Guthrie Center	Guthrie.....	17	Iowa.....	Scarlet fever.
Reed, Bessie.....	Council Bluffs.	Pottawatt'me	12	Nebraska..	Born deaf.

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

LIST OF PUPILS—CONTINUED.

FEMALES.

NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Age.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Reed, Nellie.....	Glidden.....	Carroll	22	Illinois.....	Born deaf.
Rhoades, Nuetta....	Woodward.....	Dallas	28	Iowa	Born deaf.
Rhoades, Emma....	Shenandoah....	Page	12	Iowa	Rheumatic fever.
Rhoades, Lizzie....	Shenandoah....	Page	7	Iowa	Lung disease.
Rockafeller, Ethel.	Maryville	Woodbury	11	Wisconsin..	Catarrh.
Ryan, Stasia.....	Ballyclough....	Dubuque.....	23	Iowa	By a fall.
Samuelson, Jane....	Stratford.....	Hamilton....	21	Sweden.....	Brain fever.
Stageman, Ida.....	Council Bluffs.	Pottawatt'me	15	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Stafford, Carrie....	Aububon.....	Audubon.....	13	Iowa	Measles.
Stanley, Edna.....	Boone.....	Boone	11	Iowa	Sickness.
Sleegar, Annie....	Cedar Rapids..	Linn	20	Iowa	Spinal meningitis
Stipe, Nellie.....	Villisca.....	Montgomery..	17	Iowa	Paralysis.
Schively, Annie....	Coppock.....	Henry	19	Iowa	Gathering in head.
Selmers, Henrietta	Ackley.....	Hardin	24	Germany ..	Born deaf.
Steadman, H. L....	Lamont.....	Decatur	11	Minnesota..	Born deaf.
Skibbie, Henrietta.	Strawb'ry Point	Clayton	26	Germany ..	Spinal meningitis
Smith, Annie.....	Oelwein	Fayette	20	Iowa	Born deaf.
Smith, Mary.....	Newell	Buena Vista..	15	Iowa	Born deaf.
Schmidt, Flora....	Sioux City.....	Woodbury	16	Iowa	Brain fever.
Sullivan, Mary....	Yownstown....	Polk	16	Ireland	Born deaf.
Strong, Eessie....	Muscataine....	Muscataine....	15	Indiana	Born deaf.
Thoma, Minnie....	Neola.....	Pottawatt'me	22	Iowa	Spinal meningitis.
Talbot, Emily.....	Belknap.....	Davis.....	27	Iowa	Scarlet fever.
Taylor, Nellie....	Mt. Ayr.....	Ringgold	15	Iowa	Sickness.
Teller, Bertha....	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	12	Iowa	Unknown.
Teller, Lillie....	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	18	Iowa	Mumps.
Thoreson, Olara....	Moorehead....	Monona.....	18	Iowa	Ear disease.
Truhler, Clara....	Vall.....	Crawford....	13	Iowa	Spotted fever.
Wagner, Christina.	Ottumwa.....	Wapello.....	10	Iowa	Born deaf.
Ward, Lillie.....	Hancroft.....	Kossuth.....	14	Iowa	Spinal fever.
Walbing, Sarah....	Glenwood	Mills.....	13	Iowa	Unknown.
Wheeler, Mary....	George.....	Lyon	21	Iowa	Sickness.
Wilson, Lorena....	Anderson.....	Fremont.....	12	Missouri....	Unknown.
Wicks, Goldie....	Council Bluffs	Pottawatt'me	16	Iowa	Measles.
Winkle, Edith....	Shellrock.....	Butler	12	Iowa	Brain fever.
Worthingt'n, Millie	Marshalltown..	Marshall	20	Iowa	Spinal meningitis
Wills, Josie.....	Emerson.....	Mills.....	15	Iowa	Unknown.
Wirt, Lydia.....	Redfield.....	Guthrie.....	16	Iowa	Lung fever.
Yeaton, Edith.....	Des Moines ..	Polk	17	New Haven..	Born deaf.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Report of A. T. Flickinger, Treasurer of the Iowa School for the Deaf, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

I, A. T. Flickinger, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Iowa School for the Deaf, herewith submit this, my report, of moneys received and disbursed by me as such treasurer, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.

State of Iowa in account with A. T. Flickinger, Treasurer:

CURRENT FUND.

1891.	DR.		1891.	CR.	
July 1	Balance.....	\$ 139.23	July	Salaries and wages.	\$ 1,298.88
July 16	State warrant.....	9,100.00	July	Current bills.....	6,395.15
Sept. 25	Transfer from petty cash	206.81	Aug.	Current bills.....	777.78
Oct. 12	Clothing bills.....	594.12	Sept.	Current bills.....	854.57
Oct. 13	Transfer from petty cash	1,000.00	Oct.	Current bills.....	2,506.37
Nov. 7	Transfer from petty cash	56.60	Nov.	Salaries and wages.....	11.30
Nov. 13	State warrant.....	9,275.00	Nov.	Current bills.....	2,459.20
1892.			Dec.	Current bills.....	2,550.92
Jan. 25	State warrant.....	9,625.00	1892.		
Mar. 11	Clothing bills.....	418.44	Jan.	Salaries and wages.....	2,908.24
Mar. 11	Transfer from petty cash	172.40	Jan.	Current bills.....	2,837.42
Apr. 16	State warrant.....	9,450.00	Feb.	Current bills.....	4,084.21
May 9	Transfer from petty cash	129.15	Mar.	Salaries and wages.....	2,924.81
May 31	Transfer from petty cash	132.49	Mar.	Current bills.....	969.97
June 17	Transfer from petty cash	62.67	Apr.	Current bills.....	5,286.15
July 23	State warrant.....	9,450.00	May	Current bills.....	2,019.02
Oct. 19	Transfer from petty cash	187.35	June	Current bills.....	1,031.68
Nov. 9	Clothing bills.....	882.89	June	Salaries and wages.....	2,107.51
Dec. 3	State warrant.....	9,100.00	July	Current bills.....	3,374.51
Dec. 17	Transfer from petty cash	1,000.00	Aug.	Current bills.....	823.46
1893.			Sept.	Current bills.....	554.67
Jan. 16	Transfer from petty cash	197.15	Oct.	Current bills.....	2,760.79
Jan. 18	State warrant.....	9,100.00	Nov.	Current bills.....	2,803.33
Apr. 11	State warrant.....	9,100.00	Dec.	Current bills.....	6,195.44
Apr. 11	Transfer from petty cash	281.95	1893.		
June 30	Transfer from petty cash	1,726.26	Jan.	Current bills.....	5,131.02
June 30	Advanced special funds.	985.18	Feb.	Current bills.....	4,479.04
June 30	Clothing bills and transportation due.	1,499.90	Mar.	Salaries and wages.....	3,075.04
June 30	Advanced to special report, per former.....	1,520.93	Mar.	Current bills.....	101.45
			Apr.	Current bills.....	3,247.00
			May	Current bills.....	2,637.04
			May	Salaries and wages.....	815.97
			June	Salaries and wages.....	2,747.96
			June	Current bills.....	6,120.30
			June 30	By balance	403.72
Total.....		\$ 85,293.02	Total.....		\$ 85,293.02

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

ORDINARY FUND.

1891.	July 1	To Balance	\$ 12.00	1891.	April 12	By salaries and wages...	\$ 975 52
	July 16	To State warrant	5,250.00		Sept. 12	By salaries and wages...	970 13
	Nov. 13	To State warrant	5,250.00		Oct. 12	By salaries and wages...	2,391 17
1892.					Nov. 13	By salaries and wages...	2,375 45
	Jan. 15	To State warrant	5,250.00		Dec. 11	By salaries and wages...	2,351 73
	April 16	To State warrant	5,250.00	1892.			
	June 28	To State warrant	5,250.00		Feb. 12	By salaries and wages...	2,912 71
	Dec. 3	To State warrant	5,250.00		Mar. 11	By salaries and wages...	2,357 29
1893.					May 14	By salaries and wages...	2,375 45
	Jan. 18	To State warrant	5,250.00		June 13	By salaries and wages...	2,375 45
	April 11	To State warrant	5,250.00		Aug. 13	By salaries and wages...	913 57
					Sept. 16	By salaries and wages...	95 57
					Oct. 12	By salaries and wages...	3,057 61
					Nov. 11	By salaries and wages...	1,440 22
					Dec. 9	By salaries and wages...	3,055 41
				1893.			
					Jan. 13	By salaries and wages...	3,114 42
					Feb. 11	By salaries and wages...	3,151 00
					April 12	By salaries and wages...	3,175 54
					May 12	By salaries and wages...	2,334 16
					June 30	By balance	12 00
			\$ 42,012.00				\$ 42,012 00

FIRE PLUGS AND HOSE, AND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS FUND.

1891.	July 1	To Balance	\$ 58.82	1893.	June 30	By Crane Co., hose, etc...	\$ 58 82
			\$ 58.82				\$ 58 82

MACHINERY FOR CARPENTERS' SHOP FUND.

1891.	July 1	To balance	\$ 17.56	1893.	June 30	By D. M. Brown & Co., tools	\$ 17.56
			\$ 17.56				\$ 17 56

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COWS AND BARN FUND.

1891.	July 1	To balance	\$ 660.32	1891.		By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 660 32
			\$ 660.32				\$ 660 32

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FOR COOKING SCHOOL FUND.

1891.		To State warrants	\$ 10,000.00	1891.		By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 10,000 00
			\$ 10,000.00				\$ 10,000 00

LAUNDRY AND CISTERN FUND.

1891.		To State warrants ...	\$ 2,000.00	1891.		By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 2,000 00
			\$ 2,000.00				\$ 2,000 00

DINING ROOM AND ADDITIONS FUND.

1891.		To State warrants	\$ 5,500.00	1891.		By moneys expended as per vouchers on file ...	\$ 5,500 00
			\$ 5,500.00				\$ 5,500 00

WATER MAIN FUND.

1891.	To State warrants... ..	\$ 1,000.00	1891.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 1,000.00
		\$ 1,000.00			\$ 1,000.00

APPROACH TO MAIN BUILDING AND FIRE ESCAPES FUND.

1891.	To State warrants.....	\$ 1,500.00	1891.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 1,500.00
		\$ 1,500.00			\$ 1,500.00

REPAIR FUND.

1891.	To State warrant.....	\$ 1,500.00	1891.	By money expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 1,500.00
		\$ 1,500.00			\$ 1,500.00

COWS AND BARNS FUND.

1891.	To State warrants.	\$ 1,500.00	1891.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file..	\$ 1,500.00
		\$ 1,500.00			\$ 1,500.00

SMOKE-STACK AND STEAM HEATING.

1891.	To State warrant	\$ 1,500.00	1891.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 1,500.00
		\$ 1,500.00			\$ 1,500.00

PAINTING FUND.

1891.	To State warrants.....	\$ 1,000.00	1891.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 1,000.00
		\$ 1,000.00			\$ 1,000.00

LIBRARY FUND.

1891.	To State warrant.....	\$ 400.00	1891.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 400.00
		\$ 400.00			\$ 400.00

CLOSETS IN SCHOOL HOUSE AND MAIN BUILDING FUND.

1891.	To State warrants.....	\$ 1,500.00	1891.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 1,500.00
		\$ 1,500.00			\$ 1,500.00

SEWER FUND.

1891.	To State warrants.....	\$ 3,000.00	1891.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 3,000.00
		\$ 3,000.00			\$ 3,000.00

VEGETABLE CELLAR FUND.

1891.	To State warrants.....	\$ 1,000.00	1891.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 1,000.00
		\$ 1,000.00			\$ 1,000.00

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

FURNITURE, BEDS AND BEDDING FOR STUDENTS' FUND.

1891.	To State warrants	\$ 800.00	1891.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 800.00
		\$ 800.00			\$ 800.00

IMPROVEMENT OF GYMNASIUM FUND.

1891.	To State warrants	\$ 250.00	1891.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 250.00
		\$ 250.00			\$ 250.00

IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FUND.

1891.	To State warrants.....	\$ 2,000.00	1891-3.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 1,829.25
			1893. June 30	By balance.....	179.75
		\$ 2,000.00			\$ 2,000.00

FRONT WALLS FOR MAIN BUILDING FUND.

1891.	To State warrants.....	\$ 600.00	1891-2.	By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 306.15
			1893. June 30	By balance.....	293.85
		\$ 600.00			\$ 600.00

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY.

GENERAL REPAIR FUND.

1892.			1892.		
April 16	To State warrant.....	\$ 625.00		By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 2,500.00
July 23	To State warrant	625.00			
Oct. 24	To State warrant	1,250.00			
		\$ 2,500.00			\$ 2,500.00

PAINTING FUND.

1892.			1892-3.		
April 16	To State warrant.....	\$ 375.00		By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 1,480.00
July 23	To State warrant	375.00			11.97
Oct. 24	To State warrant	750.00	June 30	By balance	1,500.00
		\$ 1,500.00			\$ 1,500.00

HORSES, WAGONS AND HARNESS FUND.

1892.			1892-3.		
April 16	To State warrant.....	\$ 100.00		By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 400.00
July 23	To State warrant	100.00			
Oct. 24	To State warrant	200.00			
		\$ 400.00			\$ 400.00

COAL BINS AND DRY ROOM FUND.

1892.			1892.		
April 16	To State warrant	\$ 250.00		By moneys expended as per vouchers on file....	\$ 1,000.00
July 23	To State warrant	250.00			
Oct. 24	To State warrant	500.00			
		\$ 1,000.00			\$ 1,000.00

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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SCHOOL HOUSE REPAIRS AND FURNITURE FUND.

1892.			1892-3.		
April 16	To State warrants	\$ 250.00		By moneys expended as	
July 23	To State warrants	250.00		per vouchers on file . . .	\$ 1,000.00
Oct. 24	To State warrants	500.00			
		\$ 1,000.00			\$ 1,000.00

STEAM HEATING AND WATER PIPE FUND.

1892.			1892.		
April 16	By State warrant	\$ 250.00		By moneys expended as	
July 23	By State warrant	250.00		per vouchers on file . . .	\$ 1,000.00
Oct. 24	By State warrant	500.00			
		\$ 1,000.00			\$ 1,000.00

FENCING FUND.

1892.			1892-3.		
April 16	To State warrant	\$ 100.00		By moneys expended as	
July 23	To State warrant	100.00		per vouchers on file . . .	\$ 210.44
Oct. 24	To State warrant	200.00			
		\$ 400.00	1893.	June 30 By balance	189.56
					\$ 400.00

LIBRARY AND BINDING FUND.

1892.			1892-3.		
April 16	To State warrant	\$ 150.00		By moneys expended as	
July 23	To State warrant	150.00		per vouchers on file . . .	\$ 479.22
Oct. 24	To State warrant	300.00			
		\$ 600.00	1893.	June 30 By balance	120.78
					\$ 600.00

FURNITURE INSIDE WARDS FUND.

1892.			1892-3.		
April 16	To State warrant	\$ 125.00		By moneys expended as	
July 23	To State warrant	125.00		per vouchers on file . . .	\$ 500.00
Oct. 24	To State warrant	250.00			
		\$ 500.00			\$ 500.00

NEW BOILER FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FUND.

1892.			1892-3.		
April 16	To State warrant	\$ 250.00		By moneys expended as	
July 23	To State warrant	250.00		per vouchers on file . . .	\$ 797.07
Oct. 24	To State warrant	500.00			
		\$ 1,000.00	1893.	June 30 By balance	202.93
					\$ 1,000.00

ARTESIAN WELL AND WATER SUPPLY FUND.

1892.			1892-3.		
April 16	To State warrant	\$ 1,000.00		By moneys expended as	
July 23	To State warrant	1,000.00		per vouchers on file . . .	\$ 4,000.00
Oct. 24	To State warrant	2,000.00			
		\$ 4,000.00			\$ 4,000.00

RESETTING BOILERS AND PIPE COVERING FUND.

1892.			1892-3.		
April 16	To State warrant	\$ 250.00		By moneys expended as	
July 23	To State warrant	250.00		per vouchers on file . . .	\$ 1,000.00
Oct. 24	To State warrant	500.00			
		\$ 1,000.00			\$ 1,000.00

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

REPAIRING SMOKE STACK FUND.

1892.			1892.		
April 16	To State warrant.....	\$ 125.00		By moneys expended as	
July 23	To State warrant.....	125.00		per vouchers on file...	\$ 500.00
Oct. 24	To State warrant.....	250.00			
		\$ 500.00			\$ 500.00

REPAIRS TO ELEVATOR FUND.

1892.			1892.		
April 16	To State warrant.....	\$ 125.00		By moneys expended as	
July 23	To State warrant.....	125.00		per vouchers on file...	\$ 301.36
Oct. 24	To State warrant.....	250.00	1893.	June 30 By balance.....	296.12
		\$ 500.00			\$ 500.00

WATER HEATER FUND.

1892.			1893.		
April 16	To State warrant.....	\$ 25.00	June 30	By balance.....	\$ 100.00
July 23	To State warrant.....	25.00			
Oct. 24	To State warrant.....	50.00			
		\$ 100.00			\$ 100.00

PROVIDENCE FUND—FENCING DESTROYED BY FLOOD.

1891.			1891.		
Oct. 18	To State warrant.....	\$ 305.10		By moneys expended as	
		\$ 305.10		per vouchers on file...	\$ 305.10
					\$ 305.10

THE FIRE FUND.

1893.			1893.		
Jan. 18	To State warrant.....	\$ 5,000.00		By moneys expended as	
		\$ 5,000.00		per vouchers on file...	\$ 5,000.00
					\$ 5,000.00

BALANCES.

	1893.				
	June 30	Current fund.....	\$ 403.72		
	June 30	Ordinary fund.....	12.00		
	June 30	Strengthen'g front walls,			
		main building fund....	293.85		
	June 30	Improvement of Indus-			
		trial school fund.....	179.86		
	June 30	Painting fund.....	11.97		
	June 30	Fencing fund.....	180.56		
	June 30	Library and binding			
		fund.....	120.75		
	June 30	New boiler industrial			
		school fund.....	202.93		
	June 30	Repairs to elevator fund	296.12		
	June 30	Water heater fund.....	100.00		
			\$ 1,812.61		

At close of biennial period all special appropriations of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly have been expended with the exception of small balances for the purposes named, as shown herein.

A. T. FLICKINGER,

Treasurer.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
LOCATED AT
COUNCIL BLUFFS.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES;
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

REPORT.

To the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

We, your committee appointed to investigate and report upon the condition of the Iowa School for the Deaf, at Council Bluffs, beg leave to submit the following:

On the 18th of January last we visited the institution in question and remained there until the afternoon of the next day. We were kindly received by Hon. Henry W. Rothert, the superintendent, and shown throughout the buildings and their surroundings. By this means we acquired knowledge of the arrangement and plan of the institution. We were greatly pleased to find the superintendent of the educational department and the corps of teachers so well qualified, earnest and interested in the work before them; and that the pupils were manifesting so much interest in their studies and making such fair progress therein. We found the condition of the industrial to be fully up to the standard of the school department, and those engaged in it were interested and earnest in trying to succeed in what they had undertaken. Indeed, we consider Mr. Rothert a very worthy man for the place he fills, and well qualified and thoroughly equipped for the discharge of the responsible duties of his position. Too much cannot well be said in praise of Mrs. Rothert, the matron. She is held in high esteem by all, which she so justly merits. She is peculiarly fitted for the duties of her station. All seemed to be interested in one another, cheerful and in good humor. On every hand all things seemed to be in order and working well.

In response to the questions submitted for our consideration, we answer:

First.—That the appropriations made by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly have been wisely and economically expended for the objects for which they were appropriated, so far as we were able to discover from the limited opportunity we had of informing ourselves.

Second.—No indebtedness has been contracted in excess of appropriations.

This d.—There has not been a diversion of any money from the specific purpose for which it was appropriated.

Fourth.—No money has been drawn from the State treasury except upon the authority of the board of trustees.

Fifth.—The following is a complete list of the employes of said institution, showing their compensation:

Henry M. Rothert, Superintendent.....	\$ 2,250.00
No assistant or steward.....	
G. L. Wycoff, Principal, non-resident	1,700.00
Edwin Southwick, Teacher, non-resident.....	1,050.00
Conrad Larsbaugh, Teacher, non-resident.....	1,050.00
Frank C. Holloway, Teacher non-resident.....	1,200.00
Hirman Phillips, Teacher, resident.....	1,200.00

IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

C. Sprunt, Teacher, non-resident.....	\$ 1,200.00
W. S. Marshall, Teacher, non-resident.....	1,200.00
S. C. Bright, Teacher, non-resident.....	1,200.00
J. W. Barrett, Teacher, resident.....	605.00
Florence Wilcoxon, Teacher, resident.....	600.00
Florence Clement, Teacher, resident.....	600.00
Fannie Glenn, Teacher, resident.....	500.00
Margaret Hamilton, Teacher, resident.....	500.00
Margaret Watkins, Teacher, resident.....	600.00
Mrs. A. Hardie, Teacher, resident.....	450.00
Olive Bruning, Teacher, resident.....	600.00
Francis N. Eddy, Teacher, resident.....	400.00
Olive Tracey, Teacher, resident.....	350.00
Gussie Kruse, Teacher, resident.....	250.00
Mrs. Henry M. Rother, Matron, resident.....	750.00
No assistant or housekeeper.	

	Per month.
Alexander Hardie, Bookkeeper, resident.....	\$ 70.00
J. J. Kies, Boys' Supervisor, resident.....	50.00
Martha Dinsdale, Girls' Supervisor, resident.....	40.00
Mrs. Mamie Poole, small boys' supervisor, resident.....	25.00
Annie Cabelka, Nurse, resident.....	18.00
F. W. Balluff, Engineer, non-resident.....	85.00
Elmira Mickle, Foreman sewing department, resident.....	35.00
Jane Walber, Foreman of ironing room, resident.....	18.00
L. W. Pound, Foreman of shoe shop, resident.....	50.00
Z. B. Thompson, Foreman of printing, resident.....	40.00
G. C. Taylor, Foreman of carpentry, non-resident.....	70.00

Sixth.—As to the necessity of any new buildings, repairs, changes or improvements asked by the board of trustees, we have to say that on page 9 of the report of the trustees, an itemized statement is given of repairs, changes and improvements, with appropriations desired. As to the item, "additional land, \$9,000.00," we do not consider that the appropriation is necessary to be made at this time. And we have come to the same conclusion in regard to the item, "dining room furniture, \$600.00." We conclude as to all the other items that they are not without merit and would be of utility and value to the institution, if the funds at the command of the General Assembly were sufficient to warrant their recommendation. We are not prepared to say whether the various appropriations asked are unreasonable for the purposes intended, as we did not have sufficient time or opportunity to enable us to determine with certainty what the probable cost would be in each case; but we do not suppose the several amounts named are very far from correct either way.

To our minds, the first and most important work requiring immediate attention is the condition of the boiler-room. There are five boilers located in one of the extreme ends of the south wing. But the floor over these boilers is in such close proximity to them, with so little space intervening as to render the situation extremely dangerous on account of fire. We find no particular objection to the place where the boilers are located, being now a reasonable distance from the main structure. Nor do we see any necessity at present for a new boiler-house, as proposed, still more remote from the building. This would necessarily be expensive, and involve new steam fitting and connections to be made, in the absence of any urgent necessity to break up the steam connections already existing. We would therefore recommend that the present floor over the boilers be either elevated so as to remove the danger suggested, or entirely removed from above, and not disturb the boilers and steam system as it is at present. The room on the floor above the

boilers is now used for laundry purposes. This could be provided for in the new building asked for, called "cooking school and gymnasium."

The bakery and bake-oven, we think should be removed from its present location under the main building. It might be united with the proposed building for cooking school and gymnasium. Its present location endangers the safety of the main building from fire.

The item for iron shutters and doors is an improvement desired for the purpose of preventing the spread of the flames in times of fire. We consider this improvement among the first in importance, but we are not sufficiently advised as to what the cost would be.

Next in importance, in our judgment, is increased electric light facilities.

We do not consider the necessity for the ice pond as commanding as some of the other appropriations asked.

Seventh.—In making purchases of supplies, the principle of competitive bids seems to have been observed in such manner as to subserve the best interest of the State, the same being done with the approval of the board of trustees.

T. B. PERRY,
For the Senate.
SAMUEL BURNQUIST,
CHARLES L. EARLY,
For the House.

TWENTY-FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND

LOCATED AT

VINTON, BENTON COUNTY,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

DES MOINES:

**J. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1893.**

TRUSTEES.

AUG. CRITZMAN, PRESIDENT.....	<i>New Hartford.</i>
C. O. HARRINGTON, TREASURER.....	<i>Vinton.</i>
THOMAS BELL.....	<i>Fairfield.</i>
JACOB SPRINGER.....	<i>Blairstown.</i>
LEOP. LEVY.....	<i>Waverly.</i>
W. M. SAWYER.....	<i>Earlville.</i>

OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL:
THOMAS F. McCUNE, A. M.

SECRETARY:
JAMES A. BROWN.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

THOMAS F. McCUNE, A. M., *Principal*.....First Teacher.
MRS. M. B. NORTON, *Assistant Principal*.....Second Teacher.
G. W. TANNEHILL, A. M., *Prof. of Mathematics*.....Third Teacher.
MISS LORANA MATTICE, *Fifth and Sixth Grades*.....Fourth Teacher.
MISS MATTIE WATSON, *Third and Fourth Grades*.....Fifth Teacher.
MISS DORA E. DONALD, *First and Second Grades*.....Sixth Teacher.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROF. JOHN BIGGER.....Small Instruments and Vocal Work.
MISS ELLA M. PHILLIPS.....Piano and Harmony.
MISS LIDA WATKINS.....Piano and Harmony.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

MISS LORANA MATTICE.....Fancy Work.
MISS JENNIE BERRY.....Sewing.
J. C. COBEAN.....General Work.
CHARLES ABBOTT.....Tuning.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

MRS. JENNIE K. COBEAN.....Housekeeper.
MISS MARY E. LOY.....Girls' Matron A.
MISS IDA SPEAK.....Boys' Matron A.
MISS MARY C. LINDERMUTH.....Boys' Matron B.

GENERAL.

DR. C. C. GRIFFIN.....Physician.
HENRY VERHAREN.....Engineer.
JAMES SAWYER.....Assistant Steward

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your trustees of the Iowa College for the Blind, respectfully submit this report covering the two years ending June 30, 1893.

The College for the Blind is, as its name implies, purely an educational institution, and should be ranked and classed with the other educational institutions of the State, and not regarded as an eleemosynary or charitable institution. To this end the same control on the part of the State as has been found suitable for the conduct of the State University, Agricultural College and Normal School, should be applied to the college. It would be unjust to the students and graduates of the College for the Blind who compare favorably with their sighted brothers and sisters in the other educational institutions of the State, to class them in State management with the charitable and reformatory institutions instead of with the educational. The students and graduates of this institution as shown by our course of study and actual experience, acquire an advanced and liberal education, and are taking in open competition, positions in society, the professions and business, which reflect credit upon the institution.

We consider it essential to make some advance in the matter of physical culture, but to this end we lack proper facilities. Many of the best institutions of this class in the country have first class gymnasiums. We therefore ask the General Assembly to make such an appropriation as will enable your trustees to make suitable provision for the physical culture of the students of the College for the Blind.

The college has no proper means of caring for meats, butter and other perishable supplies. In our opinion a cold storage building is required, and we think the cost of same will be soon saved to the State. This would enable your trustees to purchase such supplies when prices are at the lowest, and we could also purchase beef in full carcass instead of purchasing daily as wanted.

The period covered by this report has in many respects shown gratifying progress in all departments. The average age of the pupils has been decreased nearly, if not quite, fifty per cent. The health of the pupils has never been better, and gratifying progress has been made reflecting credit on themselves, officers and teachers of the college.

The grade of students has averaged higher in mental and moral qualities.

The buildings and grounds are in good condition and repair.

The college has a well equipped kindergarten in which good results have been obtained.

For more detailed information as to the condition of the college your attention is called to the reports of the principal and treasurer which are submitted herewith and made part of this report. We consider the following special appropriations necessary in order to enable your trustees to maintain the college in the front rank of similar institutions:

For gymnasium of physical culture.....	\$8,000.00
For brick cold storage building.....	2,500.00
For contingent and repairs.....	2,500.00
For bedding and furniture.....	1,000.00
For inside and outside painting.....	1,000.00
For cement floors for basement and walks.....	600.00
For library and school apparatus.....	500.00

AUG. CRITZMAN,
C. O. HARRINGTON,
LEOP. LEVY,
THOS. BELL,
W. M. SAWYER,
J. SPRINGER.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—I have the honor to submit a report of the progress and condition of this institution during the biennial period commencing July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

People generally, pay little attention to a school for the blind. It is out of the usual line of thought. When parents, however, are forced to consider the problem of educating a blind child, such an institution awakens the deepest interest.

Then a tedious correspondence usually begins. Information must be given, suspicions must be allayed. After months, and sometimes years, of hesitancy the blind child is sent to school.

For the benefit of county officials, parents and friends of blind children, and all persons interested, and to save the expense of writing and printing certain facts over again, I would ask your permission to make this report one of details.

OBJECT OF THE COLLEGE.

Section 1664, Code.

"There shall be maintained at Vinton, in the county of Benton, a college for the blind, under the supervision of a board of trustees consisting of six persons, who shall be chosen by the general assembly as their present or future terms of office expire, and hold their offices for four years from the date of each appointment."

Section 1680, Code.

"All blind persons, residents of this State, of suitable age and capacity, shall be entitled to an education in this institution at the expense of the State. Each county superintendent of common schools shall report on the first day of November of each year to the superintendent of the college for the blind, the name, age, residence, and post-office address of every blind person, and every person blind to such an extent as to be unable to acquire an education in the common schools, and who resides in the county in which he is superintendent."

It is plainly evident that the term college is to be taken in the sense of school. What the common school is to the sighted, this institution is to the blind.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO ADMISSION.

The trustees have always allowed the principal to act under a broad interpretation of the above sections. He admits not only blind and partially blind applicants, but also children of normal vision who can obtain physicians' certificates to the effect that such applicants cannot attend the common schools without visual injury.

METHOD OF ADVERTISING.

It would seem that the law makes ample provision for bringing the college to the notice of the people. The law is not observed, however. So few names of blind children are sent to this institution by county superintendents that we have ceased sending them blanks to fill.

We aim to advertise the institution as a business man advertises his business. Thousands of circulars are sent every year throughout the whole State. We seek correspondence with public spirited and philanthropic people in every community, asking them to put us in communication with the parents of blind children.

STUDENTS.

A biennial period is divided into two school terms and two vacations. Each term begins on the first Wednesday in September and ends on the second Wednesday in June. Each vacation begins on the second Wednesday in June and ends on the first Wednesday in September. Students are not permitted to remain during vacation, nor does the institution assume any guardianship over them save during the school term.

When a candidate seeks admission to the college, the principal sends him a blank application. The candidate fills the blank and returns it to the principal who then decides as to the eligibility of the applicant. When a candidate has been admitted as a student he is at liberty to attend school without application during any subsequent term, until he has been discharged.

I mention this fact because even high officials seem to think that between the formal admission and the formal discharge, the blind are under institution control. Such is far from the case. They are as free to come and go as their sighted brothers and sisters in the sighted schools of the land. While they are in attendance they are subject to the authority of the school, and the State is charged

for their support. When a student leaves, the responsibility of the school in his case, and the cost to the State for his support, end at the same time. The enrollment includes the students admitted during the period as well as students admitted during some previous period.

At the close, June 8, 1892, of the term commencing September 2, 1891:

The number of male students enrolled was 81; the number of female students enrolled was 86; the whole number of pupils enrolled during the term was 167.

At the close, June 14, 1893, of the term commencing September 7, 1892:

The number of male students enrolled was 85; the number of female students enrolled was 84; the whole number of pupils enrolled during the period was 169.

During the first term of this period—

The number of new pupils admitted was, male, 15; female, 22; total, 37.

During the second term of this period—

The number of new pupils admitted was, male, 23; female, 17; total, 40.

The whole number of pupils admitted during the period covered by this report was 77.

Number of pupils graduated June 8, 1892, male, 2; female 2; total, 4.

Number of pupils graduated June 14, 1893, male, 3; female, 1; total, 4.

Whole number graduated in the biennial period, 8.

The average daily attendance of pupils for July, 1891, 1; August, 1891, 2; September, 1891, 118; October, 1891, 135; November, 1891, 143; December, 1891, 142; January, 1892, 137; February, 1892, 139; March, 1892, 138; April, 1892, 136; May, 1892, 133; June, 1892, 42; July, 1892, 2; August, 1892, 4; September, 1892, 105; October, 1892, 141; November, 1892, 143; December, 1892, 143; January, 1893, 149; February, 1893, 154; March, 1893, 154; April, 1893, 151; May, 1893, 150; June, 1893, 73.

Blind pupils enrolled during the period: Male, 56; female, 43; total, 99.

Partially blind pupils enrolled during the period: Male, 49; female, 68; total, 117.

Whole number of pupils instructed during the period, 216.

Nativity of pupils enrolled during the period:

England, 1; Ireland, 1; South Dakota, 1; unknown, 1; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; Ohio, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Germany, 2; Kansas, 3; Illinois, 5; Iowa, 54.

Cause of blindness of those admitted during the period:

Choroidal retinitis, 1; congestion of the blood vessels of the eye, 1; ulceration of the roots of the lashes, 1; cold, 1; corneal abscess, 1; conjunctivitis, 1; vaccination, 1; whooping cough, 1; sun stroke, 1; scarlet fever, 2;

rentinitis pigmentosa, 3; granulation, 3; scrofula, 3; ophthalmia, 3; brain fever, 3; congenital, 5; measles, 6; accident, 11; unknown, 29.

Age of pupils admitted during the period:

Under ten years, 21; under fifteen and over ten, 23, under twenty and over fifteen, 29; over twenty, 4.

In February, 1891, Clara Lewis, of Wayne county, became sick. Her disease was enlargement of the liver. From that date until September 21, 1892, she was confined to her room and mostly to her bed. A nurse was employed who devoted her whole time to the case. In September, 1892, Dr. C. C. Griffin pronounced her able to travel. On the 21st of that month we sent her to her home.

In the winter of 1892 Emma Nelson, of Polk county, began to lose interest in her studies. Her gradual decline became so marked that I advised her parents to take her home, which they did February 23, 1893. Emma died at her home in Sheldahl April 7, 1893.

George Hopkins, of Mahaska county, and Vesta Culp, of Louisa county, died in the college, the former of pneumonia, February 8, 1892, and the latter of consumption, March 11, 1892. We buried them both in the college lot of the Vinton cemetery.

The general health of the institution has been good. The doctor tells me that the per cent of sickness has been much less than that of the town and surrounding country.

Every expense of the student is provided for by the State except for clothing, traveling and personal incidentals. The State supplies the clothing when the parents are not able to furnish it. No provision whatever is made for traveling or incidental expenses.

Section 1678, Code:

When the pupils of said institution are not otherwise supplied with clothing, they shall be furnished by the principal, who shall make out an account therefor in each case against the parent or guardian, if the pupil be a minor, and against the pupil if he or she have no parent or guardian, or has attained the age of majority, which account shall be certified to be correct and signed by the principal, and shall be presumptive evidence of its correctness in the courts, and such principal shall forthwith remit such account to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall proceed to collect the same by suit, if necessary, in the name of such institution, and pay the same into the State treasury; and said principal shall, at the same time, remit a duplicate of such account to the Auditor of State, who shall credit the same to the account of the college for the blind, and charge it to the proper county.

That the above is a wise law, a single illustration will show. The students who are clothed at the college are generally better, or at least more neatly dressed, than those whose clothing is furnished at home. Several years ago many of the students believed

that clothing was furnished in the same way as the support fund, by the State alone. A number of boys and girls persuaded their parents not to send them clothing but to allow them to make application for it at the college. They were clothed by the college that year but never again. The parents learned that if they were responsible citizens, such obligations could not be saddled on the State.

In framing laws for the education of the blind, neither the principle of centralization nor of decentralization should be carried to the extreme. State responsibility is excellent up to a certain point. Local responsibility to a certain point is equally good. I am confident that if the State did not collect the clothing bills from the counties (the counties collecting from the individual), the principal would be compelled to clothe two-thirds of the students. I believe that if the State provided a fund for travelling expenses, two-thirds of the students would never raise the money to take them to and from the college.

On the other hand, I am equally confident that if the responsibility of sending the blind to this school and of paying for their support were left to the counties or parents, not one-fifth of the educable blind would ever receive any instruction.

When I entered the institution it was customary to furnish the students with stationery, postage, tooth brushes, etc. My observation convinced me that the moral and educational effects of the custom were bad. We now require the students to buy these things for themselves if they can possibly do so. This cultivates self respect. It teaches them economy and inculcates business principles generally.

EXPENSE.

It may be of interest to know how the yearly expense of supporting the college will compare with that of similar institutions. The following table was prepared after a careful study of the reports of other schools.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Pupils Enrolled for 1891.	Cost Per Capita.
New York State School	139	\$ 325.27
Pennsylvania School.....	177	290.27
(Private Corporation.)		
Ohio State School.....	212	282.66
Missouri State School.....	107	275.56
(Board of Managers.)		
New York City School.....	243	251.28
(Private Corporation.)		
Maryland School	106	239.04
(Private Corporation.)		
Kentucky State School.....	121	236.41
Nebraska State School.....	70	232.14
(No Trustees.)		
Indiana State School.....	124	211.55
Tennessee State School.....	100	200.00
Wisconsin State School.....	107	193.48
(State Board of Supervision.)		
Michigan State School.....	117	191.40
(Board of Control.)		
Illinois State School.....	221	181.99
(Advisory Board.)		
Iowa State School.....	184	168.28
Estimates for Michigan were based on the report of 1890.		

FACILITIES.

The trustees have asked for an appropriation of \$500.00 for the library; I hope this sum will be allowed. The importance of a good library in a school for the blind need not be emphasized here. We buy a great many books of travel, adventure, and discovery, and healthful stories for the young. They soon wear out. The greater part of every evening in winter is spent in appeasing the hunger of the younger boys and girls for reading. Aside from the educational value of this exercise, the pleasure given by it would justify a liberal outlay each year for good books.

The trustees have also asked for \$8,000.00 to build a gymnasium. I hope the legislature will grant this to the college. The reasons current in educational circles for the advancement of physical training are so well known to you that I will not repeat them. It is sufficient to say that the blind need this training ten-fold more than the sighted. I will add, however, that every blind school of the highest grade, in this or other countries, has a well equipped gymnasium.

In all other instrumentalities for carrying on the work of the school we are reasonably well supplied.

ADMINISTRATION.

There are two divisions of the College for the Blind: 1st. Business. 2d. School and household. These two divisions are entirely independent of each other. The first is under the care of the secretary of the board (\$1,200.00 per annum and meals). He has charge of buildings, grounds, stock and improvements; control of outside employes; the purchase of all material and supplies ordered by the board; the disposal of all material and stock which the institution may have to sell; in general, of all matters not included in the powers of the principal. His force consists of—

One assistant steward at \$45.00 per month (meals).

One engineer at \$70.00 per month (meals).

One night watch at \$40.00 per month (lives out of building).

One porter at \$20.00 per month.

The school and household division is under the care of the principal (\$1,200.00 per annum). His powers embrace as follows—

First—Care and control of all pupils.

Second—Control of all school and household departments.

Third—Control of all libraries, school apparatus, and musical instruments.

Fourth—Control, except as to repairs, of the college building and all its appointments.

Fifth—Control of matrons, housekeeper, teachers, instructors, and all employes whose duties are confined to the college building or laundry.

After an experience of eleven years I can say, truthfully, that I like the system. My position is a most pleasant one. My rights are absolute, and in the exercise of them there are no irritating restraints. But I cannot spend a penny of the State's money. Should a student without means need attention, involving expense, I would advance the money and present a bill for the amount to the board.

If the prime object of a State institution is to put in circulation as much money as possible, one man will do the work better than two. If it is the object to care for the inmates properly with as little expense as possible, two men will, perhaps, do the work better than one. The interests of the two men will always diverge enough to produce a healthy conservatism in outlay.

But there are certain principles which must be observed before any dual system can be satisfactory.

First. There should be no partnership. From beginning to end the line of division should be unbroken.

Second. There should be no official communication between the divisions, except through the executive heads.

Third. The family of the officer having charge of the inmates should be the only one living in the institution.

Men of great experience in practical affairs have asked me why the business man should not have charge of the kitchens and dining rooms. I have answered that the business man would then be in partnership with the principal; that in an institution where the inmates are educated, the family life is the dominant feature, and that the inevitable tendency of a partnership would be subversive of that life. The principal, director, or whatever his title may be, should control the education of the inmates, their morals and habits, their food and service, and to do this he must also control every officer and employe whose duties will bring him in contact with the inmates.

The organization of a great newspaper establishment or of a manufactory may be extended widely and yet successfully, because the results are material. Neglect in the minutest branch of the system cannot escape immediate detection. It is far otherwise in an institution where human beings are to be cared for. There, as the organization ramifies, the danger of maladministration increases.

The organization of the college is very simple. There are four departments, household, literary, musical, and industrial. The principal is the active head of each department. Each department is divided into sections, and each section is in charge of an officer responsible directly to the principal.

The effect of such an aggregation of small independencies is good. Irregularities cannot arise in one section without affecting in some way the interests of another section. Sectional responsibility arouses a sectional spirit which will not brook interference. It is hardly possible that an evil should continue long without causing general comment throughout the school.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

First. Laundry section in care of a head laundry girl at \$20.00 per month, assisted by three girls at \$15.00 per month each.

Second. Housekeeper's section in charge of a housekeeper at \$40.00 per month, assisted by two cooks at \$20.00 per month each, and two kitchen girls, five dining room girls, four chambermaids, one general help, and one visitors' attendant, each \$12.00 per month.

Third. Girls' section A in charge of girls' matron A, at \$25.00 per month.

Fourth. Girls's section B, in charge of the assistant principal.

Fifth. Boys' section A, in charge of boys' matron A, at \$25.00 per month.

Sixth. Boys' Section B, in charge of boys' Matron B at \$25.00 per month.

Each matron has entire care and control of all children in her charge except when they are under the direction of a teacher. She communicates freely with the parents and often establishes pleasant friendships with them. In all details of clothing and matters of every day life, the parents deal directly with the matron having charge of their child. But such regulations, as indeed all the rules governing the school and family life of the insitution, are made by the principal and may be rescinded by him at any time.

I find that this course inspires confidence on the part of parents which is still further strengthened by the fact that the children are at liberty to write home as often as any one will take the trouble to write for them. But one official letter a week is sent home. Occasionally parents will make inquiries about certain complaints of their children and in every case, if I recollect aright, we have been able to answer to the parents' satisfaction. In some instances parents have requested me to prohibit their children from writing except through the proper channel, as they did not want to hear nor to encourage their groundless complaints.

Daily Program:—Rising bell 6; breakfast 7; chapel 7:45; first period 8 to 8:40; second period 8:40 to 9:20; third period 9:20 to 10; recess 10 to 10:30; fourth period 10:30 to 11:10; fifth period 11:10 to 11:50; students' dinner 12; teachers' dinner 12:30; first period 1:20 to 2; second period 2 to 2:40; third period 2:40 to 3:20; recess 3:20 to 3:30; fourth period 3:30 to 4:10; fifth period 4:10 to 4:50; students' tea 5; teachers' tea 5:30; first period 6:20 to 7; second period 7 to 7:30; third period 7:30 to 8; fourth period 8 to 8:30; fifth period 8:30 to 9; retiring bell 9; silence bell 9:15.

The students' bill of fare herein submitted is observed as closely as possible:

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Meat, bread, butter, coffee, one vegetable.

Dinner—Meat, bread, butter, corn bread, one vegetable.

Supper—Bread, butter, rice, dried beef, tea.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Meat, warm bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Meat, bread, butter, two vegetables, dessert.

Supper—Bread, butter, sauce, ginger bread, tea.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Hash, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Meat or fowl, bread, butter, pickles, two vegetables, dessert.

Supper—Bread, butter, tea, sauce or custard, cakes.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Meat, bread, butter, coffee, one vegetable.

Dinner—Meat, bread, butter, two vegetables, dessert.

Supper—Bread, butter, sauce, one vegetable, cold meat, tea.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Meat pie, fried cakes, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Meat or fish, one vegetable, bread, butter.

Supper—Bread, butter, ginger snaps, sauce, tea.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Meat, one vegetable, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Soup, meat, bread, butter, one vegetable.

Supper—Bread, butter, sauce, tea.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Meat, buns, one vegetable, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Meat, pickles, two vegetables, bread butter, dessert.

Supper—Bread, butter, tea, sauce, cake.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Section First, , principal or first teacher.

Section Second, assistant principal or second teacher, at \$45.00 per month.

Section Third, professor of mathematics or third teacher, at \$70.00 per month. (Dinner.)

Section Fourth, fifth and sixth grades, fourth teacher, at \$32.50 per month.

Section Fifth, third and fourth grades, fifth teacher, at \$32.50 per month.

Section Sixth, first and second grades, sixth teacher, at \$32.50 per month.

As the object of the college is to qualify the blind for useful places in society, the theories and methods of education adopted in schools for the sighted should be employed whenever possible. This is a principle laid down by Dr. Howe. In a letter written in 1871 he says: "My guiding principle has long been that the education of the blind in its broadest sense (including instruction as a minor branch) should be conducted with the least possible departure from the best method used with children who see."

Co-education of the sexes is generally accepted and approved by educational circles in Iowa. Whether it is founded on philosophical principles or on the economical exigencies of a growing people, is not my business to enquire now. It is sufficient to know that the system has been satisfactory in its results wheresoever it has had a fair trial.

For eleven years we have had co-education in the college as it is understood in schools for the sighted. The two sexes have met frequently in the recitation room, in committee and society work, on the play ground and in their social parties, but always under the supervision of an officer. The results have been gratifying. The social offenses have been so few and trivial that from the standpoint of the school the sex question has ceased to be important.

A large number of the students have partial sight. Some of these have sight only slightly defective. The influence of such pupils is corrective of the peculiarities so easily acquired by the

blind. Co-education of the sexes and co-education of the blind and sighted are two potent forces for good in this institution.

We seek for inspiration and guidance in the schools for the sighted. It is our aim to adopt every tried method or instrumentality employed in such schools, whenever it is possible to do so. When it is not possible, we try to make use of the principle under an adaptation to our needs. In geography, for example, the pupils use raised maps of card board. The teacher requires the children to locate by touch all the points that sighted children would be expected to know.

In the study of arithmetic we use the cyphering slate which is now generally considered out of date. It is merely a shallow box divided into small cells in which metal type numerals may be placed. The students are drilled almost daily in the use of these slates for two years, after which arithmetical work is carried on mentally. I have never been able to accept the reasons for a disuse of the cyphering slate. The employment of a substitute apparatus in some of the leading schools is, to my mind, a step backward rather than forward.

There are two systems of notation used in the education of the blind. The first is the raised print which is composed of the ordinary alphabet characters, and which is familiar to every one. Few adults can learn it. This is one reason why an effort is being made among instructors of the blind to discard it altogether.

The second is called the point system. If a coarse pointed pin is pressed into a thick soft paper, a boss is made on the opposite side. With a grooved back on which the paper is laid, a movable slide for guiding the hand, and a stylus for indenting the paper, bosses may be made with ease and rapidity. We at once perceive that herein is the germ of a system at once analogous to the script used by the sighted. Two point systems have sprung up: the first based on a vertical character, the second on a horizontal character. The first is called the Braille Point. In it no letter can have less than one point nor more than six arranged in two vertical rows of three points each. The second is called the Wait's Point. In it no letter can have less than one point nor more than six arranged in two horizontal rows of three points each. The Braille Point is used in Europe and a few schools in this country. The Wait's Point is an American system. It has been adopted by a majority of American schools.

For years a violent controversy has been raging between the supporters of the two systems. All agree that there should be but

one point system. The prospect of a speedy settlement is not encouraging. In such a state of things, the executive head of every American school is confronted with grave responsibilities. As to the duty of the principal of this institution concerning the question of point notation, I have never been in doubt a single instant.

In August, 1871, the American Instructors of the Blind in convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, passed a resolution recommending, "That the New York horizontal point alphabet, as arranged by Mr. Wait, should be taught in all institutions for the education of the blind." On his return from that convention, the principal of the college, Rev. S. A. Knapp, adopted the system. Since that time the New York, or Wait's Point has been taught side by side with raised print in this institution.

The New York Point is so simple that adults can learn it in a few hours. Children learn it with the greatest readiness. A bright person will write it almost as rapidly as a sighted person can write with a pencil. It can be read almost as fast as clear articulation will permit. These are plain merits that no one can dispute.

On January 20, 1858, the Legislature of Kentucky established in Louisville, the American Printing House for the Blind. It placed this institution under the care of a body corporate, declared at the same time, and entitled The Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind. The objects of this corporation were the printing of books and the manufacture of tangible apparatus for the blind.

On March 3, 1879, Congress appropriated \$250,000 for the purpose of aiding the education of the blind in the United States. Under the conditions of the act, this appropriation is invested in four per cent government bonds; the interest is paid semi-annually to the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, who expend it in printing books and manufacturing tangible apparatus and in distributing the total amount of such books and apparatus among the public schools for the blind in the United States. Each superintendent of such public school is *ex-officio* a member of the board of trustees of the printing house.

In August 1882, at Janesville, Wis., during the Seventh Biennial convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, the trustees of the printing house decided that fifty per cent of the whole amount of money arising from the Congressional endowment should be expended in publishing books in the New York Point letter.

In July, 1892, at Brantford, Canada, during the twelfth convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, the trustees of the printing house decided that the whole amount of money arising from the congressional endowment should be expended in publishing books in the New York Point

Having found the system firmly embodied in the curriculum of the college for the blind; having witnessed for sixteen years its complete adaptability to school purposes and to general literary and musical ends; having sent free for eleven years, books and papers in the New York Point, to all former pupils desiring them, I cannot but feel that the substitution of another point system in our school would be a calamity to the blind of Iowa; and realizing the fact that for twenty-two years a majority of the superintendents of blind schools in the United States have expressed a preference for this system, that the printing house has published and is publishing thousands of dollars' worth of books and music in it, and all distributed without cost to the schools, on the basis of pupil population; that the Society for Providing Evangelical Literature for the Blind is sending out free of cost choice literature to be distributed at the discretion of the superintendents of the several institutions; I am forced to believe that the substitution of another point system at the printing house would be equally disastrous to the blind in a majority of the states.

Point writing machines are useful, but, like the typewriter, they must ever be secondary. We have no point writers in this school because we do not want them. I can see no benefit, but some harm, in their manipulation in a school. Among the sighted, the pupil is taught first to write a good hand. He is required to use pen and pencil every day throughout his whole course. The same principle should be applied to the blind. The student should use his point slate daily. He should use the stylus as skillfully as his seeing brother handles the pencil. When his needs demand a point writer, he will buy one and learn to manipulate it.

The topics and course of study herein appended, are self explanatory. In the lower classes they are followed literally. In the higher classes they are observed as closely as changing conditions will admit.

ARITHMETIC.

Topic 1—Objective. *Six objects.*

Object—To cultivate perception, memory, language.

Points— 1. Count six objects.

2. By adding, form groups of two, three, four, five, six.

8. Reverse operations, forming groups of five, four, three, two, one.
4. Give number name of each group, one, two, three, four, five, six.
5. Vary combinations and separation of groups.
6. Memorize all operations.
7. Application of suitable problems.
8. How many one things will make a group of two things, of three, of four, of five, of six?
9. How many groups of twos will make a group of four, of six?
10. How many groups of threes will make a group of six?
11. Reverse operations.
12. Memorize all operations.
13. Application of suitable problems, introducing money, weights, measures; *rapid work*.
14. Give fractional name and relation of single things as parts of groups, and of groups as parts of other groups.

Materials—Use buttons, sticks, spools, or any convenient objects.

Time—One semester.

Topic 2—Objective. *Ten objects.*

Object—To cultivate perception, memory, language.

Points—Similar to those in Topic 1.

Materials—Same as in Topic 1.

Time—One semester.

Topic 3—Objective. *Twenty objects.*

Object—To cultivate conception, memory, reason.

Points—Similar to those in Topic 1.

Materials—Same as in Topic 1. Numeral frames.

Time—One semester.

Topic 4—Objective. *Thirty objects.*

Object—To cultivate conception, memory, reason.

Points—Similar to those in Topic 1.

Materials—Same as in Topic 1.

Time—One semester.

Topic 5—Objective and abstract.

Numbers and results limited to 50.

Points—1. Notation and numeration. *Two orders.*

2. Varied exercises in writing numbers from 0 to 50, on number slates.

3. Fundamental operations with 1 on number slate.

a Add 1 to all numbers from 0 to 50.

b Multiply 1 by all numbers from 0 to 50.

c Subtract 1 from all numbers to 50.

d Divide all numbers to 50 by 1.

4. Fundamental operations with 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc.

5. Same operations repeated mentally.

6. Applied problems within limits, introducing money, weights, measures; *rapid work*.

28. Vary objective and mental exercises.
29. Deduce principle and formulate rule for finding the common denominator, and for addition and subtraction.
30. Fold $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$. Fold $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$.
31. Develop multiplication, formulate rule.
32. Fold paper once. How many halves in 1, in 2, in 4, etc.? 1 divided by $\frac{1}{2}$ —2; 2 divided by $\frac{1}{4}$ —4; 4 divided by $\frac{1}{8}$ —8, etc. etc.
33. Fold $\frac{1}{4}$ once. How many fourths in $\frac{1}{2}$? $\frac{1}{4}$ divided by $\frac{1}{4}$ —2.
34. Develop division, formulate rule.
35. Vary objective and mental exercises.
36. Introduce money, weights, measures; *rapid work*.

Materials—Soft heavy paper cut in pieces six inches square.

Time—One semester.

Topic 10—Fractions. *Mental work*.

Time—One semester.

Topic 11—Compound Numbers. *Objective*.

Points—1. Dry measure.

- a Reduce objectively $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. to pts.
- b Reduce objectively 32 pts. to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
- c Reduce objectively $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. to pts., to qts.
- d Reverse operations.
- e Vary objective and mental exercises.
- f Construct and memorize table.

2. Liquid measure.

- a Reduce objectively 1 gal. to gills.
- b Reduce objectively 32 gills to gal.
- c Reduce objectively 1 gal. to qts., to pts.
- d Reverse operations.
- e Vary objective and mental exercises.
- f Construct and memorize tables.

3. Long measure.

- a Count number of inches in a foot.
- b Count number of feet in a yard.
- c Measure desks, tables, floors, chairs, etc.
- d Vary objective and mental exercises in reducing yards to feet and inches; ft. and in. to yards.
- e Mental exercises involving rods, miles.
- f Construct and memorize table.

4. Square measure.

- a Count number of grooved inch squares in a board 12 inches long.
- b Vary counting exercises, deduce principle of square measure.
- c Let grooved inch represent a sq. ft., a sq. yd., etc.
- d Vary objective and mental exercises.
- e Construct and memorize table.

5. Solid measure.

- a* Count number of inch cubes in a cube 12 by 12 by 12.
- b* Vary counting exercises, deduce principle of solid measure.
- c* Let cu. in. represent a cu. ft., a cu. yd., etc.
- d* Vary objective and mental exercises.
- e* Construct and memorize table.

6. Avoirdupois weight.

- a* Weigh objects.
- b* Practical problems solved by objective and mental processes.
- c* Construct and memorize table.

7. Troy weight.

Points—Similar to those under 6.

8. Measure of time.

Points—U. S., English, French money. Metric system.

Time—One semester.

Topic 12—Compound numbers. *Mental work.*

Time—One semester.

GEOGRAPHY.

Topic 1—College buildings and grounds.

Object—To cultivate observation, comparison, judgment, memory, language.

Points—1. Name and locate objects in room.

2. Direction.

3. Rooms, halls, stairways, floors, wings, etc.

4. Mounds, avenues, paths, fences, trees, etc.

Let the lesson on this topic be prepared by the children. The children should lead, the teacher follow. The teacher should assign a hall, floor or suite of rooms and require the children to investigate for themselves. Tours of discovery should be made to all parts of the buildings and grounds. Personal discoveries will suggest general and geographical questions, landscape features, occupations of men, products, minerals, animal and plant life. When interest ceases close the lesson.

Time—One semester.

Topic 2—Iowa. Only the simplest features in each point of this topic are to be given.

Points—1. Outline and boundary.

2. Extent.

a Greatest length in miles.

b Greatest breadth in miles.

c Area in square miles.

d Comparative size.

3. Surface.
4. Climate.
5. Railroads.
6. Cities.
7. Rivers and lakes.
8. Natural advantages.
 - a Soil.
 - b Forests.
 - c Transportation afforded by rivers, lakes, etc.
 - d Minerals.
 - e Animals, birds, fishes.
9. Industries.
 - a Agricultural.
 - b Manufactures.
 - c Mining.
 - d Commerce.
10. Counties.
11. Congressional districts.
12. Education.
 - a Common and high schools.
 - b Higher institutions.
13. State institutions.
14. Government.
15. History.

Time—Three semesters.

Topic 2—The Western Hemisphere.

Points—1. Land.

- a Continents.
- b Islands.
- c Peninsulas.
- d Isthmuses.
- e Capes.
- f Promontories.
- g Mountains and plains.
- h Low lands and valleys.
- i Water-sheds.
- j Wonders.
2. Water.
 - a Oceans.
 - b Seas.
 - c Gulfs.
 - d Bays.
 - e Straits.
 - f Lakes.
 - g Rivers.
 - h Wonders.
3. Climate.
 - a Zone.
 - b Local.
 - c Comparative

4. Mankind.

- a* Aborigines.
- b* Settlers.
- c* Citizens.

5. Natural advantages.

- a* Soil.
- b* Forests.
- c* Transportation afforded by rivers, lakes, etc.
- d* Minerals.
- e* Animals, birds, fishes.

6. Industries.

- a* Agriculture.
- b* Manufactures.
- c* Mining.
- d* Fishing.
- e* Commerce.

7. Political divisions.

8. Cities.

Locate by latitude and longitude, Sitka, Quebec, Halifax, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul, San Francisco, New Orleans, Havana, Mexico, Panama, Rio Janerio, Monte Video, Valparaiso, Lima, Honolulu.

Time—Two semesters.

Topic 4--The Eastern Hemisphere.

Points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, the same as in Topic 3.

Point—8. Cities.

Locate by latitude and longitude, London, Paris, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Lisbon, Brussels, Copenhagen, Cairo, Capetown, Zanzibar, Peking, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay, Calcutta, Jerusalem, Melbourne, Yokahama.

Time—Two semesters.

Topic 5—The United States.

Points—1. Outline and boundary.

2. Extent

- a* Greatest length in miles.
- b* Greatest breadth in miles.
- c* Area in square miles.
- d* Comparative size.

3. Dissect map.

4. Name and locate each state and territory.

5. Group states and territories.

6. Surface.

- a* Atlantic.
- b* Central.
- c* Plain.
- d* Rocky Mountain.
- e* Pacific.

7. Climate.
 - a In general.
 - b In different sections.
 - c Comparative.
8. Railroads.
9. Cities.
10. Rivers and lakes.
 - a Atlantic region.
 - b Mississippi Valley.
 - c Pacific region.
11. Natural advantages. *Atlantic region.*
 - a Soil.
 - b Forests.
 - c Transportation afforded by rivers, lakes, etc
 - d Minerals.
 - e Animals, birds, fishes.
12. Natural advantages. *Central region.*
13. Natural advantages. *Plain region.*
14. Natural advantages. *Rocky Mountain region.*
15. Natural advantages. *Pacific region.*
16. Industries.
 - a Agricultural.
 - b Mining.
 - c Commerce.
 - d Manufactures.
17. Industries. *Central region.*
18. Industries. *Plain region.*
19. Industries. *Rocky Mountain region.*
20. Industries. *Pacific region.*
21. People.

Time—Two semesters.

Topic 6—Europe.

Points 1, 2, 2, 4, same as in Topic 5.

Points— 5. Surface.

6. Cities.
7. Rivers and lakes.
8. Natural advantages.
 - a Soil.
 - b Forests.
 - c Transportation afforded by rivers, etc.
 - d Minerals.
 - e Animals, birds, fishes.
9. Industries.
 - a Agriculture.
 - b Manufactures.
 - c Mining.
 - d Fishing.
 - e Commerce.
10. People.

Time—Two semesters.

LANGUAGE.

Topic 1—Name words.

- Points*— 1. Objects of touch.
2. Objects of sound.
3. Objects of thought.
4. Conversations.
5. Descriptions.
6. Discussions.

Topic 2—Action words.

- Points*— 1. Action now.
2. Action past.
3. Action to be.
4. Constructing sentences.

Topic 3—Action words.

- Points*— 1. Manner of expressing action.
2. Indicative manner.
3. Potential manner.
4. Imperative manner.
5. Infinitive manner.
6. Constructing sentences.

Topic 4—Substitute words. *Personal pronoun.*

- Points*— 1. Use.
2. Form.
3. Constructing sentences.

Topic 5—Simple sentences.

- Points*— 1. Subject.
2. Predicate.
3. Person.
4. Number.
5. Constructing sentences.

Topic 6—Descriptive words. *Adjectives.*

- Points*— 1. Comparison.
2. Constructing sentences.
3. Letter writing in point.

Topic 7—Descriptive words. *Adverbs.*

- Points*— 1. Comparison.
2. Constructing sentences.
3. Letter writing in point.

Topic 8—Connecting words. *Prepositions.*

- Points*— 1. Adjective phrase.
2. Adverbial phrase.
3. Essays.

Topic 9—Connecting words. *Conjunctions.*

- Points*— 1. Compound subject.
2. Compound predicate.
3. Compound sentence.
4. Essays.

Topic 10—Complex sentence.

- Points*— 1. Conjunctive adverbs.
2. Relative pronoun.
3. Essays.

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.

First Semester.

Kindergarten	9 periods a week.
Language, Topic 1.....	Very brief.
Spelling	One word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 1.....	3 periods a week.
Geography, Topic 1.....	3 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Gymnastics	5 periods a week.
Reading, raised print.....	5 periods a week.
Manners and morals.	

Second Semester.

Kindergarten.....	9 periods a week.
Language, Topic 1.....	Very brief.
Reading, raised print.....	5 periods a week.
Spelling.....	One word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 2.....	3 periods a week.
Geography, Topic 2.....	3 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Gymnastics.....	5 periods a week.
Manners and morals.	

SECOND GRADE.

First Semester.

Kindergarten.....	9 periods a week.
Language, Topic 2.....	Very brief.
Reading, raised print.....	5 periods a week.
Spelling.....	One word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 3.....	3 periods a week.
Geography, Topic 2.....	3 periods a week.
General literature ...	5 periods a week.
Gymnastics.....	5 periods a week.
Manners and morals.	

Second Semester.

Kindergarten.....	9 periods a week.
Language, Topic 3.....	Very brief.

Reading, raised print.....	5 periods a week.
Spelling.....	One word a day.
Arithmetic, Topic 4.....	3 periods a week.
Geography, Topic 2.....	3 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Gymnastics.....	5 periods a week.

Manners and morals.

THIRD GRADE.

First Semester.

Language, Topic 4.....	2 periods a week.
Reading, raised print.....	5 periods a week.
Reading and writing, Wait's Point.....	5 periods a week.
Spelling.....	In connection with print and point.
Arithmetic, Topic 5.....	4 periods a week.
Geography, Topic 3.....	4 periods a week.
Gymnastics.....	5 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.

Manners and morals.

Second Semester.

Language, Topic 5.....	2 periods a week.
Reading, raised print.....	5 periods a week.
Reading and writing, Wait's Point.....	5 periods a week.
Spelling.....	In connection with print and point.
Arithmetic, Topic 6.....	4 periods a week.
Geography, Topic 3.....	4 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Gymnastics.....	5 periods a week.

Manners and morals.

FOURTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Language, Topic 6.....	2 periods a week.
Reading, raised print.....	5 periods a week.
Reading and writing, Wait's Point.....	5 periods a week.
Spelling.....	In connection with print and point.
Arithmetic, Topic 7.....	4 periods a week.
Geography, Topic 4.....	4 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Gymnastics.....	5 periods a week.

Manners and morals.

Second Semester.

Language, Topic 7.....	2 periods a week.
Reading, raised print.....	5 periods a week.
Spelling and Writing, Wait's Point.....	5 periods a week.
Spelling.....	In connection with print and point.
Arithmetic, Topic 8.....	4 periods a week.

Geography, Topic 4.....	4 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Gymnastics.....	5 periods a week.
Manners and morals.	

FIFTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Language, Topic 8.....	2 periods a week.
Reading, raised print....	3 periods a week.
Reading and Writing, Wait's Point.....	3 periods a week.
Spelling... ..	2 periods a week.
Arithmetic, Topic 9.....	5 periods a week.
Geography, Topic 5.....	3 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Gymnastics.....	5 periods a week.
Manners and morals.	

Second Semester.

Language, Topic 9.....	2 periods a week.
Reading, raised print.....	3 periods a week.
Reading and Writing, Wait's Point.....	3 periods a week.
Spelling.....	2 periods a week.
Arithmetic, Topic 10.....	5 periods a week.
Geography, Topic 5....	3 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Gymnastics.....	5 periods a week.
Manners and morals.	

SIXTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Language, Topic 10.....	2 periods a week.
Reading, raised print.....	3 periods a week.
Reading and Writing, Wait's Point.....	3 periods a week.
Spelling.....	2 periods a week.
Arithmetic, Topic 11.....	5 periods a week.
Geography, Topic 6.....	3 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Gymnastics.....	5 periods a week.
Manners and morals.	

Second Semester.

Language, review.....	2 periods a week.
Reading, raised print.....	3 periods a week.
Reading and Writing, Wait's Point.....	3 periods a week.
Spelling.....	2 periods a week.
Arithmetic, Topic 12.....	5 periods a week.
Geography, Topic 6.....	3 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Gymnastics.....	5 periods a week.
Manners and morals.	

SEVENTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Arithmetic.....	5 periods a week.
Grammar.....	5 periods a week.
United States History.....	5 periods a week.
Civics, spelling.....	

Second Semester.

Arithmetic.....	5 periods a week.
Grammar.....	5 periods a week.
United States History.....	5 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Civics, spelling.....	

EIGHTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Arithmetic.....	5 periods a week.
United States History.....	5 periods a week.
Natural History.....	5 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Civics, spelling.....	

Second Semester.

Arithmetic.....	5 periods a week.
United States History.....	5 periods a week.
Natural History.....	5 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Civics, spelling.....	

NINTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Algebra.....	5 periods a week.
General history.....	5 periods a week.
Physiology.....	5 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Civics, spelling.....	

Second Semester.

Algebra.....	5 periods a week.
General history.....	5 periods a week.
Physiology.....	5 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Civics, spelling.....	

TENTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Algebra.....	5 periods a week.
Civil government.....	5 periods a week.
General history.....	5 periods a week.
Natural philosophy.....	5 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Spelling.....	

Second Semester.

Algebra.....	5 periods a week.
Civil government.....	5 periods a week.
General history.....	5 periods a week.
Natural philosophy....	5 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Spelling.	

ELEVENTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Geometry.....	5 periods a week.
Chemistry.....	5 periods a week.
Rhetoric.....	5 periods a week.
General literature.....	5 periods a week.
Spelling.	

Second Semester.

Geometry.....	5 periods a week.
Physical geography.....	5 periods a week.
Rhetoric.....	5 periods a week.
General literature....	5 periods a week.
Spelling.	

TWELFTH GRADE.

First Semester.

Mathematical review.....	5 periods a week.
Literature.....	5 periods a week.
Political economy.....	5 periods a week.

Second Semester.

Mathematical review.....	5 periods a week.
Literature.....	5 periods a week.
Political economy.....	5 periods a week.

DIVISION OF PUPILS BY GRADES—FIRST TERM.

First grade, 20; second grade, 18; third grade, 18; fourth grade, 17; fifth grade, 25; sixth grade, 19; seventh grade, 15; eighth grade, 7; ninth grade, 10; tenth grade, 0; eleventh grade, 4; twelfth grade 4; irregular, 10.

DIVISION BY GRADES—SECOND TERM.

First grade, 19; second grade, 20; third grade, 19; fourth grade, 15; fifth grade, 17; sixth grade, 17; seventh grade, 17; eighth grade, 11; ninth grade, 8; tenth grade, 9; eleventh grade, 0; twelfth grade, 4; irregular, 13.

GRADUATES.

Minnie Anderson, Class of 1892, Hull.
 Georgia Graves, Class of 1892, Des Moines.
 Willard Learn, Class of 1892, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 Elmer Moxley, Class of 1892, Promise City.
 Lilly Freeman, Class of 1893, Cherokee.
 Allen Morgan, Class of 1893, Patterson.
 Edmund Maschek, Class of 1893, Ottumwa.
 J. C. Cobean, Class of 1893, Vinton.

BETTA RATH LITERARY PRIZES.

Contest of June 7, 1892, first prize for essay, \$12.00, J. C. Cobean, Vinton.

Contest of June 7, 1892, second prize for essay, \$8.00, Robert Pool, Salem.

Contest of June 13, 1893, first prize for essay, \$12.00, J. C. Cobean, Vinton.

Contest of June 13, 1893, second prize for essay, \$8.00, Ida M. Niesen, Sioux Falls, S. D.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

-
1. Vocal Section..... } One teacher at \$80.00 per month.
 2. Small Instrument Section.. }
 3. Piano and Harmony—Section A..... One teacher at \$40.00 per month.
 4. Piano and Harmony—Section B..... One teacher at \$40.00 per month.

The trustees at their last June meeting, elected a teacher for the vocal section and also one for the small instrument section. This change, so far as I can see, will enable the musical faculty to meet all demands for years to come.

The brightest talent receives instruction from a teacher. Pupils of inferior musical ability are assigned to pupil teachers. The following persons have rendered good service as pupil teachers or tutors.

Janet Duff; Georgia Graves; Iola Horton; Willard Learn; Robert Pool; Lena Grush; Minnie Bonesteel; Emelie Barklow; Ida M. Niesen; William Davis; Eleanor Shenton; William Miller; Emma Redmond.

PIANO AND HARMONY COURSE.

YEARS.	CHARACTERS OF NOTATION.	LAWS OF COMPOSITION.	THE NATURE OF MUSICAL THOUGHT.	TECHNIC OR POWER TO EXECUTE.	PIANO LITERATURE.
1st.	Length. Pitch. Power of Tones.			The mind and muscles. <i>Fingers.</i> Mechanical finger work. Major scales.	
2d.	Length. Pitch. Power of Tones.			<i>Fingers.</i> Finger work with rhythmic designs. Major and Harmonic Minor Scales. Arpeggios. One Octave.	
3d.	Length. Pitch. Power of Tones.			<i>Wrist.</i> Study of wrist movement. Scales and Arpeggios, with rhythmic designs. Legato study.	
4th.		Phrasing. Harmony.	Pieces bringing out the nature of Musical Thought—Physical.	<i>Wrist.</i> Study of wrist movement continued. Arpeggio study. Sonatina. Scales rhythmically treated.	Chronological study of the Classic and Romantic Schools of Music.
5th.		Phrasing. Harmony.	Ditto—Descriptive.	<i>Arm.</i> Study of arm movement. Melodic Minor Scales. Octave study. Scales in double thirds and sixths. Velocity exercises. Sonatina.	Ditto.
6th.		Phrasing. Harmony.	Ditto—Suggestive.	<i>Arm.</i> Study of arm movement continued. Chromatic study. Easy sonata. Velocity study of scale passages. Study and analysis of works by Mendelssohn.	Ditto.
7th.		Phrasing. Harmony.	Ditto—Intellectual.	Arpeggio of the Dominant and Seventh Chord. Modulating arpeggios. Study and analysis of the more difficult sonatas.	Ditto.
8th.		Phrasing. Harmony.	Ditto—Emotional.	Velocity, arpeggio and scale exercises with varied designs. Study and analysis of both German and Italian compositions.	Ditto.
9th.		Phrasing. Harmony.	Ditto—Poetical.	School of octave and bravura playing. Study of artistic use of pedals with compositions requiring special pedal effects. Study and analysis of Chopin.	Ditto.
10th.		Phrasing. Harmony.		Selections from standard authors.	Ditto.

CLASSIFICATION.

Vocal culture.....	109
Harmony	31
Piano	78
Violin	35
Guitar	10
Flute	7
Claiionet	3
Cornet	3
Horn	2
Mandolin	1
Orchestra	14
Brass band.....	12

RETTA RATH MUSICAL PRIZES.

Contest of June 7, 1892, prize for execution, \$10.00, Emelie Braklow, Boone.

Contest of June 7, 1893, prize for composition, \$10.00, M. T. Drake, Eldon.

Contest of June 13, 1893, prize for execution, \$10.00, Emilie Braklow, Boone.

Contest of June 13, 1893, prize for composition, \$10.00, Robert Pool, Salem.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sewing Section, in charge of a teacher at \$20.00 per month.

Fancy Work Section, in charge of fourth literary teacher.

General Work Section, in care of teacher at \$30.00 per month.

Tuning Section, in care of teacher at \$40.00 per month.

The girls are taught to sew by hand and machine. Number of students in this section, 19.

Number of students in Fancy Work Section, which includes knitting, bead work, crocheting, etc., was 65.

Number of students in General Work Section, which includes carpet weaving, making of hammocks and fly nets, mattress making, cane seating, etc., was 86.

Number of students in Tuning Section, 20.

CONCLUSION.

The teachers and students displayed great zeal in preparing an exhibit for the World's Fair. It comprised fifty bound volumes of examination papers in point, eighty geographical maps cut out of heavy paper and mounted on card board, about three hundred pieces of kindergarten work, and the remainder, samples of sewing, fancy work, netting, weaving, etc., making a total display of eight hundred pieces. It was thought best, for advertising purposes, to place this exhibit in the Iowa State Building.

The institution is under obligations to the following newspapers: Vinton *Eagle*, Belle Plaine *Union*, Cedar Rapids *Republican*, *Electric Spark*, Goodson *Gazette*, *Deaf Mute Hawk-eye*, *Deaf Mute Mirror*, *The Messenger*, *Iowa South-West*. Papers are always thankfully received.

The following table gives the routine work of each teacher during the last term and indicates the school life routine of the pupils:

	Breakfast, 7:00.	First period—8:00—8:40.	Second period—8:40-9:30.	Third period—9:30—10:00.	Fourth period—10:00-11:10.	Fifth period—10:10—11:40.
Principal.....		Civ. gov...	U. S. Hist.	Nat. philos.	Polit. econ.	
Assistant principal.....		History...	Physiol'gy.	U. S. Hist.	History....	Literature....
Teacher of mathematics.....		Arithm'tic.	Algebra....	Math. rev.	Arithm'tic.	Algebra....
Fourth teacher.....		Geogr'phy.	Geogr'phy.	Grammar...	R'd prt & pt	Nat. Hist....
Fifth teacher.....		Geogr'phy.	Geogr'phy.	Gymn'stics	Arithm'tic.	
Sixth teacher.....		Gymn'stics	Kind'rg't'n	Kind'rg't'n	Kind'rg't'n	Kind'rg't'n
Teacher of small instruments.....		Teach.....	Teach.....	Teach....	Teach.....	Choir.....
Piano teacher A.		Piano.....	Piano.....	Piano.....	Piano.....	Piano.....
Piano teacher B.		Piano.....	Piano.....	Piano.....	Piano.....	Piano.....
Sewing teacher.....		Sew.....	Sew.....	Sew.....	Sew.....	Sew.....
General work teacher.....		Shop.....	Shop.....	Shop.....	Shop.....	Shop.....
Tuning teacher.....		Shop.....	Shop.....	Shop.....	Shop.....	Shop.....
Average advanced student.....		Class.....	Class.....	Piano.....	Piano.....	Class.....
Average younger student.....		Class.....	Piano.....	Gymn'stics	Class.....	Violin.....
Av. student of the younger class.		Gymn'stics	Class.....		Class.....	

Dinner—12:00-1:30.	First period—1:30-2:00.	Second period—2:00-2:40.	Third period—2:40-3:20.	Fourth period—3:30-4:10.	Fifth period—4:10-4:50.	Tea—5:00-6:30.	First period—6:20-7:00.	Second period—7:00-7:30.	Third period—7:30-8:00.	Fourth period—8:00-8:30.	Fifth period—8:30-9:00.
Office	Arith'tic.	Arith'tic.	Arith'tic.	Point.	Office		Reading.		Reading.	Reading.	Reading.
	F'ncy wk	F'ncy wk	Raised pt	Raised pt			Reading.				
	Arith'tic.	Bead wk.	Orch'stra	Choir			Reading.				
Office	Piano	Piano	Piano								
Harmony	Piano	Piano	Piano								
Harmony	T'ch's'wg	T'ch's'wg	T'ch's'wg								
Shop	Shop	Shop	Shop								
Shop	Shop	Shop	Shop								
Harmony	Piano	F'ncy wk	Choir				Piano		Reading	Reading.	
Piano	Gen'l wk.	Class	Choir				Reading.	Violin			
	Sew	Bead wk.	Class				Reading.				

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. McCUNE.

STATISTICS OF PUILS ENROLLED.

STATISTICS OF PUPILS ENROLLED DURING THE PERIOD.

Number.	NAME.	Age at admission.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	HOW LONG BLIND AT ADMISSION.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
1	John Atkinson.	15	Polk	Iowa.	Granulation.	5 years.	April 8, 1890
2	Samuel A. Anderson.	16	Winnebiek.	Iowa.	Retinitis pigmentosa.	.....	April 29, 1892
3	Christian Anderson.	14	Winnebiek.	Iowa.	Retinitis pigmentosa.	.....	April 29, 1892
4	Harvey S. Armstrong.	14	Wright.	Illinois.	.....	.....	September 7, 1892
5	Frank J. Armstrong.	11	Wright.	Illinois.	.....	.....	September 7, 1892
6	Harry Albee.	14	Black Hawk.	Iowa.	.....	4 years.	September 7, 1892
7	Leah Allbaugh.	28	Cedar.	Ohio.	Ulcerated cornea.	17 years.	September 10, 1892
8	Mabel F. Allen.	11	Hamilton.	Iowa.	Granulation.	4 years.	December 24, 1892
9	Luke Ashmore.	7	Montgomery.	Iowa.	Accident.	.....	March 9, 1895
10	Minnie Anderson.	12	Sioux.	Wisconsin.	Scrofula.	.....	June 15, 1891
11	Frank O. Annett.	12	Clay.	Illinois.	Scarlet fever.	7 years.	September 5, 1894
12	Lilly M. Anwer.	13	Pocahontas.	New York.	.....	2 years.	March 1, 1899
13	Lilly M. Bonebrake.	20	Marion.	Iowa.	.....	4 years.	October 30, 1898
14	Charles W. Blair.	20	Scott.	Iowa.	Accident.	.....	February 15, 1898
15	John Burneister.	23	Buena Vista.	Germany.	Measles.	21 years.	September 4, 1893
16	Minnie Burnesteel.	8	Crawford.	Iowa.	Congenital.	.....	January 4, 1892
17	Amelle Bunking.	18	Boone.	Iowa.	.....	8 years.	September 6, 1892
18	Charles O. Balcom.	18	Delaware.	Ohio.	Accident.	6 years.	February 4, 1892
19	Lilly Brickle.	11	Johnson.	Nebraska.	Atrophy of optic nerve.	1 year.	September 29, 1892
20	Maud M. Brady.	11	Benton.	Nebraska.	.....	1 year.	November 24, 1892
21	Betty Ann Brady.	8	Palo Alto.	Iowa.	.....	9 years.	April 1, 1890
22	Gottlieb Beetschen.	9	Johnson.	Iowa.	Ophthalmia.	.....	October 18, 1892
23	Maud C. Brubaker.	13	Clay.	Iowa.	Ophthalmia.	9 years.	September 1, 1895
24	Laura V. Bakeman.	17	Sioux.	Iowa.	Accident.	4 years.	March 3, 1899
25	Joanna Bergeson.	17	Sioux.	Iowa.	Congenital.	.....	October 30, 1897
26	Otha W. Cook.	18	Warren.	Iowa.	Congenital.	.....	September 15, 1901
27	John W. Coburn.	14	Audubon.	Pennsylvania.	Paralysis of optic nerve.	4 years.	March 23, 1897
28	Clarence Compton.	6	Story.	Iowa.	Accident.	.....	September 3, 1901
29	Frank Correll.	15	Adair.	Illinois.	Accident.	.....	September 6, 1892
30	Arthur H. Cheney.	17	Tama.	Iowa.	.....	2 years.	September 6, 1892
31	Ellen Casteel.	13	Boone.	Iowa.	.....	9 years.	September 6, 1892
32	Laella M. Clayton.	15	Wassela.	Iowa.	Scrofula.	4 years.	January 1, 1901
33	Kate Chisholm.	10	Dickinson.	Iowa.	Congenital.	.....	September 1, 1901
34	Frederic B. Cope.	14	Guthrie.	Ohio.	.....	.....	September 1, 1901
35	Charles E. Cone.	9	Van Buren.	Connecticut.	.....	.....	September 2, 1900
36	Martina A. Carter.	14	Marshall.	Iowa.	Inflammation.	.....	September 21, 1892

37 Buena Vista Culp.	16 Washington.	Iowa.	Cold.	16 years.	September 3, 1894
38 Cora B. Culp.	17 Benton.	Iowa.	Accident.	6 years.	September 3, 1890
39 Fred Denley.	7 Clark.	Iowa.	Accident.	1 year.	September 3, 1894
40 William Davis.	15 Wapello.	Ohio.	Congenital.	7 years.	September 24, 1894
41 Soren N. Degen.	12 Benton.	Iowa.	Congenital.	1 year.	September 24, 1894
42 Fred Diebold.	7 Carroll.	Illinois.	Congenital.	7 years.	September 3, 1894
43 Janet Duff.	14 Clayton.	Iowa.	Purulent ophthalmia.	7 years.	September 3, 1894
44 Laura E. Davis.	8 Crawford.	South Dakota.	Scarlet fever.	6 years.	September 17, 1892
45 Laura M. Dever.	21 Benton.	Iowa.	Scarlet fever.	18 years.	March 17, 1893
46 Walter E. Deoud.	20 Palo Alto.	Wisconsin.	Measles.	17 years.	September 16, 1893
47 Frank L. Delong.	17 Polk.	Ohio.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
48 Morten T. Drake.	17 Wapello.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
49 Anna S. Duncan.	31 Polk.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
50 Eva B. Doty.	18 Linn.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
51 Fay Ellis.	6 Keokuk.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
52 Charles W. Eggleston.	12 Benton.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
53 Ezra Ferrier.	13 Union, S. Dakota.	Nebraska.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
54 John M. Farra.	11 Des Moines.	New York.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
55 Lilly B. Freeman.	21 Cherokee.	New York.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
56 John P. Ford.	17 Adams.	Illinois.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
57 Della Fenner.	19 Polk.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
58 Mary Flaherty.	9 Webster.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
59 William Ferrell.	18 Van Buren.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
60 Anna H. Felmet.	10 Benton.	Germany.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
61 Fanny Frost.	19 Page.	Missouri.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
62 William A. Gose.	23 Warren.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
63 Pearl F. Gaylord.	13 Shelby.	Kansas.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
64 Maggie Guider.	21 Allamakee.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
65 Frank A. Guedrian.	9 Floyd.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
66 Josephine Gear.	20 Adair.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
67 Mary L. Grush.	11 Keokuk.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
68 Georgia Graves.	16 Polk.	Wisconsin.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
69 William L. Gemmel.	16 Buchanan.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
70 Lulu M. Hamilton.	12 Boone.	Nebraska.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
71 Harry C. Hollingsworth.	7 Cass.	Illinois.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
72 George W. Haas.	18 Louisa.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
73 Mary B. Howard.	11 Hamilton.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
74 Eric Haland.	15 Polk.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
75 Louis E. Howard.	23 Lucas.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
76 Lela W. Horton.	23 Carroll.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
77 Lulu P. Howard.	11 Lucas.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
78 Emma Hall.	16 Polk.	Illinois.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
79 Carl C. Harrison.	9 Benton.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
80 Edith A. Hathaway.	11 Cherokee.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
81 George W. Hopkins.	14 Mahaska.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
82 Emma M. Ihlen.	7 Cass.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
83 Henry Inming.	7 Butler.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
84 Ella M. Johnson.	19 Lyon.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891
85 Roy F. Johnston.	7 Adams.	Iowa.	Congenital.	10 years.	September 17, 1891

STATISTICS OF PUPILS ENROLLED—CONTINUED.

Number.	NAME.	Age at admission.	COUNTRY.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	HOW LONG BLIND AT ADMISSION.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
86	Edith I. Johnson.....	12	Hendon	Iowa	Measles	4 years	September 9, 1891
87	Edward S. Johnson.....	12	Clayton	Iowa	Measles	4 years	September 5, 1888
88	Mary Jellis.....	12	Clayton	Iowa	Measles	4 years	November 21, 1882
89	John Honechney.....	20	Johnson	Iowa	Small pox	9 years	September 5, 1900
90	Christian Kaufman.....	20	Johnson	Iowa	Cataract	2 years	October 28, 1889
91	Thomas Kelly.....	21	Page	New York	Granulation	21 years	September 12, 1887
92	Lucy J. Kelly.....	20	Audubon	Iowa	Measles	6 years	March 9, 1892
93	Grace E. Koch.....	7	Linn	Iowa	Congenital	6 years	September 14, 1892
94	Dora Kester.....	16	Guthrie	Iowa	Measles	10 years	September 15, 1887
95	Godfred Lebrecht.....	10	Hardin	Wisconsin	Measles	1 year	September 5, 1888
96	Frank E. Lewis.....	9	Clay	Iowa	Measles	5 years	September 6, 1899
97	Arthur W. Lincoln.....	18	Wayne	New Jersey	Neuralgia	2 years	September 6, 1892
98	California Lewis.....	21	Black Hawk	Iowa	Brain fever	20 years	September 7, 1897
99	Edward A. Lichty.....	15	Cedar	Kansas	Scrofula	4 years	October 2, 1885
100	Florence M. Long.....	13	Madison	Indiana	Granulation	8 years	September 6, 1888
101	Minnie Littton.....	10	Black Hawk	Iowa	Congenital	14 years	March 18, 1881
102	Reuben F. Long.....	44	Clayton	Germany	Sun stroke	10 years	September 20, 1881
103	William Leizen.....	22	Warren	Iowa	Accident	3 years	September 4, 1881
104	William Leizen.....	10	Decatur	Iowa	Accident	6 years	September 14, 1885
105	Emma J. Myers.....	10	Jackson	Iowa	Accident	3 years	September 1, 1882
106	Laurinda McIntosh.....	10	Woodbury	Iowa	Accident	1 year	September 24, 1882
107	Malcom Miles.....	12	Pottawattamie	Iowa	Accident	4 years	September 12, 1881
108	John Mitchell.....	10	Wayne	Iowa	Congenital	10 years	October 12, 1881
109	James S. McConigley.....	10	Woodbury	Iowa	Ophthalmia	3 years	September 18, 1880
110	Edmund Maschek.....	18	Linn	Iowa	Brain fever	18 years	April 29, 1889
111	Elmer Moxley.....	9	Jasper	Ohio	Whooping cough	9 years	September 3, 1890
112	Ernest L. Morris.....	12	Madison	Iowa	Scrofula	January 8, 1890	February 14, 1890
113	Melvina Millard.....	10	Cass	Iowa	Congenital	January 8, 1890	January 8, 1890
114	Arthur E. McIntire.....	16	Washington	Iowa	Congenital	November 10, 1886	November 10, 1886
115	Allen Morgan.....	18	Guthrie	Iowa	Congenital	October 14, 1886	October 14, 1886
116	Christie McKenzie.....	18	Crawford	Ireland	Cataract	14 years	April 11, 1884
117	Myra E. McCormick.....	14	Linn	Iowa	Congenital	1 year	September 17, 1883
118	Sibyl McCormick.....	14	Shelby	Ireland	Congenital	1 year	March 1, 1887
119	Hugh Menagh.....	12	Linn	Iowa	Choroidal rheinitis	31 years	December 31, 1892
120	William Miller.....	14	Calhoun	Iowa	Cataract	14 years	September 17, 1883
121	Laura B. Mitchell.....	9	Shelby	Ireland	Congenital	1 year	March 1, 1887
122	Michael Mitchell.....	12	Linn	Iowa	Choroidal rheinitis	31 years	December 31, 1892
123	Penelope McKinstry.....	12	Linn	Iowa	Congenital	1 year	March 1, 1887
124	William McKee.....	12	Linn	Iowa	Choroidal rheinitis	31 years	December 31, 1892
125	Mary Maum.....	12	Albion	Iowa	Congenital	1 year	March 1, 1887

126 Charles E. Millsack.....	11 Wapello.....	Kansas.....	Congenital.	1 years.....	January 6, 1891
127 Josephine Middelov.....	15 Clinton.....	Kansas.....	.....	3 years.....	November 14, 1891
128 Thomas Monroe.....	16 Clinton.....	Illinois.....	.....	1 year.....	February 1, 1892
129 Mattie Martin.....	19 Keokuk.....	Iowa.....	.....	1 year.....	September 1, 1896
130 Barbara Martin.....	7 Marion.....	Iowa.....	.....	1 year.....	October 31, 1891
131 Emma Nelson.....	7 Park.....	Iowa.....	.....	1 year.....	September 1, 1895
132 Cora E. Newcomb.....	30 Montgomery.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	1 year.....	January 1, 1890
133 Ida M. Newcom.....	15 Minnehaha, S. D.....	Iowa.....	.....	1 year.....	June 26, 1894
134 Anna T. Nelson.....	13 Hamilton.....	Iowa.....	.....	3 years.....	January 14, 1893
135 Virgie E. Noel.....	14 Wapello.....	Iowa.....	.....	12 years.....	September 21, 1891
136 Lora M. Nunnaley.....	23 Dallas.....	Nebraska.....	.....	25 years.....	November 6, 1890
137 Volf Nies.....	23 Page.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	January 6, 1891
138 Mabel C. Nye.....	10 Marion.....	Denmark.....	.....	.....	October 31, 1891
139 Caroline Oleson.....	7 Clinton.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	December 23, 1886
140 Henry W. Orr.....	10 Poweshiek.....	Iowa.....	.....	6 years.....	September 6, 1888
141 Charles S. Oleson.....	4 Ann.....	Illinois.....	.....	12 years.....	September 2, 1890
142 Anna Passig.....	42 Scott.....	Iowa.....	.....	3 years.....	September 6, 1889
143 Ivan H. Payne.....	8 Carroll.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	August 31, 1886
144 Jessie Palmer.....	8 Jackson.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	October 8, 1891
145 Fannie L. Patrick.....	20 Monona.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 27, 1892
146 Robert D. Pool.....	11 Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 2, 1895
147 Benjamin A. Postma.....	22 Sioux.....	New York.....	.....	.....	September 1, 1891
148 James Patterson.....	11 Wapello.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 1, 1891
149 Charles O. Priest.....	9 Wapello.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 1, 1890
150 Blanche R. Ross.....	14 Louisa.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	November 18, 1889
151 Eva M. Rook.....	30 Henry.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	March 8, 1888
152 John T. Robertson.....	19 Dakota.....	Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	December 14, 1892
153 Mabel G. Keeser.....	20 Aurora, S. D.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	January 4, 1892
154 Paul J. Royce.....	11 Dubuque.....	Illinois.....	.....	.....	January 20, 1891
155 David G. Rinker.....	17 Black Hawk.....	Illinois.....	.....	.....	May 12, 1896
156 Emma Richmond.....	16 Pocahontas.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 5, 1894
157 Daisy Rhodes.....	7 Keokuk.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 1, 1891
158 Emma T. Redemann.....	8 Chickasaw.....	New York.....	.....	.....	October 8, 1896
159 Kate Rose.....	11 Benton.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	December 2, 1891
160 James A. Rice.....	14 Louisa.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 16, 1892
161 Fred Ross.....	14 Tama.....	England.....	.....	.....	October 27, 1892
162 John Riddough.....	41 Benton.....	Illinois.....	.....	.....	October 27, 1890
163 Della Robertson.....	15 Adair.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 2, 1890
164 Jessie L. Reed.....	14 Calhoun.....	Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	September 16, 1899
165 Hattie B. Ross.....	10 Louisa.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	January 12, 1892
166 Albert S. Katchliffe.....	22 Buena Vista.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	August 31, 1895
167 Alva P. Snyder.....	11 Dallas.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	February 14, 1891
168 Mary E. Snyder.....	9 Dallas.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	February 14, 1891
169 Rose Bud Snyder.....	8 Dallas.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 5, 1892
170 Anna Sweeney.....	17 Henry.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 3, 1894
171 Minnie Scott.....	5 Montgomery.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	September 14, 1887
172 Kueben E. Stockton.....	10 Shelby.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	October 31, 1891
173 James Shuckrow.....	20 Hardin.....	Iowa.....	.....	.....	August 31, 1891
174 Eleanor B. Shenton.....	25 Shelby.....	Michigan.....	.....	.....	September 2, 1890
175 Ruth A. Streight.....	18 Brown, S. D.....	Michigan.....	.....	.....	September 2, 1890

STATISTICS OF PUPILS ENROLLED—CONTINUED.

Number.	NAME.	Age at admission.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.	HOW LONG BLIND AT ADMISSION.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
176	Frederick Stark.	12	Clay	Iowa	Whooping cough	12 years.	March 12, 1890
177	Harry Samuels.	8	Lee	Iowa	Whooping cough	8 years.	September 10, 1883
178	Bertha E. Smith.	4	Floyd	Iowa	Whooping cough	1 year.	September 4, 1889
179	Clara Schroder.	8	Marion	Iowa	Congenital	.....	February 6, 1890
180	Armentia Schroder.	4	Marion	Iowa	Congenital	.....	February 6, 1890
181	Laura E. Sankey.	10	Buchanan	Iowa	Conjunctivitis.	5 years.	October 19, 1888
182	Flora B. Shipley.	13	Pottawattamie	Iowa	Spinal disease	5 years.	November 10, 1888
183	Alma M. Solomon	14	Linn	Iowa	Spinal disease	5 years.	March 3, 1892
184	Henry Shrope.	16	Cedar	Pennsylvania	Congenital	16 years.	September 19, 1870
185	Haud E. Stevens.	13	Black Hawk	Iowa	Congenital	.....	September 3, 1891
186	Harry E. Salamon	9	Black Hawk	Iowa	Congenital	.....	September 17, 1887
187	John Stuckert.	18	Polk	Iowa	Retinitis	1 year.	September 29, 1892
188	Deda Stith	6	Madison	Iowa	Cholera infantum	5 years.	April 11, 1882
189	James Spargur	11	Montgomery	Iowa	Accident	4 years.	January 16, 1893
190	Mildred G. Smith	16	Hamilton	Iowa	Whooping cough	.....	December 1, 1892
191	Claude B. Scott	11	Marion	Illinois	Whooping cough	.....	February 4, 1893
192	George O. Shilling	14	Boone	Iowa	Anaurosis	.....	December 31, 1890
193	Mae E. Trainor	9	Washington	Iowa	Anaurosis	.....	September 8, 1891
194	George E. Thomas.	17	Black Hawk	Iowa	Accident	.....	September 3, 1891
195	Myrtle Tear.	21	Hancock	Kansas	Accident	.....	September 14, 1892
196	Nettie Timonds.	10	Delaware	Missouri	.....	1 year.	November 30, 1886
197	Wesley Vert.	17	Wapello	Iowa	Brain fever	7 years.	September 2, 1891
198	Kate Vermilyea	10	Keokuk	Iowa	Scarlet fever.	1 year.	April 5, 1892
199	James Williams	7	Benton	Iowa	.....	3 years.	January 20, 1890
200	Abraham Willis	13	Linn	Iowa	Measles	5 years.	September 5, 1883
201	Guy G. Whipple.	8	Warren	Iowa	Measles	.....	September 7, 1892
202	Nicholas Webber	8	Benton	Iowa	Congenital	4 years.	September 7, 1887
203	John E. Wyatt	7	Buchanan	Iowa	Congenital	.....	September 8, 1884
204	Anthony Wade	12	Sioux	Wisconsin	Accident	4 years.	September 9, 1887
205	Frank Whitaker	13	Marion	Iowa	Accident	11 years.	October 26, 1887
206	Corra E. Whitehead	11	Jefferson	Iowa	Congenital	.....	September 9, 1885
207	Ernest Wierman	15	Butler Vista	Illinois	Congenital	.....	September 9, 1891
208	Grace Walsh	11	Boone	Iowa	Measles	10 years.	September 3, 1891
209	Charles Wood	10	Dallas	Iowa	Accident	6 years.	September 3, 1888
210	Charles Wood	9	Benton	Iowa	Accident	.....	September 3, 1892
211	Madison York.	10	Benton	Iowa	Congenital	.....	October 3, 1891
212	Clary Yohm	11	Taylor	Iowa	Congenital	.....	October 3, 1891
213	Mary Yohm	10	Taylor	Iowa	Congenital	.....	October 3, 1891
214	Lena Yohm.	8	Jackson	Iowa	Congenital	.....	October 6, 1886
215	Bertha Zwicker.	11	Scott	Iowa	Congenital	September 19, 1887
216	Bertha Zwicker.	11	Scott	Iowa	Congenital	January 5, 1887

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1893.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand from last report:

For library and school apparatus.....\$	.32
For employing an expert oculist.....	700.0

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand from last report:

For constructing cisterns.....\$	81.40
For painting.....	10.27
For Portland cement work.....	52.35
For repairs to outside wood work and plastering.....	325.00
For building cupolas and porches.....	10.18

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand at last report:

For contingent and repairs.....\$	115.34
For bedding and furniture.....	15.32
For library and school apparatus.....	675.20
For washing machine.....	50.84
For painting.....	74.50

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Balance on hand from last report:

For water works.....\$	.0
Total balance.....	2,119.74

TREASURER'S REPORT.

EXPENDITURES.

Of the balance on hand of the appropriations of the Twentieth General Assembly, we have expended nothing, leaving a balance on hand for Library and School Apparatus of.....\$.32
 For employing an expert oculist..... 700.00

Of the balance on hand of the appropriations of the Twenty-first General Assembly, we have expended as follows:

For constructing cisterns, \$24.00; leaving a balance of.....\$ 57.4
 For outside and inside painting, \$10.77; leaving no balance.
 For repairs to outside woodwork and plastering, \$324.78; leaving a balance of..... .32
 For Portland cement work, \$52.35; leaving no balance.
 For building cupolas and porches, nothing expended, leaving a balance of 10.15

Of the balance on hand of the appropriations of the Twenty-second General Assembly, we have expended as follows:

For contingent and repairs, \$114.89; leaving a balance of.....\$.45
 For bedding and furniture, \$15.20; leaving a balance of12
 For library and school apparatus, \$374.34; leaving a balance of..... .96
 For washing machine, nothing expended; balance on hand..... 39.4
 For painting, we have drawn from the State since last report, \$500.00; and have expended \$374.50; leaving no balance.

Of the special appropriations of the Twenty-third General Assembly, we have received from the State, since last report, as follows:

For contingent repairs and fire proof safe, \$2,146.39, and have expended \$2,146.39; leaving no balance.
 For bedding and furniture, \$1,429.37, and have expended \$1,429.37; leaving no balance.
 For water works, \$466.72, and have expended \$466.74; leaving no balance.

Of the appropriations of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, we have received from the State, since last report, as follows:

For contingent and repairs, \$2,207.72, and have expended \$2,207.72; leaving no balance.
 For painting, \$40.78, and have expended \$40.78; leaving no balance.
 For pianos and musical instruments, \$2,000.00, and have expended \$2,000.00; leaving no balance.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

C. O. HARRINGTON,
Treasurer

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

RECEIPTS.

1891.		
July	1. Balance on hand.....	\$ 2,119.74
August	5. State appropriation for conting'nt and repairs and safe, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	371.43
August	5. State appropriation for water-works, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	59.56
August	5. State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	306.74
August	5. State appropriation for painting, Twenty-second General Assembly.	500.00
Septemb'r	2. State appropriation for contingent and repairs and safe, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	191.92
Septemb'r	2. State appropriation for water-works, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	270.32
Septemb'r	2. State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly..	158.52
October	7. State appropriation for conting'nt and repairs and safe, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	529.11
October	7. State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	227.31
December	2. State appropriation for conting'nt and repairs and safe, Twenty-third General Assembly.	47.50
1892.		
January	6. State appropriation for conting'nt and repairs and safe, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	215.17
February	3. State appropriation for conting'nt and repairs and safe, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	134.14
March	3. State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	30.24
March	3. State appropriation for conting'nt and repairs and safe, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	30.67
April	6. State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	54.00
June	9. State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	359.29
June	9. State appropriation for conting'nt and repairs and safe, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	117.45
July	5. State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	263.77
August	2. State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	360.40
August	2. State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	21.41

1892.		
Septemb'r 6.	State appropriation for pianos and musical instruments, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	2,000.00
Septemb'r 6.	State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	153.96
Septemb'r 6.	State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	594.67
Septemb'r 6.	State appropriation for water-works, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	46.56
Septemb'r 6.	State appropriation for painting, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	40.78
October 12.	State appropriation for water-works, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	90.15
October 12.	State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	117.64
November 1.	State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	140.96
December 6.	State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	271.93
1893.		
January 4.	State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	168.45
February 8.	State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	57.92
February 8.	State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	72.07
Febr'ary 28.	State appropriation for bedding and furniture, Twenty-third General Assembly.....	43.21
Febr'ary 28.	State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	61.94
April 5.	State appropriation for contingent and repairs, Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	170.34
Total receipts.....		\$ 10,910.72

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

C. O. HARRINGTON, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

EXPENDITURES.

1891.			
August	5.	By orders for July, 1891.....	\$ 1,577.06
September	2.	By orders for August, 1891.....	1,352.70
October	7.	By orders for September, 1891....	756.42
November	5.	By orders for October, 1891.....	225.43
December	2.	By orders for November, 1891.....	214.34
1892.			
January	7.	By orders for December, 1891.....	\$ 89.13
February	3.	By orders for January, 1892.....	147.65
March	3.	By orders for February, 1892.....	69.91
April	6.	By orders for March, 1892.....	97.39
May	4.	By orders for April, 1892.....	372.84
June	9.	By orders for May, 1892.....	108.56
July	6.	By orders for June, 1892.....	263.77
August	3.	By orders for July, 1892.....	665.24
September	7.	By orders for August, 1892.....	2 926.03
October	12.	By orders for September, 1892.....	207.82
November	1.	By orders for October, 1892.....	144.96
December	6.	By orders for November, 1892.....	278.15
1893.			
January	5.	By orders for December, 1892.....	\$ 168.45
February	7.	By orders for January, 1893....	125.99
March	1.	By orders for February, 1893....	105.45
April	5.	By orders for March, 1893.....	170.34
July	5.	By orders for June, 1893.....	13.30
		Total expenditures.....	\$ 10,061.23
		Balance in treasury.....	829.49
		Grand total.....	\$ 10,910.72

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

O. O. HARRINGTON, *Treasurer.*

SPECIAL

DATE.	Warrant and voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, Portland cement work.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, elstern.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, outside wood work and plastering.	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, library and school apparatus
1891.								
August	5 1	Eddy Bros.....	\$	\$	\$			
August	5 2	O. N. Hull.....						
August	5 3	Merritt & Allen.....						
August	5 4	Ira Verharen.....						
August	5 5	B., C. R. & N. Ry. Co.....						
August	5 6	Jas. S. Brubaker.....					74.50	
August	5 7	Jas. S. Brubaker.....					24.85	
August	5 8	P. S. Shockley.....					107.12	
August	5 9	P. S. Shockley.....						
August	5 10	Grupe & Murray.....						
August	5 11	Geo. W. Speers.....						
August	5 12	C. Ellis & Son.....						
August	5 13	W. H. Thompson.....						
August	5 14	Webb & Froxell.....						
August	5 15	Ed. Meehan.....						
August	5 16	J. G. Viles.....						
August	5 17	Mosler Safe Co.....						
August	5 18	John Rowan.....						
August	5 19	B., C. R. & N. Ry. Co.....						
August	5 20	James B. Clow & Son.....						
August	5 21	B., C. R. & N. Ry. Co.....						
August	5 22	Joseph Dicks.....				60.00		
August	5 23	Ernest Oppelt.....				58.75		
August	5 24	Roggs & Conner.....				14.05		
September	5 25	James B. Blair & Son.....						
September	5 26	C. Ellis & Son.....						
September	5 27	Geo. W. Speers.....						
September	5 28	J. G. Viles.....						
September	5 29	M. D. Smock.....						
September	5 30	Ed. Meehan.....						
September	5 31	B., C. R. & N. Ry. Co.....						
September	5 32	Grupe & Murray.....						
September	5 33	James B. Clow & Son.....						
September	5 34	L. M. Ramsey & Co.....						
September	5 35	B., C. R. & N. Ry. Co.....						
September	5 36	L. H. Starks.....						
September	5 37	Eddy Bros.....						
September	5 38	J. F. Young.....						
September	5 39	Isaac Bergen.....						
September	5 40	P. S. Shockley.....					148.00	
September	5 41	Jas. S. Brubaker.....					28.50	
September	5 42	Joseph Dicks.....				25.00		
September	5 43	Ernest Oppelt.....				12.50		
September	5 44	Roggs & Conner.....				8.90		
September	5 45	A. C. McClurg & Co.....						400.00
October	5 46	Killen & Co.....						
October	5 47	J. G. Viles.....						
October	5 48	Ed. Meehan.....						
October	5 49	Fairbanks, Morse & Co.....						
October	5 50	Lyon & Healy.....						
November	5 51	Telegraphers Pub. Co.....						65.00
November	5 52	A. C. McClurg & Co.....						148.00
November	5 53	Frank G. Ray.....						
November	5 54	James B. Clow & Son.....						
November	5 55	Ed. Meehan.....						

APPROPRIATIONS.

Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, bedding and fur- niture.	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, water works.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, bedding and furniture.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, pianos and mu- sical instruments.	Totals.
			\$ 260.99					20.99
			30.00					30.00
			3.25					3.25
			11.75					11.75
			.75					.75
								74.50
								24.85
								107.12
				201.17				201.17
				137.79				137.79
				146.84				146.84
				65.44				65.44
				18.10				18.10
				18.00				18.00
				30.00				30.00
				52.00				52.00
				174.00				174.00
				15.00				15.00
				13.09				13.09
		56.47						56.47
		3.15						3.15
								60.00
								58.75
								14.05
				28.54				28.54
				14.98				14.98
				29.89				29.89
				52.00				52.00
				24.00				24.00
				39.00				39.00
				3.51				3.51
		72.00						72.00
		99.04						99.04
		87.13						87.13
		12.11						12.11
			80.00					80.00
			54.68					54.68
			12.00					12.00
			11.84					11.84
								148.00
								38.56
								25.00
								12.50
								8.90
			227.31					499.02
				50.00				227.31
				27.00				50.00
				130.00				27.00
				322.11				130.00
								322.11
								6.50
								148.00
	9.48							9.48
	31.45							31.45
	30.00							30.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

DATE.	Warrant and voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, Portland cement work.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, clostern.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, outside wood work and plastering.	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, library and school apparatus.
1891.								
December	25	54 L. M. Rumsey & Co.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
December	25	57 J. F. Young.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	25	58 J. T. Carndy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892.								
January	2	59 D. Grupe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	2	60 James B. Clow & Son.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	2	61 Ed. Meehan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	2	62 N. H. Kmass, Jr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January	2	63 P. S. Shockley.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	3	64 Geo. B. Carpenter & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	3	65 Thomas Charles Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	3	66 James B. Clow & Son.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	3	67 J. T. Carmody.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	3	68 N. B. Kmass, Jr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.51
March	3	69 James B. Clow & Son.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	3	70 Thomas Charles Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	3	71 Carman & Schmit Mfg Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	3	72 J. F. Young.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	6	73 David Wreath.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....	.....	.....
April	6	74 Ed. Meehan.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....
April	6	75 C. Ellis & Son.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	6	76 James B. Clow & Son.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	9	77 J. G. Viles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	4	78 C. Ellis & Son.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	4	79 Ed. Meehan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	4	80 David Wreath.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	4	81 Killen & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	4	82 R. Kirk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	4	83 J. G. Viles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	4	84 Thomas Charles Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.96
June	9	85 J. G. Viles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	9	86 M. M. Morrison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	9	87 Henry Verharen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	9	88 Woodring Bros.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	6	89 Ernest Oppelt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	6	90 Ed. Meehan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	6	91 J. G. Viles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	6	92 Joseph Dicks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	6	93 W. H. Thompson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	6	94 C. Ellis & Son.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	6	95 Wm M. Brock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	96 C. Ellis & Son.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	97 J. G. Viles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	98 Millard Smock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	99 Ed. Meehan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	100 David Wreath.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	101 H. H. McElroy & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	102 Cedar Gas Light Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	103 B. C. R. & N. Ry. Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	104 Wm. Hetts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	105 Ernest Oppelt.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....
August	3	106 Joseph Dicks.....	.....	.....	.....	63.78	.....	.....
August	3	107 W. H. Thompson.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....
August	3	108 Boggs & Conner.....	.....	.....	.....	9.20	.....	.....
August	3	109 Lee Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	6.35	.....	.....
August	3	110 Jas. S. Brubaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.55	.....
August	3	111 Geo. W. Speers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.85	.....
August	3	112 P. S. Shockley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.50	.....
August	3	113 W. Jervis & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	114 R. Kirk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	3	115 Wm. Hetts.....	.....	52.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	7	116 P. S. Shockley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.27	.....
September	7	117 P. S. Shockley.....	5.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	7	118 Jas. S. Brubaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—CONTINUED.

Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, bedding and furniture.	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, water works.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, bedding and furniture.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, pianos and musical instruments	Totals.
\$ 13.90				\$ 47.50				\$ 47.50
				153.04				13.80
				47.00				153.04
				4.63				47.00
	22.00			10.50				4.63
								10.50
				28.25				22.00
				97.94				5.00
				5.96				28.25
				1.99				97.94
				5.50				5.96
				34.17				1.99
								13.51
				27.24				5.50
				3.00				34.17
								27.24
								3.00
	13.48							10.50
	5.91							13.50
								13.48
								5.91
								54.00
								15.95
								22.50
								22.50
								19.50
								244.12
								15.81
								15.81
								4.96
								47.00
								12.50
								16.36
								33.00
								45.00
								39.00
								52.00
								48.00
								4.40
								69.77
								5.60
								121.73
								52.00
								9.00
								35.25
								8.25
								29.06
								5.00
								5.43
								95.28
								60.00
								63.78
								6.25
								9.20
								6.35
								20.55
								11.85
								52.50
								13.00
								7.81
								52.35
								83.27
								5.27
						24.78		24.78

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

DATE.	Warrant and voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, Portland cement work.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, cistern.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, outside wood work and plastering	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, library and school apparatus.
1892.								
September	7 119	Geo. W. Speers.....	•	•	•	•	•	•
September	7 120	J. T. Carmody.....						
September	7 121	James B. Clow & Son...						
September	7 122	C. Ellis & Son.....						
September	7 123	M. D. Smock.....						
September	7 124	H. H. McElroy & Co....						
September	7 125	Geo. W. Speers.....						
September	7 126	R. Taylor.....						
September	7 127	Boggs & Conner.....						
September	7 128	David Wreath.....						
September	7 129	Ed. Meehan.....						
September	7 130	J. G. Viles.....						
September	7 131	B. C. R. & N. Ry. Co....						
September	7 132	Schluts, Meyer & Strat- man.....						
September	7 133	John Eifert.....						
September	7 134	B. C. R. & N. Ry. Co....						
September	7 135	Lyon & Healy.....						
September	7 136	James B. Clow & Son...						
September	7 137	B. C. R. & N. Ry. Co....						
October	12 138	Ed. Meehan.....						
October	12 139	David Wreath.....						
October	12 140	James B. Clow & Son...						
October	12 141	J. G. Viles.....						
October	12 142	A. J. Correll.....						
October	12 143	H. H. McElroy & Co....						
October	12 144	C. Ellis & Son.....						
November	1 145	David Wreath.....						
November	1 146	Ed. Meehan.....						
November	1 147	J. G. Viles.....						
November	1 148	C. Ellis & Son.....						
November	1 149	R. Kirk.....						
November	1 150	J. H. Boyden.....						
December	6 151	James B. Clow & Son...						
December	6 152	D. Grupe.....						
December	6 153	W. Jervis & Co.....						
December	6 154	Steckney Bros.....						
December	6 155	J. G. Viles.....						
December	6 156	Ed. Meehan.....						
December	6 157	R. Kirk.....						
December	6 158	C. Ellis & Son.....						
December	6 159	M. M. Morrison.....						
December	6 160	J. H. Boyden.....						23
1893.								
January	5 161	R. Kirk.....						
January	5 162	H. H. McElroy & Co....						
January	5 163	W. Jervis & Co.....						
January	5 164	J. G. Viles.....						
January	5 165	Ed. Meehan.....						
January	5 166	Evergreen Cemetery Association.....						
February	7 167	W. Jervis & Co.....						
February	7 168	R. Kirk.....						
February	7 169	J. G. Viles.....						
February	7 170	W. Jervis & Co.....						
March	1 171	W. Jervis & Co.....						
March	1 172	C. Ellis & Son.....						
March	1 173	R. Kirk.....						
March	1 174	W. Jervis & Co.....						

—CONTINUED.

Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, bedding and furniture.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, water works.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, bedding and furniture.	Special appropriation, 23d General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, pianos and musical instruments	Totals.
					42.50	16.00		16.00
					83.78			42.50
					188.67			83.78
					56.00			188.67
					69.77			56.00
					7.50			69.77
					2.75			7.50
					8.00			2.75
					40.50			8.00
					40.50			40.50
					51.00			40.50
					2.10			51.00
								2.10
			48.28					48.28
			105.52					105.52
			2.20					2.20
		42.12					2,000.00	2,000.00
		4.54						42.12
		39.00						4.54
		38.25						39.00
		12.98						38.25
								12.98
					52.00			52.00
					6.00			6.00
					45.00			45.00
					14.64			14.64
					37.50			37.50
					39.00			39.00
					46.00			46.00
					7.78			7.78
					10.68			10.68
			4.00					4.00
					28.98			28.98
					117.55			117.55
					23.02			23.02
					6.70			6.70
					51.00			51.00
					25.50			25.50
	2.57				19.18			19.18
1.40								2.57
								2.25
								1.40
					17.41			17.41
					29.50			29.50
					11.04			11.04
					54.00			54.00
					31.50			31.50
					25.00			25.00
					40.50			40.50
					17.33			17.33
			52.00					52.00
			16.07					16.07
			43.81					43.81
					5.92			5.92
					9.28			9.28
					46.44			46.44

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

DATE.	Warrant and voucher	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, Portland cement work.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, clatarn.	Special appropriation, 21st General Assem- bly, outside wood work and plastering.	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, library and school apparatus.
1892.								
April	5175	C. G. Young.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
April	5176	Thomas Charles & Co...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	5177	Telegrapher Pub. Co...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	5178	R. Kirk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	5179	W. Jervis & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	5180	M. M. Morrison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	5181	Eddy Bros.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	5182	Jas. S. Brubaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00
		Totals.....	\$ 10.27	\$ 52.35	\$ 24.00	\$ 324.78	\$ 574.50	\$ 874.24
		Balance on hand..	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
			\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....

—CONTINUED.

Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, bedding and furniture	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, water works	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, bedding and furniture	Special appropriation, 22d General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, contingent and repairs.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, painting.	Special appropriation, 24th General Assem- bly, pianos and musical instruments	Totals.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 5.60	\$	\$	\$ 5.60
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7.29	. . . . .	. . . . .	7.29
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	57.00	. . . . .	. . . . .	57.00
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	17.86	. . . . .	. . . . .	17.86
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	69.94	. . . . .	. . . . .	69.94
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	7.55	. . . . .	. . . . .	7.55
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5.10	. . . . .	. . . . .	5.10
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	13.30
\$ 15.20	\$ 114.80	\$ 466.74	\$ 1,420.37	\$ 2,146.30	\$ 2,207.72	\$ 40.78	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 10,081.23
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 829.46
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 10,910.72

O. O. HARRINGTON, *Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT..

EXPENDITURES.

1891.			
August	5.	By orders for July, 1891.	\$ 806.37
September	2.	By orders for August, 1891	841.91
October	7.	By orders for September, 1891	4,452.55
November	5.	By orders for October, 1891....	2,711.66
December	2.	By orders for November, 1891....	2,113.09
1892.			
January	6.	By orders for December, 1891.....	5,072.01
February	3.	By orders for January, 1892.....	2,524.45
March	3.	By orders for February, 1892....	2,085.16
April	6.	By orders for March, 1892.....	4,310.76
May	4.	By orders for April, 1892.....	1,700.08
June	9.	By orders for May, 1892....	4,937.44
July	6.	By orders for June, 1892.....	1,183.73
August	3.	By orders for July, 1892.....	1,001.82
September	6.	By orders for August, 1892.....	963.92
October	12.	By orders for September, 1892.....	3,763.51
November	1.	By orders for October, 1892.....	2,209.68
December	6.	By orders for November, 1892.....	2,877.68
1893.			
January	4.	By orders for December, 1892. . .	4,714.84
February	7.	By orders for January, 1893.....	2,466.10
March	1.	By orders for February, 1893.....	2,159.87
April	5.	By orders for March, 1893.	4,320.40
May	2.	By orders for April, 1893.....	2,189.70
June	15.	By orders for May, 1893.....	4,655.53
July	5.	By orders for June, 1893.. .	1,476.96
		Total expenditures.....	\$ 65,557.72
		Balance in Treasury.....	556.56
			<u>\$ 66,114.28</u>

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

C. O. HARRINGTON,
Treasurer.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND. CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES.

	Meat, fish and lard.	Breadstuffs.	Fruits and vege- tables.	Coffee and tea.	Sugar and syrup.	Sundry groceries.	Butter.	Cheese and eggs.	Soap.	Medicinal sup- plies.	Dry goods and clothing.	Postage and sta- tionery.
Expenditures for July, 1891.....	\$ 50.57	\$ 13.08	\$ 128.08	\$ 14.00	\$40	\$ 23.15	\$ 33.90	\$ 7.57	\$ 4.65	\$.90	\$ 4.02	\$ 61.28
Expenditures for August, 1891.....	54.86	14.15	40.87	73.05	.....40	4.50	62.01	6.69	44.25	.80	26.84	14.70
Expenditures for September, 1891.....	271.16	136.75	118.66	40.60	19.50	56.14	164.00	24.64	.....	7.40	25.51	24.75
Expenditures for October, 1891.....	250.42	174.91	474.59	56.25	91.65	33.36	286.41	32.15	6.75	.60	22.25	20.00
Expenditures for November, 1891.....	273.15	172.82	130.55	25.00	48.10	25.97	234.16	25.20	14.05	3.85	15.41	16.00
Expenditures for December, 1891.....	314.73	162.59	90.58	82.00	50.70	69.45	224.44	58.66	14.25	3.20	418.00	28.25
Expenditures for January, 1892.....	262.35	160.34	42.20	25.25	48.45	43.77	193.14	28.30	26.25	2.40	20.08	17.75
Expenditures for February, 1892.....	151.60	147.45	43.10	59.90	68.50	64.55	194.53	38.86	12.75	2.50	19.54	26.75
Expenditures for March, 1892.....	258.68	179.99	66.83	53.75	68.50	29.02	253.70	31.62	34.25	2.50	22.07	22.00
Expenditures for April, 1892.....	228.47	156.12	85.12	73.30	33.41	22.87	171.82	30.31	4.25	2.20	13.08	24.25
Expenditures for May, 1892.....	222.22	162.20	112.77	55.05	77.47	56.44	165.30	58.32	24.25	.50	295.52	22.00
Expenditures for June, 1892.....	120.43	41.26	114.30	25.00	32.00	81.91	89.40	29.10	.....	.....	1.28	.....
Expenditures for July, 1892.....	65.12	11.15	117.00	25.00	15.00	6.90	89.40	5.18	11.00	3.50	1.72	14.00
Expenditures for August, 1892.....	65.55	24.19	103.98	25.00	16.40	25.53	35.40	11.35	18.75	3.03	6.17	34.00
Expenditures for September, 1892.....	244.73	126.68	408.74	39.25	51.75	74.83	181.53	36.24	28.70	2.00	23.41	38.50
Expenditures for October, 1892.....	245.41	172.45	394.54	60.32	125.00	41.52	246.15	43.66	26.25	2.00	37.91	15.00
Expenditures for November, 1892.....	325.03	175.22	454.03	54.75	63.00	38.78	232.91	42.45	20.00	5.58	119.54	22.75
Expenditures for December, 1892.....	331.43	162.00	457.53	64.04	55.70	26.88	281.10	38.77	13.00	1.75	402.54	30.00
Expenditures for January, 1893.....	325.90	173.73	80.63	65.67	57.60	36.15	302.84	18.94	4.25	.....	15.08	15.00
Expenditures for February, 1893.....	257.31	145.11	168.60	29.00	38.18	37.02	174.24	24.36	24.00	.....	19.98	22.55
Expenditures for March, 1893.....	293.93	174.67	51.87	27.00	52.45	31.70	231.77	46.25	24.25	1.40	13.60	36.10
Expenditures for April, 1893.....	296.30	144.15	63.75	57.98	63.75	17.74	188.14	55.70	22.50	1.40	12.60	26.75
Expenditures for May, 1893.....	249.62	159.14	230.23	8.25	68.66	34.00	188.24	42.00	23.50	.....	382.54	29.50
Expenditures for June, 1893.....	143.90	74.14	151.24	.....	53.55	44.44	104.00	30.36	9.00	.....	1.80	2.00
Totals.....	\$ 5,435.35	\$ 3,008.22	\$ 3,838.76	\$ 1,182.20	\$ 1,150.26	\$ 915.21	\$ 4,122.27	\$ 707.60	\$ 383.00	\$ 48.83	\$ 1,854.08	\$ 580.13

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND

LOCATED AT
VINTON.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Your committee appointed by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly to visit the College for the Blind, at Vinton, Benton county, Iowa, beg leave to submit the following report:

We visited the college Thursday, January 18, 1894. The appropriations made and expended during the last biennial period have been as follows:

PURPOSE APPROPRIATED.	Amount appropriated.	Expended.	Balance on hand.
Contingent fund	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$
Bedding and furniture	2,000.00	609.80	1,390.20
Painting	500.00	320.80	179.20
Pianos and musical instruments	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....

We consider that the appropriations, as far as drawn, have been used wisely and well for the objects for which they have been appropriated.

No indebtedness has been contracted in excess of the appropriations; nor has there been any diversion of any fund from the specific purpose for which it was appropriated.

The law governing the drawing of money from the State treasury has been complied with.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the college, with the salary and compensation of each:

NAME.	EMPLOYMENT.	TIME EMPLOYED.	SALARY.	REMARKS.
Thomas F. McCune	Principal	One year	\$ 1,200.00	Lives in bld'g.
James A. Brown	Secretary	One year	1,200.00	Meals.
C. C. Griffin	Physician	One year	450.00	Nothing else.
Miss Alice Yates	Housekeeper	One year	480.00	Lives in bld'g.
Miss M. L. Smith	Assistant	Ten months	450.00	Lives in bld'g.
Miss L. Mattice	5th & 6th grades	Ten months	325.00	Lives in bld'g.
Miss Mattie Watson	3d and 4th grades	Ten months	325.00	Lives in bld'g.
Miss Dora Donald	1st and 2d grades	Ten months	325.00	Lives in bld'g.
G. W. Tannehill	Mathematics	Ten months	700.00	Dinner
Geo. Moody	Music Teacher	Ten months	400.00	Dinner
J. M. Miller	Music Teacher	Ten months	750.00	Dinner
Miss Ella Phillips	Music Teacher	Ten months	400.00	Lives in bld'g.
Miss Jennie Evans	Music Teacher	Ten months	400.00	Lives in bld'g.
Miss Jennie Berry	Sewing Teacher	One year	240.00	Lives in bld'g.
John Cobean	Gen' Work Tchr.	Ten months	300.00	Lives in bld'g.
William Gose	Tuning teacher	Ten months	400.00	Lives in bld'g.
Miss Mary Loy	Matron	Ten months	250.00	Lives in bld'g.
Miss Ida Speak	Matron	Ten months	250.00	Lives in bld'g.
Miss Mary Lindermuth	Matron	Ten months	250.00	Lives in bld'g.
Miss Sadie Wyman	Laundry	One year	240.00	Lives in bld'g.

NAME.	EMPLOYMENT.	TIME EMPLOYED.	SALARY.	REMARKS.
Miss Carrie Benfer.....	Laundry.....	Ten months.....	150.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Mary Waterstradt.....	Laundry.....	Ten months.....	150.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Mate Deckeran.....	Laundry.....	Ten months.....	150.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Maggie Durer.....	Kitchen.....	One year.....	240.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Bertha Hunt.....	Kitchen.....	Ten months.....	200.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Ida Pemberton.....	Kitchen.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
John Stuckert.....	Kitchen.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Louise Miller.....	Dining room.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Minnie Ridgo.....	Dining room.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Emma Carlson.....	Dining room.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Dora Henderson.....	Dining room.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Althea Taylor.....	Dining room.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Belle Linderman.....	Chambermaid.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Kate Linderman.....	Chambermaid.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Ollie Noer.....	Chambermaid.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Jessie Dietrich.....	Chambermaid.....	One year.....	144.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Ora Tustison.....	General help.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
Miss Mattie Whipple.....	Visitor's attend't.....	Ten months.....	120.00	Lives in bld'g
James Sawyer.....	Ass't't Steward.....	One year.....	540.00	Meals.
Henry Verharen.....	Engineer.....	One year.....	840.00	Meals.
John Kennedy.....	Porter.....	One year.....	300.00	Lives in bld'g
Ira Verharen.....	Fireman.....	One year.....	300.00	Lives in bld'g
Bert Ralston.....	Night fireman.....	Four months.....	100.00	Nothing else.
L. Bixby.....	Night watch.....	One year.....	480.00	Nothing else.

In making purchases for the college, the principle of competitive bids has been adopted in all cases where it would best conserve the interests of the State and college to do so.

The college buildings are pleasantly located on a forty acre tract of land adjoining Vinton, on the south. The grounds present the appearance of taste and care. The college building is a stone structure, three stories high and well adapted for the purposes for which it was intended. Your committee examined every room in the building from cellar to garret, and found them models of cleanliness and neatness. The building is heated by steam, the steam plant being situated a few rods from the building; it is lighted by electricity, the light furnished by the plant in Vinton. The building has four self-supporting iron stairways, so situated that in case of fire the building could be emptied of its inmates in from two to four minutes.

The pupils are trained to respond to the fire alarm.

The means for ventilation in the new part of the building (about one-half on the north end) is satisfactory to the trustees and faculty, but is not entirely so to your committee, for the reason that the only means of escape of foul air and noxious gases is at the windows, doors and registers situated two feet above the floors, communicating with air shafts. Registers communicating with air shafts should be situated as low as the floor.

The building is supplied with water for the use of the students from an artesian well 1,500 feet deep, and is pumped into two tanks on the third floor, each holding 300 barrels.

There are also hydrants near the building which are supplied with water from mains connected with the city water works.

An ample supply of hose is provided for tanks and hydrants to reach all parts of the building inside and out in case of fire. The discipline of the college is excellent; kindness and firmness seem to be combined in such proportions as to produce the best results. The educational advantages are not inferior to other colleges except that the languages are not taught.

The number of students now in the college are 155. The whole number that have received instruction during the last twenty-two years is 855; of that number seventy-one have taken the whole course and have graduated from the institution.

All the graduates are known to be self-supporting and are able to compete with their more fortunate brothers and sisters in the struggle for existence.

It is not known that any one of the 855 having received instruction in the college have ever been guilty of any misdemeanor or crime for which they have been punished by the law. We believe that the principal of the college, Prof. Thos. F. McCune, is the right man in the right place. The books kept by James A. Brown, the business manager and secretary, were carefully examined and found to be easily understood and perfectly satisfactory. Any expenditure of any day of any year during Mr. Brown's connection with the institution was turned to in a moment, and verified by vouchers and contracts on file. The trustees ask for the following appropriations:

For gymnasium of physical culture.....	\$8,000.00
For brick cold storage building.....	2,500.00
For contingent and repairs.....	2,500.00
For bedding and furniture.....	1,000.00
For inside and outside painting.....	1,000.00
For cement floors for basement and walks.....	600.00
For library and school apparatus.....	500.00

We recommend the appropriations asked for by the trustees, except for the gymnasium of physical culture. We advise the appropriation for the cold storage building for the reason that the present means of preserving perishable articles of diet are inadequate to the needs of the institution.

The request for an appropriation of \$8,000.00 for a gymnasium would better equip the institution for the performance of its duties and we only decline to recommend the appropriation upon economic grounds.

All of which your committee respectfully recommends and reports.

J. R. GORRELL,

From the Senate.

C. N. DOANE,

T. HORTON,

From the House.

Committee.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
IOWA
Industrial Home for the Blind
TO THE
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

J. H. NICHOLS, <i>President</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Des Moines, Iowa.
J. B. ELLIOTT, <i>Treasurer</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Knoxville, Iowa.
L. T. RICHMOND, <i>Secretary</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Albia, Iowa.
MISS LORANA MATTICE	-	-	-	-	-	Vinton, Iowa.
JOHN KILLEN	-	-	-	-	-	Monona, Iowa.
ROBERT COLBERT	-	-	-	-	-	Cromwell, Iowa.

CAPTAIN F. S. WHITING, <i>Superintendent</i>	-	-	-	-	Knoxville, Iowa.
MRS. A. L. WHITING, <i>Matron</i>	-	-	-	-	Knoxville, Iowa.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

J. H. NICHOLS,	L. T. RICHMOND,	JOHN KILLEN.
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FINANCE COMMITTEE.

MISS LORENA MATTICE,	ROBERT COLBERT,	JOHN KILLEN.
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COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND SUPPLIES.

J. B. ELLIOTT	MISS LORENA MATTICE,	ROBERT COLBERT.
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A. C. FERREBY, <i>Foreman Shops</i>	-	-	-	-	Knoxville, Iowa.
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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

KNOXVILLE, IOWA, August 1st, 1893.

To Hon. HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the provisions of Section 9, Chapter 51, Acts of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, we, the trustees of the Industrial Home for the Blind, respectfully submit this, the first biennial report of said institution.

Beginning with the first Monday in May, 1892 (the time the present board took charge of the said institution), and ending with the 30th day of June, 1893.

As you are aware the Home was opened for occupancy by the board of commissioners on the first of January, 1892, they having elected a superintendent, matron and foreman, and admitted a number of inmates. The superintendent makes for the board of commissioners a report covering the time from January 1, to May 2, 1892, which we herewith submit for publication with this report.

Pursuant to the letter of the law the present board met at the Home on the first Monday in May, 1892, and proceeded to organize by the election of J. H. Nichols as president, J. B. Elliott treasurer, and L. T. Richmond as secretary; at the same meeting the board elected F. S. Whiting, superintendent; Mrs. A. L. Whiting, matron; and A. C. Farreby, foreman of the shops.

At a meeting of the board held at the Home, June 8, 1892, the board adopted by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the board and the Home. We herewith submit a copy of said rules and regulations and ask that the same be printed with this report.

We find that the people of the State have in some way become misinformed with regard to this institution; some of our people have the understanding that all adult blind persons resident in the State have the right to be admitted to the Home, and there maintained regardless of their ability to perform or learn any of the trades carried on at the Home.

On account of this impression we have had a great number of applications for admission from persons who are not admissible to the institution. While the board have been able to reject most of the applications of this nature, we have not been able to entirely restrict the admission of persons to that class of inmates who would be self supporting from the date of their admission.

Again we find a great number of applicants who are able to perform such manual labor as is carried on in the Home, and yet they have not learned the trades, hence cannot for some time earn anything towards their support; and still it would be wrong for the trustees to deny admission to this class, when in a short time they would be able to learn the trades and become self supporting.

Then there are others of our citizens who thought that the institution would be self supporting from the beginning. Whatever the result may be in the future, it is evident to our minds that it will require some time to place the institution on a self supporting basis. The products of our shops must go on the market in competition with like product of shops in which none but men having sights are employed. If the blind could successfully compete with the seeing, then we would have no necessity for an institution of this nature. We believe, however, in the future the institution can be placed on a basis that will be nearly, if not altogether, self supporting; but it will require time to accomplish this.

The Twenty-fourth General Assembly made the following appropriations:

For salaries of officers and employees and subsistence for two years.	\$10,000
For material for manufacture for two years.....	3,000
For additional furniture and machinery.....	2,500
For grading, walks and fences and out buildings....	2,000
For contingent fund.....	1,500
For ice house and cold storage.....	1,000
For orchard and small fruit.....	300
Total.....	\$20,300

We have on hands at the date of this report of the said appropriation the following amounts to-wit:

Salary and subsistence fund.....	\$ 409.61
Machinery and furniture	266.29
Cold storage ..	284.72
Orchard fund.....	18.50
Farm and grounds.....	406.45
Contingent fund	111.18
Total.....	\$1,496 75
Salary and subsistence in state treasury.....	1,145.20
Total.....	\$ 2,641.95

We had in the manufacturing fund the following amounts:

Appropriated by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	\$ 3,000.00
Amount received from sale of manufactured products.....	9,964.42
Total.....	\$ 12,964.42
Amounts paid out to June 30th, 1893.....	12,903.00
Balance cash on hand June 30th, 1893... ..	\$ 61.42
Unmanufactured material on hands.....	875.00
Manufactured brooms on hand.....	1,258.32
Hammocks on hand... ..	31.20
Bills receivable	2,597.59
Total.....	\$ 4,823.53
There is due the manufacturing fund for wages paid inmates out of the same, which should be charged to the salary and subsistence fund.....	548 23
Total.....	\$ 5,371.76
Due the salary and the subsistence fund for board paid by the inmates in labor to the manufacturing fund.....	\$3,847.79
Bills payable on the manufacturing fund July 30th, 1893	333.13
Total.....	4,180.92
Balance in the manufacturing fund June 30th, 1893...\$	1,190.42

We have, from the opening of the Home, been buying broom corn and material for the shops at a great disadvantage, for the reason that we did not have a sufficient amount of money in the manufacturing fund to enable us to take advantage of low prices and purchase in large quantities. We should have a sufficient amount in this fund to enable us to buy in the fall of the year, a stock that would last for twelve months, when we could buy direct from the grower and save the commission of the middle man.

We herewith submit the detailed report of the superintendent covering the period from May 2, 1892, to June 30, 1893. Also the itemized report of the treasurer of the board covering the same time and ask that they be published as a part of this report.

We ask that the next General Assembly make the following appropriations for the use of the Home.

- For manufacturing fund.....	\$10,000.00
For salary and subsistence fund.....	15,000.00
For building and grounds.....	5,000.00
For additional machinery.....	2,000.00
For contingent fund.....	3,000.00
For orchard and re-planting shade trees.....	300.00

In making the above estimate, the board has placed the same at the lowest possible limit we deem necessary for the maintainance of the institution for the term of two years.

The \$5,000.00 asked for in the estimated appropriations for buildings, is based on the recommendation of the superintendent, for additional store room for stocks and supplies, to which recommendation we refer you for detailed statement and estimate of cost. We would say that the improvements will, in our judgment, be much needed.

It is with a degree of pleasure that the board calls attention to the fact that a great many of the inmates, as shown by the superintendent's report, have earned a sufficient amount above their keeping to furnish them in comfortable clothing, for the period they have been in the Home.

We are pleased to state that the health of the inmates has been generally good, and so far as we have been able to judge, they have been well pleased with the workings of the Home. Hoping that whatever burden the expense of the institution may appear to be to the tax-payers of the State, will be materially lightened by the reflection that the same is but a morsel of charity extended to the most unfortunate of our fellow men, we are

Respectfully yours,

J. H. NICHOLS,
LORANA MATTICE,
JOHN KILLEN,
ROBERT COLBERT,
J. B. ELLIOTT,
L. T. RICHMOND,

Trustees Industrial Home for the Blind.

LETTER OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees, Industrial Home for the Blind:

KNOXVILLE, IOWA, July 1, 1893.

GENTLEMEN:—The original board of commissioners having made no written or statistical report to you, in turning the Home over to you on the first day of May, 1892, I herewith present you a report for them:

The Home place contains fifty acres of land donated by the citizens of Knoxville.

The value of the land I place at...	\$ 5,000.00
The buildings, sewerage, etc.....	33,994.25
Building, furniture, kitchen and dining room utensils, dishes, etc.....	2,732.64
Machinery and fittings for workshop.....	797.47
Total value of grounds and improvement.	<u>\$42,524.36</u>
Two horses.....	\$235.00
One wagon and implements.....	61 25
Two sets harness.....	33.25
Two cows and calf.....	70.00
Total....	<u>\$ 404.50</u>
Stocks and manufactured product on hand.....	3,365 11
Brooms, brushes, twine and wire sold....	<u>\$855.49</u>
Total collections on sales.....	\$253.93
Charges to inmates.....	1.68
Loss on sales.....	27.50
Estimates freight and discounts.....	38.52
Total.....	<u>\$321.63</u>
Amount outstanding.....	<u>\$533.86</u>

I refer you to the following appendix showing receipts and disbursements in detail.

F. S. WHITING,
Superintendent.

RECEIPTS.

Amounts received from other sources than from sales of manufactured articles from opening of Home to May 1, 1892, was....\$ 7,173.73
 Receipts from sales of manufacturing department from January 1, 1892, to May 1, 1892, was..... 185.83

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE VARIOUS FUNDS FROM JANUARY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893, INCLUSIVE.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount
1892.			
February	2 Roseboom, W. L.....	*Machinery and broom supplies.....	\$ 1,043.85
February	2 Matton Manufacturing Co..	*Furniture.....	131.60
February	2 City of Knoxville.....	*Water piping.....	25.00
February	2 Woodruff Bros.....	*Hardware.....	61.25
February	2 Simmons, Tyrrell & Co.....	*Laundry stove and irons.....	21.25
February	2 Carpenter, Geo. B.....	*Twine for hammock.....	21.25
February	2 Burdick, G. L.....	*Harness and broom straps.....	38.25
February	2 Heywood & Son.....	*Office supplies.....	14.45
February	2 Langan Bros.....	*Toilet supplies.....	14.25
February	2 Seeberger, J. D.....	*Laundry and kitchen supplies.....	50.50
			\$ 1,421.15
February	2 Moody & Parsons.....	Lumber for shop, walks, etc.....	63.04
February	2 Wilson, T. E.....	Pipes for work shop.....	4.83
February	2 Black, J. T.....	Lumber for crossing, walk, etc.....	39.60
February	2 Bellamy Bros.....	Material for warehouses.....	12.45
February	2 Casey & Reaver.....	Letter heads and envelopes.....	12.25
February	2 Getchell & Martin.....	Tables and soaking trough.....	39.00
February	2 Register Printing Co.....	Advertising for cook.....	.90
February	2 Daily News Co.....	Advertising for cook.....	.45
February	2 Cunningham, J. L.....	Hardware.....	.75
February	2 Holland & New.....	Glass.....	2.05
February	2 Jacobs, W. C.....	Oil.....	8.37
February	2 Collins, A. W.....	Crash, sweeper and oil cloth.....	7.63
February	2 Donnelly, Elliot & Co.....	Carpet.....	14.30
February	2 Beaver, Frank.....	Bread.....	1.48
February	2 Thompson & Co.....	Meat.....	82.50
February	2 Hodge, Geo.....	Milk.....	9.50
February	2 Henry, O. W.....	Milk.....	3.50
February	2 Craig, C. O.....	Groceries.....	5.25
February	2 Collins & Co., S. L.....	Groceries.....	10.50
February	2 Bennett, J. H.....	Groceries.....	12.85
February	2 Kinne & Rowland.....	Groceries.....	46.85
February	2 Home Insurance Co.....	Insurance.....	109.00
February	2 Culver & Co.....	Toweling, thread, carpet paper.....	5.00
February	2 Kendig & Boydston.....	Groceries.....	62.49
February	2 Knoxville Creamery Co.....	Butter.....	10.92
February	2 C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	14.46
February	2 C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	48.99
February	2 Gamble, G. A.....	Coal.....	91.20
February	2 Whiting, F. S.....	Superintendent's salary.....	112.34
February	2 Whiting, Mrs. A. L.....	Matron's salary.....	43.14
February	2 Ferrey, A. C.....	Foreman's salary.....	46.58
February	2 Lever, M. L.....	Fireman.....	125.00
February	2 Suter, Geo. B.....	Carpenter.....	61.50
February	2 McCord, H. S.....	Teamster.....	13.75
February	2 Suter, Mrs. G. B.....	Waitress and cook.....	20.00
February	2 Fishburn, Mrs.....	House cleaning and laundry.....	23.39
February	2 Allen, Mrs.....	Cook.....	4.50
February	2 Allen, Etta.....	Dining room girl.....	8.25

*All the above bills paid direct by State warrant.

DETAILED STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount
1892.			
February	2 Etla, Miss	Temporary help	1.10
February	2 Smith, Miss	Temporary help	1.00
February	2 Henry, Miss	Cook	8.50
February	2 Spencer, Mrs.	Assistant cook	12.34
February	2 Jenks, Blanche	Dining room girl	6.37
February	2 Curtis, Hattie	Dining room girl	3.80
February	2 Edwards, Flora	Cook	4.00
February	2 Miller, Chas.	Inmates' earnings	2.42
February	2 Newtoy, D. O.	Inmates' earnings	17.55
February	2 Haines, W. O.	Inmates' earnings	1.47
February	2 Burdick, A. T.	Inmates' earnings	15.75
February	2 Ford, Chas.	Inmates' earnings	1.40
February	2 Taylor, John E.	Inmates' earnings	3.09
February	2 Freeman, J. A.	Inmates' earnings	12.22
February	2 Schaeffer, Louis	Inmates' earnings	8.07
			\$ 1,271.34
March	1 Whiting, F. S.	Superintendent's salary	79.46
March	1 Whiting, Mrs. A. L.	Matron's salary	39.73
March	1 Ferreby, A. C.	Shop foreman's salary	39.73
March	1 Lever, M. L.	Fireman	46.34
March	1 Suter, G. B. and wife	Carpenter, dining room work	43.50
March	1 Edwards, Flora	Cook	24.16
March	1 Spencer, Cal.	Assistant cook	19.54
March	1 Jenks, Blanche	Waitress	5.14
March	1 Curtis, Hattie	Waitress	5.36
March	1 Fishburn, Mrs.	Laundress	13.00
March	1 Miller, Chas. W.	Inmates' earnings	12.75
March	1 Newtoy, D. O.	Inmates' earnings	15.85
March	1 Ashby, Henry	Inmates' earnings	1.07
March	1 Haines, W. C.	Inmates' earnings	7.19
March	1 Quilkin, Patrick	Inmates' earnings	6.07
March	1 Burdick, A. C.	Inmates' earnings	16.75
March	1 Schaeffer, Louis	Inmates' earnings	10.68
March	1 Ford, Chas.	Inmates' earnings	6.32
March	1 Taylor, John E.	Inmates' earnings	8.46
March	1 Freeman, J. A.	Inmates' earnings	19.68
March	1 Lavin, Wm.	Inmates' earnings .....	.92
March	1 Gulon, John	Inmates' earnings	3.55
March	1 Tosh, H.	Inmates' earnings	6.86
March	1 Kendig & Roydston	Groceries	25.73
March	1 Kinne & Rowland	Groceries	26.70
March	1 Dickinson, A. A.	Groceries	41.80
March	1 Bussing Bros.	Groceries	24.38
March	1 Craig, C. O.	Groceries	1.95
March	1 Thompson & Co.	Meat	66.31
March	1 Knoxville Creamery	Butter	21.32
March	1 Dickerson & Shedd	Eggs and butter	11.97
March	1 Tank Line Co.	Oil	3.82
March	1 Woodruff Bros.	Hardware	17.80
March	1 Batten, L. D.	Blacksmithing	3.60
March	1 Roseboom & Co.	Shop supplies	237.99
March	1 Kneass, N. B.	Bead work supplies	24.76
March	1 Thompson, Hugh E.	Shop supplies	57.35
March	1 Longneck, E. J.	Freight on brooms	1.00
March	1 Hammond, F. N.	Supplies for brooms	292.70
March	1 Seeberger, J. D.	Laundry supplies	17.82
March	1 Des Moines Trunk Factory	Sample cases	4.00
March	1 Carpenter, Geo. B.	Hammock supplies	30.75
March	1 Dahlberg, C. L.	Type writing	1.25
March	1 Wallace & McNamara	Steam fitting	8.80
March	1 Iowa State Register	Office supplies	21.50
March	1 Hodge, Geo.	Milk	17.40
March	1 Bellamy Bros.	Lumber	23.18
March	1 McMillan, J. E.	Dry goods	3.93
March	1 Coveny Bros.	Medicine	12.75
March	1 C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.	Freights	2.69
March	1 C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co.	Freights	47.46
March	1 Gamble W. A.	Coal	67.63
March	1 Whiting, F. S.	Postage	5.60
March	1 Whiting, C. B.	Office supplies .....	.65
March	1 Casey & Reaver	Advertising cards	2.00
			\$ 1,558.69
	Less error in last voucher		100.00
			\$ 1,458.69

DETAILED STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount
1892.			
April	5 Whiting, F. S.	Superintendent's salary	\$84.94
April	5 Whiting, Mrs. A. L.	Matron's salary	42.47
April	5 Ferreby, A. C.	Foreman's salary	42.47
April	5 Lever, M. L.	Fireman, balance on settlement	36.17
April	5 Suter, G. B. and wife	Fireman, balance on settlement	32.20
April	5 Freeman, J. A.	Fireman and janitor	31.00
April	5 Edwards, Flora	Cook	25.83
April	5 Spencer, Cal.	Assistant cook	20.65
April	5 Jenks, Blanche	Waitress	13.29
April	5 Curtis, Hattie	Waitress	7.15
April	5 Fishburn, Mrs.	Laundress	11.00
April	5 Frost, John.	Teamster and general work	17.40
April	5 Smith, Geo. B.	Teamster and general work	15.66
April	5 Green, B. R.	Broom corn	247.90
April	5 Rowland, J. M.	Broom corn	100.42
April	5 Elliott, H. M.	Broom corn	129.32
April	5 Thompson, Hugh E.	Broom corn	58.85
April	5 Roseboom & Co.	Broom handles	39.35
April	5 C. B. & Q. R. R. Co.	Freight	9.28
April	5 Green, B. R.	Broom corn	70.00
April	5 Roseboom & Co.	Broom handles	27.35
April	5 Roseboom & Co.	Broom supplies	5.60
April	5 Seeberger, J. D.	Door springs and checks	2.00
April	5 Longnecker, T. J.	Freight and express	1.00
April	5 Woodruff Bros.	Hardware	9.07
April	5 Cunningham, J. S.	Hardware	2.90
April	5 Younker Bros.	Window shades	26.20
April	5 C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co.	Freight	4.70
April	5 Burnside, John	Tray plugs, etc.	1.10
April	5 Thompson & Co.	Meat	82.65
April	5 Dickinson, A. A.	Groceries	22.00
April	5 Bussing Bros.	Groceries	3.60
April	5 Kendig & Boydston	Groceries	20.25
April	5 Elliott, Walter	Groceries	23.30
April	5 Craig, C. O.	Groceries	28.70
April	5 Dickerson & Shedd	Eggs	6.00
April	5 Knoxville Creamery Co.	Butter	10.32
April	5 Tank Line Co.	Illuminating oil	8.46
April	5 Hodge, Geo.	Milk	18.60
April	5 Gamble, W. A.	Coal	74.40
April	5 Moody & Parsons	Lumber	33.86
April	5 Athlison, Mrs. M. L.	Eggs and poultry	4.65
April	5 Dickerson, Lorenzo	Shop fittings	5.58
April	5 Holland & New	Glass	7.25
April	5 Lettgen, Wm.	Inmates' earnings	4.37
April	5 Miller, Chas. W.	Inmates' earnings	14.93
April	5 Newton, D. C.	Inmates' earnings	18.22
April	5 Ashby, Henry	Inmates' earnings	6.26
April	5 Haines, W. C.	Inmates' earnings	9.57
April	5 Quilkin, Patrick	Inmates' earnings	6.23
April	5 Burdick, A. O.	Inmates' earnings	25.80
April	5 Schaeffer, Louis	Inmates' earnings	17.03
April	5 Ford, Chas.	Inmates' earnings	10.28
April	5 Taylor, John E.	Inmates' earnings	12.40
April	5 Lavin, Wm.	Inmates' earnings	7.78
April	5 Guinn, John	Inmates' earnings	3.53
April	5 Tosh, H.	Inmates' earnings	15.46
			\$ 1,623.15
April	30 Whiting, F. S.	Superintendent's salary	82.20
April	30 Whiting, Mrs. A. L.	Matron's salary	41.10
April	30 Ferreby, A. C.	Foreman's salary	41.10
April	30 Freeman, J. A.	Fireman	27.00
April	30 Stone, F. M.	Fireman	3.75
April	30 Smith, Geo. B.	Teamster	28.00
April	30 Smith, Geo. B.	Teamster, balance on last month	8.54
April	30 Edwards, Flora	Cook	25.00
April	30 Spencer, Cal.	Assistant cook	20.00
April	30 Jenks, Blanche	Dining room girl	12.85
April	30 Curtis, Hattie	Dining room girl	10.70
April	30 Fishburn, Mrs.	Laundress	12.00
April	30 Lettgen, Wm.	Inmates' earnings	7.23
April	30 Newton, D. C.	Inmates' earnings	18.10
April	30 Ashby, Henry	Inmates' earnings	4.11
April	30 Haines, W. C.	Inmates' earnings	9.76
April	30 Quilkin, Patrick	Inmates' earnings	2.60
April	30 Burdick, A. C.	Inmates' earnings	24.00

DETAILED STATEMENT—CONCLUDED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount
1892.			
April 30	Schaeffer, Louis.....	Inmates' earnings.....	\$ 11.86
April 30	Ford, Chas.....	Inmates' earnings.....	2.86
April 30	Taylor, John E.....	Inmates' earnings.....	7.47
April 30	Lavin Wm.....	Inmates' earnings.....	6.11
April 30	Tosh, H.....	Inmates' earnings.....	10.16
April 30	Schaeffer, Peter.....	Inmates' earnings.....	11.01
April 30	Thompson, John.....	Inmates' earnings.....	.39
April 30	Wood, Eva.....	Inmates' earnings.....	1.25
April 30	Ramsey, H.....	Inmates' earnings.....	1.42
April 30	Brown, Gertrude.....	Inmates' earnings.....	.86
April 30	Green, B. R.....	Inmates' earnings.....	11.45
April 30	Elliott, J. B.....	Printing.....	3.25
April 30	Elliott, J. B.....	R. R. fare to buy broom corn.....	.60
April 30	Elliott, J. B.....	Two cows.....	60.00
April 30	Whiting, F. S.....	Traveling expenses, sale of brooms	14.25
April 30	Adams Express Co.....	Express.....	1.45
April 30	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Telegrams.....	.65
April 30	Whiting, F. S.....	Expense to Des Moines.....	2.70
April 30	Whiting, F. S.....	R. R. fare purchasing broom corn..	.60
April 30	C, R. I. & P. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	.65
April 30	Knoxville Postoffice.....	Rent of postoffice box.....	.45
April 30	Whiting, F. S.....	Postage.....	2.90
April 30	Des Moines Trunk Factory.....	Sample case.....	3.75
April 30	Thompson, Hugh E.....	Broom corn.....	58.20
April 30	Roseboom & Co.....	Broom supplies.....	431.63
April 30	C, R. I. & P. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	77.01
April 30	C, R. & Q. R. R. Co.....	Freight.....	14.72
April 30	Pitkins & Brooks.....	Lamp wicks.....	1.23
April 30	Iowa Seed Co.....	Garden seeds.....	9.88
April 30	Comporet, L.....	Repairing roof after storm.....	18.10
April 30	Langan Bros.....	Account book and toilet paper...	10.48
April 30	Dickerson, W. L.....	Repairs about house.....	2.00
April 30	Mattice, L.....	Bead work supplies.....	2.23
April 30	Cunningham, J. S.....	Plow and clevis.....	19.20
April 30	Coveny Bros.....	Medicines.....	11.90
April 30	Woodruff Bros.....	Hardware.....	21.25
April 30	Hawkeye Mill Co.....	Cow feed.....	2.23
April 30	Collier, O. H.....	Salesman's salary and expenses...	85.00
April 30	Gamble, W. A.....	Coal.....	45.63
April 30	Lewis, Wm.....	Coal.....	5.60
April 30	Hodge, Geo.....	Milk.....	9.00
April 30	Thompson & Co.....	Meat.....	70.44
April 30	Bussing Bros.....	Groceries.....	17.00
April 30	Kendig & Boydston.....	Groceries.....	18.20
April 30	Dickinson, A. A.....	Groceries.....	60.00
April 30	Elliott, Walter.....	Groceries.....	19.20
April 30	Craig, O. O.....	Groceries.....	2.80
April 30	Dickerson & Sheddian.....	Butter and eggs.....	11.44
April 30	Knoxville Creamery.....	Butter.....	10.82
April 30	Drs. Cornell.....	Medical services.....	4.00
April 30	Drs. Wetherell & Finarty.....	Medical services.....	9.00
	Paid from appropriation of 24th general assembly.....		\$ 2,767 11

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

KNOXVILLE, IOWA, June 30, 1893.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Industrial Home for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report of the workings of the Home since it was opened for the admission of inmates, January 1, 1892:

We have now on our records the names of forty-six inmates, five of whom have been discharged on their own motion. There was one sent to the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant; five are absent with leave, and four live outside of the Home.

The discipline of the Home has not been as good as I would wish to have it; but there has been no breach of discipline requiring the use of harsh measures with any of the inmates.

We have not accomplished as good results in the work shops as I think we should have done. The quality of the work has been poor, and has improved but little the past year. The great objection to piece work is the inclination to slight the work.

We have limited the men in quantity, but they hurry through about the same as before the plan was adopted.

I do not know that blind men are much different from seeing men in this respect, but they must be treated the same as seeing men in other shops; not allowing them any pay for poor work. I am well satisfied in my own mind that the men can be taught to do better work if properly instructed and managed. I most decidedly think that we should have a foreman with good eyesight, as well as a thorough, practical, broom-maker.

The foreman should have at least one seeing man as helper to attend to the hurl sorting and the placing of stock for the tiers. The sorting and preparing the broom corn ready for the tiers is costing entirely too much. In my opinion it should be done by weight or quantity. I find that for some articles we have been paying too much for the work. I would recommend the establishing of a scale

of prices by your Board, and have the same printed by the authority of the Board, for the reason that the inmates seem to feel that the Superintendent regulates the matter entirely.

The inmates are charged cost price for all material used in the manufacture of hammocks, nets, and bead-work, and are credited with the value of all manufactured articles turned over to the superintendent. They have been allowed to sell their work when they had the opportunity, as they can realize more for it than when turned in.

There has been considerable made and sold in this manner, and not reported to me, that does not appear in this report.

The female inmates have been employed in doing the house-work as far as possible.

They do the chamber work in the male and female wards, also part of the scrubbing and cleaning, wash dishes and assist in the laundry work. They are expected to put in their spare time making bead-work, hammocks and nets, but as bead-work is hard to dispose of, they find little encouragement in making it. They have made and sold

Of bead-work	\$ 76.70
On hand.....	29.25
Number of inmates, May 1, 1892.....	41
Admitted during year.....	5
Discharged	5
Absent	5
Remaining at close of year.....	31

The following is a list of articles manufactured since the opening of the Home:

House and carpet brooms, dozen.....	6,449
Whisk brooms, dozen.....	119½
Toy brooms, dozen.....	63½
Hammocks, single.....	42
Nets, single.....	75
Chairs caned	4

During the months of July, August and September, 1892, I worked from five to seven of the blind, and partially blind men, in making hay, grading grounds, cutting, cleaning and curing broom corn, and attending workmen putting down cement floors and walks.

We have graded our grounds, made and partly filled driveways, made 4,000 feet cement floors, 2,000 feet cement walk; have put in about 400 feet of drain pipe from boiler room to connect with main sewer from the buildings. We also have ditched and laid about 1,000 feet of drain tile to drain the grounds. We have built an ice house and filled it with ice, put in cold storage, built steam dry house in laundry and work-shop, put in a Wilkes water heater and connected steam

pipes with laundry tubs, and for radiation in laundry, built fences for cow and hog lots, corn crib and bleaching house.

We had last year about 20 acres of corn, 3 acres of broom corn, and cut and stacked 35 tons of hay. We fattened and killed 7 hogs, making about 1,500 pounds of pork and 900 pounds of lard.

We have planted this year 10 acres of corn, 11 acres of broom corn about 4 acres of potatoes and 2 acres of garden.

We have set out this year 175 fruit trees, 100 shade trees, 20 ornamental trees, 50 currants, 50 gooseberries, 200 blackberries, 300 raspberries and 200 grapes.

The hard storm we had here blew some of our chimney tops off, and damaged the slate roof, thereby incurring quite an expense.

The expenses of the home have been quite heavy the past year, for the reason that we had only the buildings and furniture without any of the conveniences in work shop, kitchen and laundry; all of these and most of the machinery had to be purchased and paid for.

The following is an inventory of manufactured goods, and manufactured material on hands June 30, 1893:

Total manufactured articles.....	\$ 1,289.52
June 30. Bills receivable.....	2,597.59
Total	\$ 3,887.11
Total stock and material on hand.....	875.17

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

As you will probably get an appropriation from the next General Assembly sufficient to enable you to purchase broom corn and other supplies in sufficient quantity for one year's supply, I recommend that the roofs of the present store rooms be raised and an additional story be added to same to be used for the storage of brooms and other products. This will enable you to use the present store rooms for the storage of broom corn and other broom materials. I also recommend building an inclosed gallery connection between the work shops and the store rooms. There should also be erected a small building between the store rooms and work shop, the first story to be used for machine for seeding and cleaning broom corn, and the second story for bleaching room, which should connect with the gallery. These buildings and gallery need not be expensive. You should also have a building to dry broom corn in, which can be utilized between the times for drying the corn for storage of broom corn, farm wagons, machinery, etc.

You should also have built a good chicken house, yard and hog pens. The institution will furnish sufficient slops, seed, etc., to feed

two or three hundred chickens and fifteen or twenty hogs. You should have at once, if you had the funds to purchase it, a good *power seeder*, engine, shafting, etc. The engine should be utilized to run the seeder in the workshop also when the steam has to be kept up for other purposes.

There has been built this season 510 feet of fence of six strands of double twisted wire, reaching from the barn to the road, and 750 feet in the front of the grounds and buildings. The entire line on the west of the farm should be rebuilt next season, and the north and east lines should be thoroughly repaired.

You are aware that the north half of the farm is very flat, and therefore very wet in wet seasons. There should be about 2,000 feet of drain tile put in to drain the ground.

F. S. WHITING, SR.,
Superintendent.

RECORD OF INMATES.

NAME.	AGE.	ADMITTED.	COUNTY.	NATIVITY.	REMARKS.
Henry Ashby	29	January 1, 1892	Louisa	Iowa	
Minnie Anderson	26	September 26, 1892	Stoux	Indiana	
Wm. P. Aylesworth	52	May 19, 1893	Pottawattamie	Michigan	
A. T. Burdick	40	January 7, 1892	Marion	Indiana	
John P. Breedlove	51	January 22, 1892	Woodbury	Indiana	
Leonora G. Brown	23	April 11, 1892	Harrison	Iowa	
Chas. W. Blarf	25	January 24, 1893	S. Ott	Iowa	
Isaac D. Coval	68	February 25, 1892	Des Moines	Kentucky	
A. L. Cooch	54	March 9, 1892	Ida	Ohio	
Adda Clark	38	May 14, 1892	Benton	Ireland	
Jerry Connelly	46	May 11, 1892	Polk	Illinois	
John Christener	23	August 25, 1892	Benton	Illinois	
Jas. A. Cress	41	November 10, 1892	Linn	Indiana	
Thos. Donnelson	22	July 12, 1893	Marion	Iowa	
Henry O. Dillisen	24	April 25, 1893	Greene	Iowa	
Fannie E. Frost	25	December 24, 1891	College for Blind—Vinton	Missouri	Left the Home July 19, 1892.
Chas. Ford	25	January 12, 1892	Dubuque	Iowa	Married to J. E. Taylor.
Henry Fenske	26	March 23, 1893	Adair	Iowa	
John Gulln	20	January 19, 1892	Madison	Iowa	
Georgiana Graves	27	June 30, 1892	Polk	New Jersey	
W. O. Haines	30	January 6, 1892	Polk	Wisconsin	
H. C. Hollenbeck	42	February 22, 1892	Linn	Iowa	
Dennis Hurley	30	April 20, 1892	Audubon	Kentucky	
Chas. Jenny	36	October 19, 1892	Des Moines	Iowa	
Wm. Karrigan	43	April 20, 1892	Crawford	New Jersey	
Wm. Lettgen	44	October 28, 1891	Clayton	Germany	
Wm. Lavin	46	January 15, 1892	Polk	Ireland	
Chas. W. Miller	39	December 20, 1891	Iowa	Iowa	
Myron Marshall	26	August 8, 1892	Warren	Iowa	Left Home August 20, 1892.
Martha Miller	34	September 28, 1892	Keokuk	Iowa	
H. A. McBride	41	January 21, 1893	Union	Pennsylvania	
D. C. Newton	80	December 30, 1891	Marion	Ireland	Lives outside.
Patrick Quilkin	37	January 7, 1902	Wapello	Ireland	Lives outside.
H. E. Ramsey	24	April 8, 1892	Tama	Iowa	Married.
Jas. W. Roberts	30	May 11, 1892	Keokuk	England	
Louie Schafer	47	January 26, 1892	Jefferson	Bavaria	Returned to Fairfield September 10, 1892.
Wm. Schafer	51	April 26, 1892	Jefferson	Bavaria	Returned to Fairfield at Mt. Pleasant.
George Schrabner	34	May 12, 1892	Soldiers' Home	Germany	Left Home May 16, 1892.
John E. Twyler	35	June 3, 1892	Marshall	Iowa	Married to Fannie E. Frost, June, 1904

H. Tosh.....	29 January	21, 1893	Jefferson.....	Ohio.....	Absent since March 31, 1892.
Carrie Tillotson.....	49 January	7, 1892	Story.....	Canada.....	Returned to Soldiers' Home May 4.
John D. Thompson.....	55 January	25, 1892	Marion.....	New Brunswick.....	Temporary inmate.
Charles Uhl.....	52 April	12, 1891	Harrison—from S. Home.....	New York.....	Temporary inmate.
Eva Wood.....	28 February	8, 1892	Linn.....	Iowa.....	
John Atkinson.....	June	10, 1893	College for Blind.....		
Ino Burmaster.....	June	16, 1893	College for Blind.....		

ACCOUNT WITH INMATES.

NAME.	Earnings.	Board.	Net earnings.	In debt for board.
Ashby, Henry.....	250.96	172.39	87.67	
Anderson, Minnie.....	34.58	45.12		9.57
Anderson, Annie.....	.65	2.50		1.8
Aylesworth, Wm. P.....	8.40	11.24		2.8
Burdick, A. T.....	387.60	5.25	382.35	
Breedlove, J. P.....	111.26	219.15		107.8
Brown, Gertrude.....	132.93	90.15	33.78	
Blair, Chas. W.....	44.06	47.70		3.62
Coval, I. D.....	11.11	157.39		146.2
Cooch, A. L.....	194.16	134.00	50.16	
Clark, Ada.....	28.24	128.46		100.2
Connelly, Jerry.....	167.43	145.69	22.54	3.73
Christener, John.....	209.71	110.81	98.90	
Cress, Jas. A.....	97.29	70.36	29.34	2.41
Dellaven, H. C.....	.72	5.78		5.06
Frost Fannie.....	84.19	125.64		41.45
Freeman, Jno. A.....	390.00	15.10	374.90	
Ford, Chas.....	170.17	121.10	49.07	2.14
Fenske, H.....	56.88	33.17	23.71	
Gulnn, John.....	150.00	103.49	46.60	
Graves, Georgiana.....	33.17	64.58		31.41
Haines, W. C.....	364.70	183.28	181.42	
Hollenbeck, H. D.....	129.60	159.81		30.2
Hurly, Dennis.....	96.62	114.59		17.47
Jenny, Chas.....	.76	72.90	3.70	7.10
Karrigan, Wm.....	272.85	137.85	135.00	
Lettgen, Wm.....	262.42	169.01	93.41	
Lavin, Wm.....	280.69	170.96	98.73	
Miller, Chas.....	219.00	109.57	109.43	
Miller, Martha.....	99.11	74.27	22.84	
McBride, H. A.....	41.13	51.91		5.7
Newton, D. O.....	394.83	32.79	362.04	
Quilkin, Patrick.....	256.79	187.68	69.11	
Ramsey, H.....	235.32	29.20	206.12	
Roberts, Jas. W.....	254.90	110.51	144.39	
Shaefer, Louis.....	320.56	164.82	155.74	
Shaefer, Peter.....	123.52	28.29	100.03	
Scott, C. M.....	22.60	29.58		6.98
Schuller, Chas.....	70.65	123.04		52.39
Taylor, John E.....	356.03	150.44	197.59	
Tosh, H.....	348.39	170.71	177.68	
Tillotson, Carrie.....	18.00	22.70		4.7
Thompson, Jno. D.....	252.78	172.68	75.67	4.45
Uhl, Chas.....		6.75		
Wood, Eva.....	138.01	144.40	8.39	14.3
Atkinson, Jno.....	4.28	10.27		5.99
Burmester, Jno.....	1.23	10.42		9.14
Total.....	\$ 7,184.68	\$ 4,467.40	\$ 3,320.55	\$ 619.71

**CASH RECEIVED BY SUPERINTENDENT FROM SALES OF MANUFACTURED
PRODUCTS, FROM MAY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893.**

May, 1892	\$ 276.98
June, 1892	373.72
July, 1892	526.97
August, 1892	720.63
September, 1892	962.96
October, 1892	942.46
November, 1892	750.49
December, 1892	802.60
January, 1893	1,063.27
February, 1893	736.22
March, 1893	808.88
April, 1893	860.38
May, 1893	872.39
June, 1893	736.76
Total	\$ 10,493.70

**CASH DEPOSITED WITH J. B. ELLIOTT, TREASURER, BY SUPERINTENDENT,
FROM MAY 1, 1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893.**

May, 1892	\$ 271.98
June, 1892	432.48
July, 1892	537.53
August, 1892	532.36
September, 1892	871.43
October, 1892	745.62
November, 1892	609.74
December, 1892	960.96
January, 1893	969.01
February, 1893	803.51
March, 1893	725.08
April, 1893	962.13
May, 1893	919.44
June, 1893	753.55
Total	\$ 9,984.42
By amount paid by Superintendent to C. H. Collier, salesman, expenses and salary, June 4, 1893, to December 1, 1892.	509.28
Total	\$ 10,493.70

**TREASURER'S REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM MAY 1,
1892, TO JUNE 30, 1893.**

MANUFACTURING FUND RECEIPTS.

1892.	
May	5. By order on State Treasurer, account appropriations 24th general assembly
July	18. By order State Treasurer, same account
August	20. By order State Treasurer, same account
September	9. By amounts deposited by Superintendent from sales up to date
	By deposits Superintendent up to October 1, 1892
	By deposits Superintendent, October 1, 1892
	By deposits Superintendent, November, 1892
	By deposits Superintendent, December, 1892
	By deposits Superintendent, January, 1893
	By deposits Superintendent, February, 1893
	By deposits Superintendent, March, 1893
	By deposits Superintendent, April, 1893
	By deposits Superintendent, May, 1893
	By deposits Superintendent, June, 1893
Total receipts	\$ 12,964.41

DISBURSEMENTS MANUFACTURING FUND.

1892.

May	6.	J. E. Wilson, material	73.55
May	6.	D. O. Newton, labor	18.10
May	6.	Hugh E. Thompson, meat	56.20
May	6.	Miss Mattice, wire	2.25
May	6.	F. S. Whiting, expense	17.55
May	6.	J. B. Elliott, exchange .....	.60
May	7.	H. Tosh, work in shop ..	10.16
May	7.	Jno. E. Taylor, work in shop...	7.47
May	7.	Patrick Quilkin, work in shop	2.66
May	7.	Henry Ashby, work in shop	4.11
May	7.	Wm. Lavin, work in shop ..	6.11
May	7.	M. E. Gebhardt, express charges .....	.50
May	7.	H. Ramsey, work in shop	1.42
May	9.	B. R. Green, broom corn	1,145.31
May	9.	W. C. Haines, work in shop	9.16
May	10.	Des Moines Trunk Factory, sample case	3.75
May	11.	Wm. Leitgen, work in shop ..	7.23
May	11.	Jno. D. Thompson, expenses .....	.39
May	12.	Eva Wood, work in house	1.25
May	12.	Peter Shaefer, work in shop	4.14
May	12.	Gertrude Brown, work in house .....	.86
May	16.	O. H. Collier, salesman's salary	25.00
May	16.	W. L. Roseboom & Co., broom supplies	395.46
May	16.	Louis Shaefer, work in shop	11.86
May	21.	Ohas. Ford, work in shop	2.86
May	21.	J. E. Wilson, work in shop	3.00
May	31.	O. H. Collier, expenses, salesman	20.00
June	3.	O. H. Collier, expenses, salesman	25.00
June	10.	O. H. Collier, expenses, salesman	25.00
June	18.	Wm. Leitgen, work in shop	5.90
June	18.	Jno. Freeman, janitor	30.00
June	18.	James E. Taylor, work in shop	11.33
June	18.	Jno. D. Thompson, work in shop	3.40
June	18.	Henry Ashby, work in shop	7.60
June	18.	Wm. Lavin, work in shop	10.20
June	20.	H. D. Hollenbeck, work in shop .....	.35
June	20.	Wm. Karrigan, work in shop	7.02
June	20.	Louis Shaefer, work in shop	15.00
June	20.	W. C. Haines, work in shop	12.24
June	20.	H. Tosh, work in shop	14.48
June	21.	J. W. Roberts, work in shop	2.00
June	25.	O. Collier, salesman	25.00
June	29.	A. T. Burdick, shop foreman	27.00
June	29.	D. C. Newton, work in shop	19.00
July	1.	O. H. Collier, salesman's expenses	25.00
July	12.	Wm. Karrigan, work in shop	9.96
July	12.	Peter Shaefer, work in shop	14.55
July	12.	Charles Miller, work in shop	7.75
July	12.	James W. Roberts, work in shop	14.36
July	12.	H. E. Ramsey, work in shop	14.02
July	12.	John A. Freeman, janitor	35.15
July	12.	W. C. Haines, work in shop	10.96
July	12.	Patrick Quilkin, work in shop	5.96
July	12.	Patrick Quilkin, work in shop	1.86
July	12.	H. Tosh, work in shop	10.01
July	12.	Louis Shaefer, work in shop	13.00
July	12.	John A. Freeman, expenses	4.61
July	12.	Wm. Lavin, work in shop	19.86
July	12.	A. C. Burdick, work in shop	26.00
July	13.	W. L. Roseboom & Co., broom supplies	113.96

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July	13.	H. E. Thompson, broom supplies.....	67.88
July	13.	H. E. Thompson, broom supplies.....	69.15
July	13.	N. B. Quess, broom supplies.....	11.67
July	13.	F. M. Hammond, broom supplies.....	90.37
July	13.	Henry Ashby, work in shop.....	10.73
July	13.	Woodruff Bros., repairs.....	12.75
July	13.	Moody & Parsons, lumber.....	7.23
July	13.	Peter Shaefer, work in shop.....	22.26
July	13.	H. E. Ramsey, work in shop.....	8.43
July	13.	John E. Taylor, work in shop.....	12.86
July	13.	C. L. Burdick, work in shop.....	6.75
July	13.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	4.48
July	13.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	7.15
July	14.	D. C. Newton, work in shop.....	20.00
July	15.	Getchell & Martin, broom supplies.....	15.50
July	15.	Wm. Leitgen, work in shop.....	8.35
July	15.	J. D. Seeberger, repairs.....	.50
July	15.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	10.12
July	16.	Charles Ford, work in shop.....	3.10
July	18.	A. Cooch, work in shop.....	1.61
July	20.	Hunt & Moore, supplies.....	4.50
July	25.	H. E. Ramsey, work in shop.....	2.96
July	25.	H. D. Hollenbeck, work in shop.....	1.38
August	13.	Wm. Lavin, work in shop.....	5.04
August	13.	John D. Thompson, work in shop.....	3.09
August	13.	H. D. Ramsey, work in shop.....	5.80
August	13.	F. M. Hammond, merchandise.....	130.68
August	13.	George B. Carpenter & Co.....	22.00
August	13.	H. E. Thompson, broom corn.....	681.06
August	13.	Louis Shaefer, work in shop.....	10.04
August	13.	Peter Shaefer, work in shop.....	22.67
August	13.	Charles Miller, work in shop.....	6.66
August	13.	D. C. Newton, work in shop.....	4.92
August	13.	H. Tosh, work in shop.....	8.41
August	15.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	38.28
August	15.	A. C. Burdick, work in shop.....	25.00
August	15.	J. W. Roberts, work in shop.....	7.29
August	15.	Jerry Connelly, work in shop.....	.54
August	15.	J. A. Freeman, janitor.....	30.00
August	15.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	.25
August	15.	W. C. Haines, work in shop.....	8.95
August	16.	O. Quinn, work in shop.....	1.25
August	16.	W. L. Froggott, merchandise.....	6.75
August	17.	C. H. Collier, salesman's expenses.....	50.00
August	17.	Wm. Karrigan, work in shop.....	1.12
September	12.	H. Tosh, work in shop.....	19.99
September	12.	J. D. Thompson, work in shop.....	9.61
September	12.	J. W. Roberts, work in shop.....	15.77
September	12.	W. C. Haines, work in shop.....	22.68
September	12.	Wm. Lavin, work in shop.....	10.29
September	12.	Charles W. Miller, work in shop.....	16.81
September	12.	Henry Ashby, work in shop.....	9.41
September	12.	Peter Shaefer, work in shop.....	40.55
September	12.	A. L. Burdick, work in shop.....	27.00
September	12.	W. L. Roseboom & Co., broom corn.....	63.22
September	13.	H. T. Vehemeger, broom supplies.....	11.50
September	13.	Patrick Quilkin, work in shop.....	2.95
September	13.	Louis Shaefer, work in shop.....	16.54
September	13.	A. L. Koch, work in shop.....	1.58
September	13.	Redhead, Norton, Lathrop & Co., merchandise....	1.75
September	14.	H. D. Hollenbeck, work in shop.....	1.54

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September 14.	John Christmer, work in shop.....	1.67
September 15.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	.50
September 16.	Wm. Leitgen, work in shop.....	6.00
September 16.	John A. Freeman, janitor.....	30.00
September 17.	Des Moines Trunk Factory, sample case.....	6.00
September 17.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	2.78
September 22.	J. M. Johnson, broom corn.....	15.19
September 27.	A. L. Koch, work in shop.....	1.75
October 14.	John A. Freeman, salary and expenses, salesman.....	75.84
October 14.	W. C. Haines, work in shop.....	1.01
October 17.	A. L. Burdick, work in shop.....	22.50
October 17.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	72.24
October 18.	Exchange on check for collection.....	.10
October 18.	D. C. Newton, work in shop.....	3.00
October 18.	W. E. Roseboom & Co., broom supplies.....	564.28
October 18.	A. L. Koch, work in shop.....	1.16
October 18.	Jerry Conway, work in shop.....	4.14
October 18.	Jerry Conway, commission sale brooms.....	1.95
October 18.	Protested check.....	16.85
October 19.	John A. Freeman, janitor.....	30.00
October 20.	Redhead, Norton, Lathrop & Co., merchandise.....	3.00
October 22.	Orson Quinn.....	1.25
October 25.	Exchange charges.....	.10
November 10.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	4.48
November 10.	A. L. Burdick, work in shop.....	24.50
November 10.	Frank Meally, merchandise.....	18.90
November 10.	N. B. Kneass, merchandise.....	55.83
November 10.	J. O. Macy, merchandise.....	608.10
November 15.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	74.33
November 15.	George B. Carpenter & Co., merchandise.....	11.65
November 15.	J. A. Freeman, expenses, salesman.....	6.74
November 15.	J. A. Freeman, salary, janitor.....	30.00
November 17.	J. L. Haines, broom corn supplies.....	192.60
November 17.	John E. Taylor, work in shops.....	15.04
November 17.	A. L. Koch, work in shop.....	.84
December 13.	Hugh E. Thompson, broom corn.....	93.00
December 13.	N. B. Kneass, merchandise.....	10.01
December 13.	O. H. Collier, expenses, salesman.....	15.00
December 13.	F. S. Whiting, postage.....	6.47
December 14.	Minnie Anderson, work in house.....	2.06
December 14.	John E. Taylor, work in shop.....	9.41
December 14.	Wm. Leitgen, work in shop.....	2.14
December 14.	W. C. Haines, work in shop.....	9.23
December 14.	A. L. Koch, work in shop.....	5.04
December 15.	H. E. Ramsey, work in shop.....	10.50
December 15.	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight.....	1.55
December 15.	D. C. Newton, work in shop.....	23.50
December 16.	John Christmer, work in shop.....	2.38
December 16.	J. A. Freeman, janitor.....	30.00
December 16.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	7.28
December 17.	A. T. Burdick, work in shop.....	25.00
December 19.	M. Miller, work in house.....	2.06
December 20.	Charles Miller, work in shop.....	9.18
December 23.	Charles Ford, work in shop.....	1.42
December 24.	H. Towh, work in shop.....	6.80
December 27.	J. W. Roberts, work in shop.....	4.65
December 31.	Exchange charges.....	.30
December 31.	J. D. Thompson, work in shop.....	4.97

1893.

January 5.	O. K. Davis, expense.....	.50
January 6.	A. T. Burdick, work in shop.....	28.60
January 6.	A. L. Koch, work in shop.....	5.19

1893.

January	6.	D. C. Newton, work in shop	20.01
January	6.	J. E. Harns, work in shop	7.00
January	6.	Louis Shaefer, work in shop.	8.18
January	6.	W. L. Roseboom & Co., broom supplies.....	165.87
January	6.	George B. Carpenter, broom supplies.	20.77
January	6.	David Lowen & Son, broom supplies.....	98.96
January	6.	Henry Ashby, work in shop.....	8.49
January	6.	Wm. Lavin.....	2.07
January	6.	J. D. Thompson, work in shop.....	8.80
January	6.	Wm. Leitgen, work in shop ..	19.63
January	6.	W. C. Haines, work in shop ..	18.45
January	7.	O., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	10.79
January	7.	D. Regan, broom supplies.....	79.68
January	9.	H. Ramsey, work in shop	15.62
January	9.	Charles Ford, work in shop	10.17
January	9.	J. W. Roberts, work in shop.....	21.64
January	9.	John Christmer, work in shop.	31.11
January	9.	O., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight.....	49.02
January	9.	Iowa Flour and Oil Co., commission sale brooms..	41.23
January	9.	Des Moines Trunk Factory, sample case.	8.00
January	9.	Charles Miller, work in shop.....	16.76
January	9.	M. Miller, work in house.....	.82
January	11.	J. A. Freeman, janitor.....	30.00
January	16.	John E. Taylor, work in shop	8.47
January	16.	Patrick Quilkin, work in shop	12.41
January	16.	J. B. Elliott, treasurer.....	5.10
February	3.	A. T. Burdick, work in shop	24.50
February	6.	Charles Miller, work in shop	12.81
February	6.	J. W. Roberts, work in shop	12.00
February	6.	C. H. Collier, salary and expense, salesman.....	63.88
February	6.	O. H. Collier, salary and expense, salesman.....	17.00
February	6.	O. H. Collier, salary and expense, salesman.....	96.70
February	6.	John B. Elliott, advanced on broom corn	50.00
February	6.	Wm. Lavin, work in shop.....	13.59
February	6.	H. Ashby, work in shop.....	8.04
February	6.	James B. Taylor, work in shop	10.14
February	6.	O., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	2.53
February	6.	O., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight.....	16.14
February	6.	James A. Cress, work in shop.....	5.90
February	7.	Louis Shaefer, work in shop	9.54
February	7.	Charles Jennings, work in shop	3.69
February	7.	Charles Jennings, work in shop	4.44
February	7.	Gertrude Brown, work in house.....	3.19
February	7.	Gertrude Brown, work in house.....	.00
February	7.	Jerry Connelly, work in shop .....	.82
February	7.	Jerry Connelly, commission on sale brooms.....	2.38
February	7.	Charles W. Blair, work in shop.....	.58
February	7.	John Guinn, work in shop	12.77
February	7.	W. C. Haines, work in shop	19.26
February	8.	Iowa Flour and Oil Co., commission sale brooms ..	42.00
February	8.	M. Miller, work in house	3.94
February	8.	H. Ramsey, work in shop	16.06
February	8.	Patrick Quilkin, work in shop	11.39
February	8.	J. D. Thompson, work in shop	12.50
February	8.	Wm. Leitgen, work in shop	11.04
February	8.	J. D. Drake, broom material.	1,129.02
February	10.	John A. Freeman, janitor.....	30.00
February	11.	D. C. Newton, work in shop	25.56
February	13.	Charles Ford, work in shop	3.43
February	13.	A. L. Koch, work in shop	3.24
February	13.	D. Loewen, work in shop	166.22

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February	17.	Wm. Karrigan, work in shop 7.10
February	17.	Wm. Karrigan, work in shop 8.91
February	17.	John Christener, work in shop 12.83
February	22.	Exchange charges ..... .15
February	25.	H. Tosh, work in shop 20.64
February	25.	H. Tosh, work in shop 13.54
March	1.	B. F. Erb, broom corn 144.36
March	10.	C. H. Collier, salary and expenses, salesman 123.74
March	10.	F. S. Whiting, postage and express 8.10
March	11.	Wm. Lavin, work in shop 11.40
March	11.	James E. Taylor, work in shop 10.85
March	11.	Charles Ford, work in shop 7.15
March	11.	James A. Cress, work in shop 8.10
March	11.	John Christener, work in shop 14.84
March	11.	J. W. Roberts, work in shop 8.47
March	11.	John A. Freeman, janitor 30.00
March	11.	A. L. Koch, work in shop 5.40
March	11.	W. C. Haines, work in shop 18.15
March	11.	C. H. Collier, expenses, salesman 20.00
March	11.	D. O. Newton, work in shop 22.85
March	11.	John Guinn, labor in shop 9.00
March	13.	A. O. Burdick, labor in shop 4.00
March	13.	Louis Shaefer, labor in shop 11.40
March	13.	Wm. Leitgen, labor in shop 6.00
March	13.	H. Ramsey, labor in shop 21.20
March	14.	H. Ashby, labor in shop 7.87
March	14.	C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight 5.96
March	14.	James W. Blair, labor in shop 1.19
March	14.	Woodruff Bros., hardware ..... .50
March	16.	Exchange charges ..... .25
March	16.	M. Miller, labor in house 3.00
March	16.	Gertrude Brown, labor in house 3.00
March	17.	Iowa Printing Co., stationery 16.25
March	18.	W. L. Roseboom & Co., broom corn 136.40
March	23.	Jerry Connelley, labor in shop 5.82
March	24.	Charles Miller, labor in shop 3.18
March	25.	H. Tosh, labor in shop 16.17
March	31.	Exchange charges ..... .10
March	31.	John D. Thompson, labor in shop 14.40
April	5.	Charles Jennings, labor in shop ..... .60
April	5.	Wm. Karrigan, labor in shop 11.40
April	5.	F. S. Whiting, postage 7.76
April	6.	James Perry & Co., merchandise 24.20
April	6.	Charles Ford, labor in shop 4.89
April	6.	T. M. Bauer, salary and expenses, salesman 126.49
April	6.	H. Ramsey, labor in shop 19.39
April	6.	C. H. Collier, expense and salary, salesman 110.77
April	7.	John Guinn, labor in shop 10.29
April	7.	Wm. Lavin, labor in shop 12.14
April	7.	John E. Taylor, labor in shop 10.29
April	7.	W. C. Haines, labor in shop 5.00
April	7.	J. W. Roberts, labor in shop 4.73
April	7.	Ella Wood, labor in house 3.12
April	7.	Ella Wood, labor in house 2.40
April	7.	Louis Shaefer, labor in shop 12.99
April	7.	Jerry Conway, labor in shop 4.97
April	7.	Wm. Leitgen, labor in shop 4.64
April	7.	M. Miller, house work 3.12
April	7.	H. A. McBride, work in shop43
April	7.	C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight 71.93
April	7.	J. B. Smith, work in shop 22.09

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April	8.	C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight.....	5.56
April	8.	A. L. Koch, work in shop.....	7.84
April	8.	Patrick Quilkin, work in shop.....	6.97
April	8.	Patrick Quilkin, work in shop.....	1.55
April	8.	Wm. Karrigan, work in shop.....	12.90
April	8.	James A. Cress, work in shop.....	5.04
April	8.	J. D. Thompson, work in shop.....	10.60
April	8.	H. Tosh, work in shop.....	10.86
April	8.	D. C. Newton, work in shop.....	17.10
April	10.	Henry Ashby, work in shop.....	9.91
April	10.	George B. Carpenter & Co., merchandise.....	49.00
April	11.	Iowa Flour and Oil Co., commission sale brooms.....	10.00
April	11.	John Christener, work in shop.....	3.51
April	11.	John A. Freeman, janitor.....	30.00
April	13.	W. L. Roseboom & Co., broom corn.....	516.78
April	15.	Gertrude Brown, work in house.....	3.12
April	27.	Charles Jennings, work in shop.....	1.89
May	8.	D. Ragen, broom material.....	75.49
May	15.	C. H. Collier, expense and salary as salesman.....	100.04
May	16.	F. S. Whiting, postage and express.....	8.24
May	16.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	72.10
May	16.	Hugh E. Thompson, broom corn.....	98.45
May	16.	W. V. Elliott.....	1.40
May	16.	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight.....	4.98
May	16.	J. D. Thompson, work in shop.....	.82
May	16.	A. T. Burdick, work in shop.....	16.50
May	16.	T. M. Bower, salary and expense, salesman.....	120.69
May	17.	W. O. Haines, work in shop.....	2.01
May	17.	J. T. Lafan, work in shop.....	74.00
May	17.	John Freeman, janitor.....	30.00
May	17.	Martha Miller, work in house.....	8.00
May	17.	John Christener, work in shop.....	9.03
May	17.	James Cress, work in shop.....	.96
May	17.	H. Tosh, work in shop.....	1.02
May	17.	John Guinn, work in shop.....	9.11
May	18.	B. R. Green, broom material.....	144.19
May	18.	H. Ramsey, work in shop.....	12.72
May	18.	D. C. Newton, work in shop.....	6.32
May	19.	H. Fenske, work in shop.....	3.56
May	19.	Gertrude Brown, work in house.....	3.10
May	19.	George Smith, work in shop.....	.75
May	22.	John Taylor, work in shop.....	2.30
May	24.	A. L. Koch, work in shop.....	1.12
June	1.	Thos. Lyons, broom material.....	918.75
June	14.	John E. Taylor, work in shop.....	5.72
June	14.	H. Fenske, work in shop.....	10.29
June	14.	W. C. Haines, work in shop.....	4.99
June	14.	James A. Cress, work in shop.....	9.44
June	14.	A. T. Burdick, work in shop.....	24.00
June	14.	John A. Freeman, janitor.....	25.00
June	14.	John C. Christener, work in shop.....	16.94
June	14.	Wm. Lavin, work in shop.....	5.68
June	14.	John E. Taylor, work in shop.....	2.15
June	15.	J. W. Roberts, work in shop.....	23.12
June	15.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	2.36
June	15.	C. H. Collier, salary and expenses.....	100.41
June	15.	George B. Smith, work in shop.....	16.40
June	17.	L. Harbach, work in shop.....	.75
June	17.	Martha Miller, work in house.....	3.00
June	17.	Gertrude Brown, work in house.....	3.37
June	17.	John D. Thompson, work in shop.....	6.77

1893.

June	17.	Wm. Lettgen, work in shop.....	\$ 8.25
June	17.	Henry Ashby, work in shop.....	5.23
June	19.	Louis Shaefer, work in shop.....	7.67
June	19.	H. Ramsey, work in shop.....	15.02
June	20.	F. S. Whiting, postage and expenses.....	14.80
June	20.	Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., supplies, shop.....	32.23
June	22.	W. L. Roseboom & Co., supplies, shop.....	30.50
June	24.	D. O. Newton, work in shop.....	20.48
June	26.	Patrick Quilkin, work in shop.....	1.42
June	26.	Patrick Quilkin, work in shop.....	2.47
June	28.	H. T'osh, work in shop.....	9.26
June	28.	A. L. Koch, work in shop.....	4.29
June	29.	Jerry Connelly, work in shop.....	3.90
July	1.	Balance on hand.....	61.42

\$ 12.964.

SALARY AND SUBSISTENCE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1892.

May	5.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	\$ 583.77
July	18.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	1,000.50
August	20.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	600.00
September	12.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	600.00
November	19.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	1,000.00
December	14.	F. S. Whiting, account board inmates.....	3.75
December	19.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	1,000.00

1893.

January	7.	F. S. Whiting, account board inmates.....	1.71
February	11.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	1,000.00
March	14.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	500.00
April	4.	F. S. Whiting, account board inmates.....	2.75
May	15.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	2,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1892r

May	6.	A. A. Dickinson, provisions.....	\$ 60.00
May	6.	Thompson and Co., meat.....	70.44
May	6.	John A. Freeman, janitor.....	27.00
May	6.	A. C. Burdick, shop foreman.....	19.00
May	6.	Mrs. Fishburn, cook.....	12.00
May	6.	Free Stone, janitor.....	3.75
May	7.	G. B. Schmidt, provisions.....	26.34
May	7.	F. S. Whiting, salary.....	123.30
May	7.	Bussing Bros., provisions.....	17.00
May	7.	Blanche Jenks, assistant cook.....	12.85
May	7.	Flora Edwards, dining room.....	25.00
May	7.	A. O. Ferreby, foreman shops.....	41.10
May	7.	Hattie Curtis, house work.....	10.70
May	7.	Walter Elliott, provisions.....	19.30

1892.

May	9.	C. O. Craig, provisions	2.80
May	9.	Kendig & Boydston, provisions	18.20
May	11.	Dickenson & Shedden, butter	11.44
May	12.	W. A. Gamble, coal	46.63
May	12.	Oal Spencer, labor	20.00
June	4.	Mary Fishburn, laundress	10.00
June	6.	Wm. Lewis, vegetables	5.00
June	7.	Blanche Jenks, domestic	14.15
June	8.	Oal Spencer, domestic	24.65
June	18.	Flora Edwards, cook	25.00
June	18.	Hattie Curtis, domestic	9.65
June	18.	Geo. B. Smith, teamster	30.00
June	21.	Kate Hendricks, domestic	3.20
June	25.	Knoxville Creamery, butter	10.92
July	2.	N. A. Druby, domestic	5.50
July	7.	Mary Snow, laundry work	2.95
July	12.	A. C. Ferreby, shop foreman, May	42.47
July	12.	A. C. Ferreby, shop foreman, June	41.10
July	12.	C. O. Craig, provisions	7.05
July	12.	C. O. Craig, provisions	12.45
July	13.	Kate Hendricks, laundry work	9.07
July	13.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., freight ..	.88
July	13.	F. S. Whiting, salary Superintendent, May	84.94
July	13.	Mrs. A. L. Whiting, matron, salary June	41.10
July	13.	Mrs. A. L. Whiting, matron, salary May	42.47
July	13.	F. S. Whiting, salary Superintendent June	82.20
July	13.	Bussing Bros., groceries and provisions	23.57
July	13.	Bussing Bros., groceries and provisions	9.60
July	13.	Thompson & Co., meat	76.53
July	13.	Thompson & Co., meat	106.04
July	14.	A. C. Dickinson, groceries and provisions	51.75
July	14.	A. C. Dickinson, groceries and provisions	31.40
July	14.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries and provisions	18.75
July	14.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries and provisions	28.53
July	14.	W. Elliott, groceries and provisions	12.10
July	14.	W. Elliott, groceries and provisions	15.20
July	14.	Geo. B. Smith, teamster	30.00
July	15.	Lida Rigg, domestic	15.20
July	15.	Hattie Curtis, domestic	10.00
July	15.	Flora Edwards, cook	20.00
July	15.	Anna McGowan, cook	6.40
July	15.	Kinne & Rowland, groceries and provisions	37.06
July	15.	J. G. Hutchinson & Co., groceries and provisions ..	45.38
July	23.	John Hill, vegetables	5.25
August	8.	Knoxville Creamery, butter	9.52
August	13.	John Hill, vegetables	4.00
August	13.	Thomas Edwards, vegetables .....	.75
August	13.	Knoxville Creamery, butter	30.61
August	15.	Flora Edwards, cook	20.00
August	15.	Anna McGowan, domestic	8.00
August	15.	C. O. Craig, groceries and provisions	10.85
August	15.	Thompson & Co., meat	87.30
August	15.	A. A. Dickenson, groceries and provisions	36.30
August	15.	Hattie Curtis, domestic	10.00
August	17.	F. S. Whiting, salary, Superintendent	82.86
August	17.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries and provisions	55.41
August	17.	W. H. Budd, groceries and provisions	1.60
August	17.	Geo. B. Smith, labor	28.00
August	17.	A. L. Whiting, salary, matron	41.43
August	17.	Lida Rigg, domestic	16.00
August	18.	A. C. Ferreby, salary, shop foreman	41.43

1893.

August	18.	Thos. S. Hill, vegetables	2.00
August	18.	D. C. Newton, vegetables	1.50
August	20.	Wm. Wines, vegetables	2.00
August	29.	Ida Swain, domestic	11.20
September	5.	Mrs. Druly, laundry work	1.00
September	13.	Kinne & Rowland, provisions	18.86
September	13.	J. Hill, vegetables	2.75
September	13.	C. O. Craig, groceries and provisions	5.00
September	14.	Thompson & Co., meat	107.40
September	14.	A. A. Dickenson, groceries and provisions	30.59
September	14.	Hattie Curtis, domestic	10.00
September	14.	F. S. Whiting, salary, Superintendent	82.86
September	15.	A. C. Ferreby, salary, shop foreman	41.43
September	15.	Lida Rigg, domestic	16.00
September	15.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries and provisions	38.90
September	15.	Geo. B. Smith, labor	30.00
September	15.	Anna McGowan, domestic	8.00
September	15.	Bussing Bros., groceries and provisions	21.83
September	16.	Flora Edwards, cook	20.00
September	16.	A. L. Whiting, salary, matron	41.43
September	17.	Blanche McGowan, domestic	1.50
September	17.	Knoxville Creamery, butter	48.25
September	21.	Ida Swain, domestic	16.00
October	16.	Ida Swain, domestic	13.86
October	18.	A. A. Dickenson, groceries and provisions	67.40
October	18.	Maud Bryant, domestic	12.00
October	18.	John E. Taylor, janitor	16.20
October	19.	A. C. Ferreby, shop foreman	41.43
October	19.	Hattie Curtis, domestic	10.00
October	19.	Wm. Wines, vegetables	12.35
October	19.	Bussing Bros., groceries and provisions	14.63
October	20.	Order lost	1.00
October	20.	Knoxville Creamery, butter	29.16
October	20.	Thompson & Co., meat	82.41
October	20.	Geo. B. Smith, labor	30.00
October	20.	Kendig & Boydston, provisions and groceries	34.54
October	20.	Belle Curtis, domestic	6.00
October	20.	Anna McGowan, domestic	8.78
October	22.	Kinne & Rowland, groceries and provisions	3.85
October	24.	Blanche Jenks, domestic	1.00
October	25.	Phillips & Scarff, merchandise	1.20
October	27.	Flora Edwards, cook	20.00
November	4.	F. S. Whiting, salary, Superintendent, September	82.86
November	4.	A. L. Whiting, salary, matron, September	41.43
November	14.	Mrs. A. L. Burdick, house work	1.00
November	14.	Maud Bryant, domestic	16.00
November	14.	Ella Donahue, domestic	7.15
November	14.	Iowa Flour and Oil Co., provisions and groceries (assigned by Deekines)	73.09
November	14.	C. O. Craig, provisions and groceries	4.00
November	15.	Kinne & Rowland, provisions and groceries	30.45
November	15.	Kinne & Rowland, potatoes	65.21
November	16.	G. B. Smith, teamster	30.00
November	16.	Hattie Curtis, domestic	5.00
November	16.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries and provisions	31.93
November	17.	Bussing Bros., groceries and provisions	20.56
November	18.	Blanche Jenks, domestic	5.00
November	18.	G. B. Smith, vegetables	5.75
November	25.	A. C. Ferreby, shop foreman	41.43
November	26.	B. L. Schermerhorn & Co., butter	15.95
November	29.	Flora Edwards, cook	20.00

1892.

December 13.	Mrs. G. B. Smith, house work	1.50
December 13.	George B. Smith, teamster	30.00
December 13.	A. L. Whiting, salary, matron	41.43
December 13.	F. S. Whiting, salary, Superintendent	82.86
December 13.	W. H. Budd, vegetables	3.62
December 14.	W. H. Budd, fruit	1.40
December 14.	A. C. Ferreby, salary, foreman shops	41.43
December 14.	J. Hill, molasses and potatoes	16.15
December 14.	J. G. Roller, cleaning carpet	4.50
December 15.	Maud Bryant, domestic	16.00
December 15.	Thompson & Co., meat	196.85
December 15.	Flora Edwards, cook	15.65
December 15.	C. O. Craig, groceries and provisions	26.54
December 15.	Buxton & Gibson, potatoes	29.00
December 15.	Kinne & Rowland, groceries	20.35
December 15.	Bussing Bros., groceries	11.35
December 17.	Ella Dougherty, laundress	16.00
December 17.	Wm. Wines, groceries	5.26
December 17.	Blanche Jenks, domestic	10.00
December 19.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries	89.66
November 12.	A. A. Dickenson, groceries	13.50
November 12.	F. S. Whiting, salary, Superintendent	82.86
November 12.	A. L. Whiting, salary, matron	41.43

1893.

January 6.	A. C. Ferreby, salary, shop foreman	43.51
January 6.	Thompson & Co., meat	111.77
January 7.	G. B. Smith, teamster	30.00
January 7.	Maud Bryant, domestic	1.00
January 7.	Maud Bryant, domestic	16.00
January 7.	Dickinson & Shedden, groceries	2.00
January 7.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries	94.11
January 7.	Kinne & Rowland, groceries	64.95
January 9.	A. L. Whiting, salary, matron	43.51
January 9.	F. S. Whiting, salary, superintendent	87.02
January 9.	R. O. Ayres, chop feed	10.50
January 9.	C. O. Craig, groceries	6.75
January 9.	Iowa Flour and Oil Co., flour, assigned by Dick- inson	6.25
January 9.	Ella Donahue, domestic	16.00
January 9.	Colter, Jackson & Co., groceries	22.82
January 9.	Blanche Jenks, domestic	10.00
January 9.	Bussing Bros., groceries	8.63
January 10.	S. L. Collins & Co., groceries	14.26
January 23.	Knoxville Creamery Co., butter	14.82
January 23.	Knoxville Creamery Co., butter	13.68
February 7.	Flora Edwards, cook, December, 1892	20.00
February 7.	Flora Edwards, cook, January	20.00
February 7.	Maud Bryant, domestic	16.00
February 7.	Blanche Jenks, domestic	10.00
February 7.	F. S. Whiting, salary, superintendent, January, 1893	84.94
February 7.	A. L. Whiting, salary, matron, January, 1893	42.47
February 7.	G. B. Smith, teamster	30.00
February 7.	Ella Donahue, domestic	16.00
February 7.	Thompson & Hout, meat	108.82
February 7.	Bousquet & R., butter	15.68
February 7.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries	77.81
February 7.	Bussing Bros., groceries	15.12
February 7.	Colter, Jackson & Co., groceries	30.43
February 7.	Kinne & Rowland, groceries	19.25
February 11.	Wm. Wines, groceries	10.25
February 11.	C. O. Craig, groceries	11.67

1903.

February	13.	Anna McGowan, domestic	2.00
February	13.	Lulu Woodson, domestic	3.73
February	15.	S. L. Collins & Co., groceries	6.78
February	15.	A. C. Ferreby, salary, January, 1903.....	42.47
February	18.	N. A. Druly, domestic	3.00
March	6.	John Atkinson, chickens	6.00
March	10.	A. C. Ferreby, salary, February	38.36
March	10.	F. S. Whiting, salary, February	76.22
March	11.	Geo. B. Smith, teamster.....	30.00
March	13.	Kinne & Rowland, groceries	49.00
March	13.	Dennis Terry, fireman.....	9.75
March	13.	Colter, Jackson & Co., groceries and potatoes.....	55.64
March	14.	C. O. Craig, groceries.....	14.32
March	14.	Dickerson & Shedden, butter.....	6.23
March	14.	Thompson & Hout, meat.....	85.19
March	14.	Ella Donohue, domestic.....	16.00
March	14.	A. L. Whiting, matron salary.....	38.86
March	14.	Maud Bryant, domestic	16.00
March	15.	Bussing Bros., groceries.....	6.00
March	16.	Flora Edwards, cook.....	20.00
March	16.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries.....	90.20
March	16.	Blanche Jenks, domestic.....	10.00
April	6.	F. S. Whiting, salary March.....	82.86
April	6.	A. L. Whiting, salary March.....	41.43
April	6.	Ed. Dewitt, hogs.....	78.27
April	6.	A. C. Ferreby, salary March.....	41.43
April	6.	Thompson & Hout, meat.....	63.65
April	6.	George B. Smith, teamster.....	4.61
April	7.	J. R. Geldis, teamster.....	17.25
April	7.	Flora Edwards, cook.....	20.00
April	7.	Colter, Jackson & Co., groceries	50.91
April	10.	Kinne & Rowland, groceries.....	29.45
April	10.	Bussing Bros., groceries.....	23.00
April	10.	S. L. Collins & Co. groceries.....	3.00
April	10.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries.....	87.45
April	11.	Maud Bryant, domestic.....	16.00
April	11.	Blanche Jenks, domestic.....	10.00
April	12.	Anna McGowan, domestic.....	2.00
April	13.	Ella Donohue, domestic.....	16.00
April	19.	R. O. Ayres, chop.....	22.00
May	1.	Bousquet & R., butter.....	14.56
May	16.	Mrs. A. L. Whiting, salary matron.....	41.10
May	16.	Colter, Jackson & Co., groceries	26.50
May	16.	Thompson & Hout, meat.....	81.11
May	16.	Maud Bryant, domestic	16.00
May	16.	Dickerson & Shedden, eggs.....	5.60
May	17.	Ella Donohue, domestic.....	16.00
May	17.	Anna McGowan, domestic.....	4.67
May	17.	A. C. Ferreby, salary foreman, April.....	41.10
May	17.	Kinne & Rowland, groceries.....	63.16
May	18.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries.....	97.54
May	18.	C. O. Craig, groceries.....	10.00
May	18.	S. L. Collins, groceries .....	.50
May	18.	Bussing Bros., groceries.....	21.30
May	18.	J. R. Geddis, teamster	24.75
May	19.	Flora Edwards, cook	20.00
May	19.	Mrs. G. Smith, cleaning carpets.....	3.50
May	20.	F. S. Whiting, superintendent salary.....	82.20
May	22.	Mary Weaver, house work.....	3.83
June	6.	Blanche Jenks, house work.....	5.33
June	14.	J. S. Stuff, vegetables.....	4.10

1898.

June	14.	A. O. Ferreby, salary May	47
June	15.	Colter, Jackson & Co., groceries	48.85
June	15.	Ella Donohue, domestic	16.00
June	15.	F. S. Whiting, salary superintendent	84.94
June	15.	Mrs. A. L. Whiting, salary, matron	42.47
June	15.	Mrs. Geo. B. Smith, house cleaning	5.00
June	16.	Thompson & Hout, meat	96.65
June	16.	D. S. Mindenhall, vegetables	1.10
June	16.	D. S. Mindenhall, horse radish	1.20
June	16.	Julia Donohue, domestic	8.00
June	17.	Flora Edwards, cook	20.00
June	19.	Kinne & Rowland, groceries	22.85
June	19.	C. O. Craig, groceries	10.00
June	19.	Bussing Bros., groceries	29.60
June	19.	J. R. Geddis, teamster	22.50
June	20.	Kendig & Boydston, groceries	120.55
June	20.	R. O. Ayres, chop	11.95
June	20.	Maud Bryant, domestic	16.00
June	20.	Anna McGowan, domestic	10.00
July	1.	Balance on hand	409.61
			\$ 8,341.48

FARM AND GROUNDS FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1892.

July	18.	State order	\$ 500.00
August	20.	State order	500.00
September	11.	State order	500.00
November	19.	State order	500.00
December	14.	By S. F. Whiting	63.66

1893.

March	6.	By S. F. Whiting	6.00
April	3.	By S. F. Whiting	8.00
May	3.	By S. F. Whiting	16.6
June	6.	By S. F. Whiting	2.30
June	30.	By S. F. Whiting	5.00

DISBURSEMENTS

1892.

July	13.	F. M. Stone, grading	\$ 7.50
July	13.	M. J. Hodges, grading	9.62
July	13.	W. H. Fee, grading	12.50
July	13.	Cy. Weaver, grading	26.56
July	13.	Cy. Weaver, grading	7.50
July	16.	Iowa Seed Co, seeds	1.10
August	12.	W. H. Fee, grading	57.50
August	13.	Ohas. Miller, grading	1.00
August	13.	Clarence Risewick, grading	1.82
August	13.	H. Ramsey, grading	6.37
August	13.	D. C. Newton, grading	9.75
August	13.	H. Ashley, grading	2.33
August	13.	Edward James, grading	22.06
August	13.	F. M. Stone, grading	21.25
August	13.	J. E. Faylon, grading	8.68
August	13.	J. F. Brobst, grading	33.37
August	15.	Master Smith, grading	2.75
August	15.	Roy Burdick, grading	1.25
August	15.	John Risewick, grading	16.81
August	15.	George W. Hodges, grading	80.22
August	15.	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	4.48

1892.

August	15.	W. O. Hains, grading	7.70
August	16.	Oy. Weaver, grading	12.25
August	16.	Iowa Pipe and Tile Co., tile	11.75
August	17.	M. J. Hodge, grading	7.52
August	18.	Iowa Seed Co., seed	2.07
August	30.	Hawkeye Mills, drain tile	6.16
August	30.	Kling Bros., drain tile	30.80
September	8.	Wm. Karrigan, grading	7.85
September	12.	John E. Taylor, grading	18.88
September	12.	H. E. Ramsey, grading	21.00
September	12.	D. O. Newton, grading	22.27
September	13.	Ed. Jones, grading	31.40
September	15.	Dennis Terry, grading	16.25
September	15.	W. C. Jacob, sewer pipe	4.80
September	15.	C. H. Brobst, grading	7.00
September	17.	W. H. Fee, grading	53.12
September	30.	F. J. Brobst, grading	88.50
September	30.	F. M. Stone, grading	5.00
October	15.	W. H. Fee, grading	82.50
October	15.	Edw. Jones, grading	29.75
October	15.	Wm. McPheters, gravel for walks	30.00
October	17.	Wm. Karrigan, grading	14.36
October	17.	F. M. Stone, grading	7.50
October	17.	C., B. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight on gravel and cement	83.50
October	18.	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight on gravel	16.28
October	18.	Brooks, Strobridge & Co., cement	132.00
October	19.	D. C. Newton, grading	22.55
October	20.	Perkins & Perkins, cement	160.20
October	20.	F. Brobst, grading	024.25
October	20.	Dennis Terry, grading	21.25
October	21.	Wm. Karrigan, grading	16.71
October	29.	Jacob Mueller, making cement walks	47.00
November	12.	Ed. Jones, grading	40.68
November	12.	Jacob Mueller, cement walk	35.10
November	14.	F. M. Fee, grading	56.87
November	14.	F. M. Stone, grading	15.62
November	14.	D. C. Newton, grading	41.62
November	14.	Wm. Karrigan, grading	14.00
November	15.	John Guinn, grading	11.00
November	16.	Dennis Terry, grading	33.00
November	17.	H. Ramsey, grading	17.35
November	17.	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	6.80
November	20.	Wm. McPheters, gravel	7.00
December	3.	H. Ramsey, grading	7.70
December	13.	Clarence Smith, grading	2.50
December	13.	W. H. Fee, grading	26.87
December	15.	W. O. Hains, grading	3.00
December	15.	Dennis Terry, grading	4.00
December	15.	F. M. Stone, grading	10.25
December	22.	Wm. Karrigan, grading	11.48
December	23.	Ed. Jones, grading	5.60
December	24.	F. J. Brobst, grading	7.56

1893.

May	18.	Dennis Terry, grading	5.84
May	18.	Eliaz Sturwolt, grading	11.50
May	19.	F. J. Brobst, grading	14.75
May	19.	Lem. Wright, grading	2.25
May	19.	Geo. B. Smith, grading	21.56
June	16.	Milleron & Bennett, grading	4.85
June	17.	W. F. Jones, grading	2.00
July	1.	Balance on hand	406.45

CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

May	1892.	7. State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	78.12
July		18. State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	175.13
August		20. State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	500.00
March	1893.	14. State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	500.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

May	1892.	6. Wetheral & Finarty, medical attendance.....	9.00
May		6. J. B. Elliott, medicine.....	3.25
May		6. W. L. Dickerson, medicine.....	2.00
May		6. Pilkins & Brooks, medicines.....	1.23
May		6. F. S. Whiting, contingent expenses.....	6.10
May		9. Coveny Bros., medicine.....	11.90
May		10. Hawkeye Mills, tile.....	2.23
May		10. Langan Bros.....	10.48
May		10. Iowa Seed Co., seeds.....	9.83
May		25. L. G. Comparet, sundries.....	18.10
May		28. O. W. Cornell, medical attendance.....	4.00
July		13. O., B & Q. R. R. Co., express.....	.25
July		13. F. S. Whiting, express and postage.....	3.36
July		13. Consolidated Tank Line Co., oil.....	4.73
July		13. F. S. Whiting, express.....	10.66
July		13. Consolidated Tank Line Co., oil.....	4.82
July		14. Culver & Co., merchandise.....	1.60
July		14. W. E. Wright, merchandise.....	2.00
July		15. Coveny Bros., medicine.....	5.75
July		16. W. A. Gamble, coal.....	23.95
July		16. Carter & Hussey, stationery and blanks.....	37.60
July		25. Wm Lewis, coal.....	9.75
August		1. S. Joseph, clock.....	4.50
August		6. James A. Miller, glass.....	1.75
August		15. O., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight.....	1.82
August		16. White Line Transfer Co., moving instruments.....	7.50
August		17. Heywood & Son, letter copy book.....	2.00
August		17. W. C. Jacob, sewer pipe.....	4.82
August		17. Wetheral & Finarty, medicine.....	2.00
August		17. Hout & Moore, drayage.....	3.00
August		17. M. R. & C. W. Cornell, medical attendance.....	26.75
August		17. F. S. Whiting, postage.....	5.14
August		18. Coveny Bros., medicine.....	4.65
August		20. Casey & Reavers, blanks.....	2.50
August		20. Wm. Lewis, coal.....	15.07
September		5. Iowa Printing Co., printing blanks.....	20.00
September		13. J. S. Cunningham, express.....	1.50
September		15. S. Joseph, clock, office.....	4.75
September		17. F. E. Wilson, express.....	.45
October		8. C. R. Keeler, sundries.....	2.50
October		20. Iowa Printing Co., stationery.....	22.00
October		21. U. S. Express Co., express.....	.40
October		31. F. S. Whiting, expenses.....	11.63
November		11. Dr. Coveny, medical attendance.....	9.35
November		14. American Express Co., express.....	.90
November		15. Consolidated Tank Line Co., oil.....	4.67
November		15. Iowa Printing Co., bill heads.....	1.00
November		15. U. S. Express Co., express.....	5.20
November		15. W. A. Gamble & Co., coal.....	16.54

1892.		
December	8.	J. A. Bown, sundries..... \$ 5.00
December	13.	F. S. Whiting, expenses..... 6.81
December	14.	W. C. Jacob, oil tank and oil..... 17.55
December	14.	W. V. Elliott, medicine..... 9.03
December	15.	Langan Bros, toilet paper..... 9.18
December	15.	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., express..... .25
December	15.	Iowa Printing Co., bill heads and blanks..... 14.50
December	15.	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight..... .25
December	15.	Wm. Lewis, coal..... 53.16
December	16.	J. S. Cunningham, express..... 1.95
1893.		
January	9.	F. S. Whiting, postage..... 4.70
January	9.	W. A. Gamble, coal..... 47.79
January	9.	G. A. Strong, stationery..... 2.40
January	11.	W. C. Jacob, oil..... 7.45
January	16.	W. O. Robinson, coal..... 50.48
January	16.	W. O. Robinson, coal..... 30.45
February	6.	Carter & Hussey, stationery..... 2.70
February	7.	W. A. Gamble, coal..... 97.35
February	7.	F. S. Whiting, postage..... 6.73
February	13.	Iowa Flour and Oil Co., blanks..... 6.75
February	13.	Consolidated Tank Line Co., oil..... 8.50
February	13.	L. Dickerson, repairs on pump..... 1.25
February	14.	W. C. Jacob, oil..... 7.35
February	14.	W. A. Gamble, coal..... 107.60
February	14.	Dr. Cornell, medical attendance..... 44.50
February	15.	Perkins & Brinsmaid, lamp..... 1.00
February	24.	W. A. Robinson, coal..... 10.57
April	8.	W. A. Gamble, coal..... 73.50
April	10.	W. C. Jacob, oil..... 4.30
April	11.	L. D. Wright, medicine..... 2.30
May	15.	Dr. Cornell, medical attendance..... 9.50
May	15.	W. V. Elliott, medicine..... 26.85
May	15.	C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight..... .25
May	17.	N. W. Stamp Co., stamp..... .40
May	17.	W. C. Jacob, oil..... 8.35
May	19.	G. A. Strong, office supplies..... 1.75
May	20.	W. A. Gamble, coal..... 40.50
May	22.	Langan Bros, toilet paper..... 6.00
June	2.	Todd M. Tolcott, compound..... 4.50
June	19.	U. S. Express Co, express..... .55
June	19.	J. S. Cunningham, express..... .65
June	22.	Des Moines T. Factory, repairs on sample case..... 3.50
June	23.	W. A. Gamble, coal..... 32.52
June	28.	Wetheral & Finarty, medical attendance..... 3.00
July	1.	Balance on hand..... 111.18
		\$ 1,253.12

MACHINERY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1892.		
May	5.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly..... \$ 100.00
August	20.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly..... 500.00
November	19.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly..... 1,000.00
1893.		
March	14.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly..... 500.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1892.			
May	6.	Woodruff Bros., hardware	21.25
May	6.	J. B. Elliott, machinery	60.00
May	11.	J. S. Cunningham & Son, hardware	19.20
May	13.	C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	1.59
May	13.	G. L. Burdlok, repairs for machine	4.75
July	13.	L. D. Patten, machinery	9.20
July	13.	Woodruff Bros., hardware	48.32
July	15.	Scoles & Co., repairs	7.65
July	16.	Sewing Machine Emporium, machine	50.00
July	18.	P. L. Kesler, repairs	22.42
July	18.	H. J. Bomfield, repairs	39.36
July	18.	Danby Elliott & Co., supplies	39.64
July	23.	U. S. Express Co., express	.65
August	16.	C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	.25
August	16.	J. D. Seeberger, ice cream freezer	3.85
August	20.	Bacon & Barnes, belting and hardware	38.00
August	23.	Scoles & Co., water trough	4.60
September	10.	Peter Shaffer, broom machine	40.00
September	14.	Woodruff Bros, hardware	25.28
October	3.	Wm. Wood, machinery	62.68
October	11.	Wm. Dalsen, machinery	1.50
October	18.	C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	9.44
October	20.	Perkins & Perkins, machinery	13.92
October	21.	Holland & New, machinery	7.59
October	21.	Patrick Luth & Co, machinery	7.49
October	22.	Woodruff Bros., hardware	39.75
October	24.	H. Irving, hardware	1.70
October	24.	John Burnside, heating	180.00
October	25.	Harris-Emery Co., machinery	2.20
October	25.	Moody & Parsons, lumber for repairs	27.84
October	31.	Scoles & Co., repairs	3.75
November	4.	Quick & Knight, show case	2.00
November	11.	P. L. Kesler, repairs	42.29
November	12.	Jacob Mueller, repairs	29.00
November	14.	C. R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight	.28
November	14.	D. N. Butcher, work on scales	3.60
November	15.	C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	.74
November	16.	Woodruff Bros., hardware	16.13
November	16.	Eagle Iron Works, hardware	8.85
November	17.	J. S. Cunningham, express	2.55
November	18.	Empire Laundry Machine Co., machinery	93.09
November	18.	Brenball, Dean & Co., machinery	2.25
November	21.	John Burnside, steam fitting	75.00
November	23.	Wm. Dartson, mason on scales	2.87
November	24.	P. L. Kesler, putting scales	7.27
November	29.	Woodruff Bros., scales	143.45
December	13.	F. S. Whiting, expenses	3.50
December	13.	W. H. Fee, work putting scales	3.75
December	15.	C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight	1.56
December	15.	Getchel & Martin, machinery	27.80
December	15.	J. D. Seeberger, machinery	8.40
December	15.	King Bros, machinery	6.00
December	15.	Woodruff Bros., hardware	9.22
December	16.	Moody & Parsons, lumber for scales	66.57
December	19.	John Burnside, hardware	42.13
December	23.	P. L. Kesler, work repairs	35.22
December	24.	W. M. Talby, machinery	4.22
1893.			
January	6.	Brenball, Dean & Co., repair range	2.25
January	7.	Woodruff Bros., hardware	7.10
January	7.	Bellamy Bros., hardware	20.87

1892.	
January	9. J. D. Bolton, repairs, machinery.....\$ 13.55
January	9. Dennis Terry, repairs..... 2.62
January	10. Bacon & Barnes, hardware..... 12.90
January	14. Donley & Elliott, hardware..... 7.89
January	15. G. W. Winters, machinery..... 2.00
January	21. J. D. Seeberger, hardware..... .30
February	1. N. H. Bittenbender, repairs..... 8.00
February	7. J. D. Seeberger, clothes wringer and hardware 15.00
February	7. E. T. Duncan, sleds..... 12.00
February	8. P. L. Kester, repairs..... 19.25
February	8. Woodruff Bros., hardware..... 26.05
February	10. O., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight..... 2.28
February	14. W. L. Rosenbaum & Co., balance account..... 3.16
February	14. O. S. Phillips, balance account..... 21.00
March	13. Bellamy Bros., lumber..... 11.30
March	13. Bellamy Bros., lumber..... 8.15
March	14. P. L. Kester, carpenter work..... 5.50
March	14. Woodruff Bros., hardware..... 2.95
March	15. A. Boyer, balance account..... 2.50
March	16. O., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight..... 3.22
March	17. G. L. Burdick, machinery..... 13.00
March	21. John Burnside, hardware..... 5.00
March	27. Wallace & McNamara, machinery..... 8.80
April	7. O., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight..... 1.38
April	8. O., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight..... .75
April	8. J. D. Seeberger, hardware..... 7.60
April	11. W. L. Rosenbaum & Co., B. machine..... 26.54
May	2. J. A. Miller, repairs..... 4.00
May	16. O., B. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight..... .27
May	16. O., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight..... 1.18
May	17. Woodruff Bros., hardware..... 19.75
May	18. Getchel & Martin, hardware..... 2.50
May	18. Jno. McMillan, supplies..... 19.68
May	20. Brenball, Dean & Co., supplies..... 4.27
May	22. H. H. Sickels & Co., corn planter..... 35.10
May	22. Jno. Burnside, hardware..... 2.00
June	16. Bacon & Barnes, hardware..... 25.75
June	16. L. D. Batten, hardware..... 9.35
June	19. Jno. Burnside, hardware..... 1.00
July	1. Balance on hand..... 266.29

\$ 2,100.45

COLD STORAGE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1892.	
July	18. State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly..... \$ 1,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

July	13. O., B. & Q. R. R. Co., freight.....\$.85
July	15. J. D. Seeberger, refrigerator..... 36.35
November	12. Jacob Mullen, cement work..... 8.00
November	16. Dennis Terry, cement work..... 3.00
1893.	
February	8. Bousquet & Rhynesberger, filling ice house..... 56.95
March	11. B. A. Stevons, fittings..... 161.00
March	13. Bellamy Bros., lumber..... 6.38
March	14. P. L. Kester, carpenter work..... 57.95
March	14. P. L. Kester, carpenter work..... 120.00

1898.

March	14.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	37.66	
March	14.	Woodruff Bros., hardware.....	2.68	
March	16.	Moody & Parsons, lumber.....	8.67	
March	17.	W. H. & J. H. Gilchrist, lumber.....	87.50	
April	6.	B. A. Stevens, butcher tools.....	24.00	
April	7.	C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., freight.....	.84	
April	8.	Getchell & Martin, sash.....	4.45	
April	8.	J. D. Seeberger, hardware.....	4.95	
May	18.	Peter Wood, sawdust.....	2.70	
May	20.	J. P. Gregory, painting.....	20.00	
May	25.	P. L. Kester, carpenter work.....	35.00	
May	25.	P. L. Kester, carpenter work.....	36.35	
July	1.	Balance.....	284.72	\$ 1,000.00

ORCHARD FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1898.

February	11.	State order, account appropriation 24th general assembly.....	\$ 300.00
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DISBURSEMENTS.

May	16.	Geo. Hodge, shade trees.....	\$ 48.60
May	17.	H. D. McCoy, fruit trees.....	87.00
May	17.	Ohas. Fee, setting fruit trees.....	7.50
June	19.	Geo. B. Smith, setting fruit trees.....	5.00
June	19.	Dennis Terry, setting fruit trees.....	19.87
June	20.	Iowa Seed Co, small fruit.....	12.96
June	22.	Elias Sherwalt, small fruit.....	37.87
June	24.	James Matthews, small fruit.....	33.45
June	24.	F. J. Brobst, setting fruit.....	29.25
July	1.	Balance on hand.....	18.50
			\$ 300.00

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

BY-LAWS.

PREAMBLE:—In pursuance of law the Board of Trustees of the Industrial Home for the Blind of the State of Iowa, at a regular meeting of said Board held at the Home June 9, 1892, adopted and enacted the following by-laws.

ARTICLE I.

The officers of the Board of Trustees shall be a President, Treasurer and Secretary, to be elected by the Board from the members thereof on the first Tuesday in May of each even year and shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their respective successors are elected and qualified. The President, Treasurer and Secretary elected by the Board May 2, 1892, shall hold their respective offices until the first Tuesday in May, 1894, and until their respective successors shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE II.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held at the Home on the first Tuesday in February, May, August and November of each year. The president may call an extra meeting of the Board whenever in his judgment the same is necessary. And on the written request of three members of the Board, shall call an extra meeting of the Board when so requested.

ARTICLE III.

At the regular meeting, the Board on the first Tuesday in May of each year, shall elect a Superintendent and Matron, who shall hold their office for one year, unless sooner removed by the Board. But no such removal shall be made except by vote of four members of the Board in favor of such removal. The salary to be paid the Superintendent and Matron for the ensuing year shall be fixed by the Board at the time the said Superintendent and Matron are elected. The Superintendent shall give a bond to be approved by the Board in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful accounting of all moneys and properties that may come into his hands.

ARTICLE IV.

The Board shall at the regular meeting in May of each year employ a foreman for the workshops, and also employ such other persons as they may think proper, and fix the wages to be paid such employes; and the

Board shall from time to time fix the wages to be paid inmates employed in the workshops, and other employees in and connected with the Home.

ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend the meetings of the Board, to keep a minute of its proceedings and to keep a record of its actions and proceedings of the respective committees hereinafter provided for as reported to him by such committees, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Board.

ARTICLE VI.

The president shall at the meeting at which these by-laws are adopted and at the regular meeting in May of each year thereafter appoint the following committees, to-wit: On auditing, on building, grounds and supplies and on finance; each committee shall consist of three members.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The Auditing Committee shall meet at the Home on the first Tuesday in each month and examine all bills payable or presented for payment, and report on the same; but their actions in auditing bills shall be subject to review by the full Board when in session.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee shall, subject to the approval of the Board, have the financial management of all the funds belonging to said Home, and shall prescribe the manner of keeping all books of accounts.

BUILDING AND SUPPLIES COMMITTEE.

The Building and Supplies Committee shall, subject to the approval of the Board, have the supervision of all matters pertaining to the buildings and grounds and supervise all matters relating to the furnishing and purchasing of supplies for the Home and material for the workshops.

ARTICLE VII.

The Board of Trustees at the meeting at which these by-laws are adopted, shall prescribe the terms and conditions for the admission of blind persons to the Home and discharge therefrom and also adopt rules and regulations for the government of the Home and prescribe rules fixing the duties of the Superintendent and Matron.

ARTICLE VIII.

It shall be the duty of the President of the Board to preside at all meetings of the Board and to make from time to time, careful enquiry into the general management of the Home, and to report the results thereof to the Board at each meeting, together with such recommendations as he may wish to make concerning the management of the Home.

ARTICLE IX.

The Treasurer of the Board shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be approved by the Secretary of State, conditioned for the faithful accounting of all moneys that may come into his hands.

ARTICLE X.

All appropriations which may from time to time be made by the General Assembly for the use of said Home, as well as the proceeds of the sale of articles manufactured therein, and all other moneys due or payable to said Home, shall be paid to the Treasurer and by him disbursed or paid out only upon warrants or vouchers signed and approved by the Auditing Committee.

ARTICLE XI.

These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Board, but no amendment shall be made unless upon vote of four members.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rules and regulations for the government of the Iowa Industrial Home for the Blind adopted by the Board of Trustees, June 9, 1892.

ARTICLE I.

The Superintendent shall be the chief executive of the Home, with the following duties and powers:

First—To superintend the grounds, buildings, workshops, manufacturing departments, and the property of the Home.

Second—To certify to the Board of Trustees the number of employes and instructors needed in the manufacturing departments and to recommend to the Board suitable persons to be appointed to these positions.

Third—To employ domestics and other persons needed in and around the Home, and to dismiss domestics and other persons employed at the Home whenever in his judgment the good of the Home demands it; but the Superintendent shall not dismiss any instructor, foreman or employe, nor any inmate regularly admitted to the Home except upon the order of the Board of Trustees.

Fourth—To prescribe the duties of all instructors, laborers, domestics, inmates and servants employed at the Home.

Fifth—The Superintendent will admit only such persons to the Home as inmates as have made application and passed the required medical examination. All applications for admission must be approved by the President of the Board, and the member residing nearest the residence of the applicant.

Sixth—To suspend any employe or inmate pending a recommendation to the Board for his or her dismissal, and to appoint substitutes during such suspension of instructors and employes.

Seventh—Pending a recommendation to the Board for the final dismissal, the Superintendent may suspend the privileges of, and may remove from the premises, any inmate whose conduct has been, or is such, as to appear to the Superintendent, to be in conflict with the interest of the Home. Should any inmate so suspended or removed, be in destitute circumstances, the Superintendent must on demand, furnish such inmate with lodging and board elsewhere, until the decision of the Board is made thereon. The bill for such board and lodging must be presented to the Board of Trustees for allowance and payment as other bills.

Eighth—The Superintendent and Matron shall reside at the Home.

Ninth—The Superintendent must keep a daily record of his official acts, in a manner prescribed by the Board, and to present the same to the Audit-

ing Committee at each monthly meeting, verified by his oath in accordance with the blanks furnished him by the Board for that purpose, and to make in such monthly reports such recommendations to the Board as he may deem proper. The monthly report must contain a statement of all stock, goods and supplies received at the Home during the month, together with an itemized statement of the cost of the same, also a statement of all goods sold and the amount received for the same.

Tenth—The Superintendent must turn over to the Treasurer at the end of each month, together with the balance sheet, all moneys received by him from the sale of manufactured goods, and all revenues derived by him from any source whatever, in behalf of and for the benefit of the Home and take the treasurer's receipt therefor.

Eleventh—The Superintendent must make up and deliver to the Board on the first Monday in August of each year, his annual accounts, and statement of the affairs of the Home verified by his oath. The annual statement shall be an epitome of the monthly reports and shall contain the number and the names of the inmates, officers and employes, and the respective dates of the admission or beginning of employment, and their respective dates of dismissal and discharge made during the year. It shall contain a full review of all receipts and expenditures, and an invoice of all stock, goods and supplies on hand. It shall contain also the average weekly cost of the board per capita of all persons residing at the Home, without considering labor credits; and the average annual cost of instruction per capita. It shall show clearly the relation of the gross cost to the gross product and the per cent lacking to become self sustaining.

Twelfth—To make requisitions on the Board of Directors for articles and all goods needed at the Home, and to order and purchase the same as directed by the Committee on Supplies, provided that the Board may by resolution spread upon its minutes at any regular meeting, authorize the Superintendent with the concurrence of one member of the Committee on Supplies, to make purchase of material and supplies without previous requisition. He must in addition perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of him by the Board of Trustees. The Matron shall have charge of the female department of the Home and shall govern the lady inmates thereof, subject to the direction of the Superintendent.

RULES REGULATING THE ADMISSION OF INMATES TO THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Every adult blind person who has been a *bona fide* resident of the State of Iowa for the period of one year prior to his or her application for admission, of good moral character, shall be entitled to admission to said Home: provided that said applicant is physically able to earn a sufficient amount to pay the actual cost of his or her maintenance. The Board of Trustees may admit adult blind persons from other states; but the admission of such blind persons shall be made under such conditions only as shall never entail any cost on the State of Iowa; and, provided further, that the admission of persons not resident of the State of Iowa shall in no case be allowed if the admission of such person would exclude a qualified blind person of this State.

Second—Each applicant for admission must fill out and make true answers to the interrogatories furnished by the Board, and also be recommended by two responsible citizens of the State.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND,
LOCATED AT
KNOXVILLE.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAOSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

REPORT.

DES MOINES, IOWA, January 25, 1894.

To the President of the Senate, Twenty-fifth General Assembly:

Your committee delegated to visit the Industrial Home for the Blind located at Knoxville, Iowa, having performed the duties thus assigned them, would respectfully beg to report:

We made careful examination of the books and vouchers in the office of the Superintendent of the institution, and from every evidence at our command, believed that the appropriations made to this Home by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly have been wisely, economically and judiciously expended for the purposes for which they were appropriated. The method of account keeping was found to be highly satisfactory, as was also the payment of money and the vouchers therefor taken and preserved. Upon this point we have no suggestions to make.

The Home is entirely free from debt and we find no debts have been contracted in excess of the appropriations either in regard to the buildings, or the subsistence of the inmates. In this connection. we are glad to note that the people of Knoxville are justly proud of this Home, as indeed the citizens of Iowa have every reason for being. The site for the Home is very pretty as well as commodious, and was a gift from the citizens of Knoxville. It contains fifty odd acres and is just outside the city limits.

We do not find that there has been any diversion of any money from the specific purpose for which it was appropriated.

We could discover no evidence of the violation of any law in the drawing of money from the State Treasury. This seems to have been accomplished by the regular legal methods.

The following is a complete list of the employes of the Home, together with compensation each receives for his or her services:

	Per Month
Superintendent. M. C. Gebhardt.	\$50.00
Matron. Mrs. M. R. Gebhardt.	20.00
Shop Foreman. A. C. Ferreby.	25.00
Engineer John Yetter.	30.00
Teamster. George B. Smith.	25.00
Cook. Flora Edwards.	20.00
Assistant Cook. Hannah McIlwain.	12.00
Laundress. Ella Donniby.	16.00
Waitress Julia Donniby.	8.00

It is well to note in this connection that in order to make the appropriations made to the Home by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly cover the period for which they were intended, the trustees were obliged not only to scale down the salaries of the employes, but to dispense with the services of a number of them. This in turn made it necessary to reduce the number of inmates. About this time, (August, 1893) the former Superintendent and Matron resigned, and the present efficient Superintendent, Mr. Gebhardt, and his excellent wife, became respectively Superintendent and Matron. As the trustees were limited in the matter of funds, the pay as above noted was temporarily agreed upon. Mr. Gebhardt is a very excellent business man, a skilled bookkeeper, as the books of the Home amply disclose. His duties at the Home bar him from following any other business, so that his time and abilities are wholly bestowed for the benefit of the Home. The salary of the former Superintendent was fixed \$1,000 per year, and we are of the opinion that the appropriations to be made by the General Assembly should be large enough that a like amount could be allowed the present Superintendent.

Regarding the interior of the Home, the best of order and cleanliness prevails. This work is directly under the supervision the of Matron, Mrs. Gebhardt. This work, in addition to being full of responsibilities, is very exacting of the time of the Matron. This labor should meet with a just reward. The former Matron received a salary of \$500.00 a year and it is our belief that Mrs. Gebhardt's salary should equal that amount.

In regard to the other employes whose salaries suffered because of the shortness of the appropriation: it is our judgment that these salaries should be placed back again as they were when the scaling down process became necessary. We do not believe it to be the policy of our State to require men and women to give up their services for a smaller consideration than like labor draws from other departments of life.

We find that further employes are needed at the Home as follows: One assistant foreman for shops, whose salary would likely be \$25.00 per month, but until the working force is increased, say to fifty men, his employment is not highly essential.

We deem the improvements asked for on pages 8 and 9 of the Home's report to the Governor under date of June 30, 1893, needed, and would recommend that they be granted. The appropriation for these asked for is \$2,000. We do not pass upon this. No other repairs upon the buildings are needed.

We desire to call your attention to the fact that this Home is without insurance. We think your appropriation should be large enough

that a reasonable line of insurance may be carried. The State has too much value here exposed to one accident, to ignore the importance of this suggestion.

We find that in the matter of all purchases of materials or supplies for the use of the Home, the principle of competitive bids has been universally resorted to, to the end that the best interests of the State have in all cases been conserved.

There are at present thirty-two inmates in the Home. Outside of the short work for them they were found contented and even happy with their surroundings. All reported that the food they received was ample and good, their quarters were neat and clean, and the beds comfortable. All reported themselves as perfectly satisfied with the treatment they received from the officers of the Home.

This Home is a broad piece of philanthropy on the part of our State that ought to meet with the endorsement of every right-minded citizen. These people, deprived of the greatest gift of nature, their eyesight, are furnished a haven where they may not only learn a useful trade, but may even earn a living as well. One cannot doubt the wisdom of the act that established this Home when they see those busy blind men and women at their work. The care and instruction of this otherwise helpless and dependent class, and the putting them upon some sort of footing with the rest of their race, is at once the most delicate and difficult problem that is rapidly being solved by our State at this Home.

There is shop room for working fifty men and twenty women, but the Home has at no time had so many inmates, and this brings us to a point where our report must be largely of a suggestive nature.

No blind man or woman that comes within the requirements of the Home's rules for admission, when they apply for admission, should be turned away because of the Home's inability to furnish them employment. This is especially true when we consider that the Home is not now able to fill and keep pace with demands for the articles manufactured by the inmates. If this be true, then why is not the work pushed and more people employed? The answer is that the fund set apart for this purpose by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly (\$3,000) was not found sufficient to increase the working force, or in fact to furnish steady employment to the small force they now have. For this fund this year the trustees ask you for the sum of \$10,000, and after a most thorough and careful investigation of the facts your committee unites their recommendation with the trustees' request that it be granted.

Our reason for this recommendation is this: it is the object of the trustees in respect to this fund, to use it as a capital working fund

and it being their hope to keep it intact. The present allowance of it will not, therefore, establish a precedent to be followed by a subsequent General Assembly. In fact, it is improbable if a subsequent request for an addition to this fund will be made by the trustees. It must be borne in mind that the product of the Home's shop goes on the market in competition with the production of like shops. The rules of trade apply alike to this as to other shops. Cash is rarely received for the orders, but comes in at intervals of thirty, sixty and ninety days from date of invoice, as is usual with commerce of like character. It may, therefore, be seen that with the small capital heretofore had, it could all be used up in manufactured articles and not in shape that any portion was available at a given time. It is a fact that it has not been found sufficient in amount to give the trustees the opportunity to take advantage of the trade and buy their materials at a time when it would be advantageous to the State to stock up the Home with material, or buy it in car load lots, thereby making a great saving to the State in the matter of freight charges. We would, therefore, recommend that \$10,000 be appropriated to the Home for this fund.

The trustees ask for an appropriation of the sum of \$35,300 divided into special funds as follows:

For manufacturing fund.....	\$10,000.00
For salary and subsistence fund.....	15,000.00
For buildings and grounds.....	5,000.00
For additional machinery	2,000.00
For contingent fund.....	3,000.00
For orchard and re-planting trees.	300.00

Your committee would make the following recommendation that the sum of \$28,800 be allowed, divided into special funds as follows:

For manufacturing fund.....	\$10,000.00
For salary and subsistence fund.....	12,000.00
For buildings and grounds.....	3,000.00
For additional machinery.....	1,500.00
For contingent fund.....	2,000.00
For orchard and re-planting trees.....	300.00
Total.....	<u>\$28,800.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

T. G. HARPER,
From the Senate.

ALVIN JONES,
W. S. SHRIVER,
From the House.
Committee.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

IOWA INSTITUTION

FOR

Feeble-Minded Children

AT

GLENWOOD.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1898.

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, }
GLENWOOD, IOWA, August 15, 1893. }

To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—With pleasure I herewith transmit a copy of the Ninth Bien-
nial Report of this Institution, for the use of yourself and the General
Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

F. M. POWELL,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES.

HON. W. H. HALL, PRESIDENT,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Osceola.</i>
F. M. SHRIVER, TREASURER,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Glenwood.</i>
ROBERT MCGAVREN, M. D.	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Missouri Valley.</i>

SECRETARY OF BOARD.

F. M. POWELL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

F. M. POWELL, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Superintendent.</i>
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MATRON.

Mrs. L. M. POWELL.

ASSISTANT MATRON.

Miss EMMA BROWNE.

CLERK AND STEWARD.

T. Q. RECORDS.

BOOK-KEEPER.

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SECRETARY.

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ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

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TEACHERS.

Miss MATTIE E. CLIFT.

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Miss JENNIE M. SEELYE.

Miss MARGARET P. MAYWOOD.

Miss GENE SARTELLE.

Mrs. NETTIE WAHL.

Miss CLARA SHULTERS.

Miss DORA SARTELLE.

Mr. FRANK BICKNELL.

DEPARTMENT MANAGERS.

<i>Boys' Department and Medical Assistant.....</i>	<i>MR. GEORGE MOGRIDGE.</i>
<i>Girls' Department</i>	<i>MISS LILLIAN ROBINSON.</i>
<i>Hospital Department.....</i>	<i>MISS MARY E. SLACK.</i>
<i>Kitchen Department.....</i>	<i>MISS SARAH E. CLARK.</i>
<i>Farm and Garden Department.....</i>	<i>MR. JAMES W. MILLER.</i>
<i>Engineer's Department.....</i>	<i>MR. D. K. DONNELLY.</i>
<i>Horticultural Department.....</i>	<i>MR. J. P. JACKSON.</i>
<i>Foreman in Shoe Shop.....</i>	<i>MR. ALFRED DAVIS.</i>
<i>Foreman Wood Working Room.</i>	<i>MR. FRANK BICKNELL.</i>
<i>Visitors' Attendant.....</i>	<i>MISS RILLA DREW</i>

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR BOIES, and the Twenty-fifth General Assembly:

In presenting the ninth biennial report, the trustees submit their statements for your consideration, with the superintendent's and treasurer's reports herewith appended, which give in detail the operations of the institution.

In addition to the quarterly meetings, we have made visits at such times as in our judgment the affairs of the institution demanded, and have to report that after inspecting the various departments, we are pleased to state that it has been a prosperous period, the objects and aims of the institution having been carried out as fully as existing conditions permitted.

We are grateful that the health of the inmates has been exceptionally good and that the welfare of the household has been carefully guarded and directed.

The number enrolled June 30th was four hundred and seventy-six, being only nineteen in excess of the number at the beginning of the period. You will observe that the last general assembly did not make an appropriation for an extension of room that would permit the care of a greater number of inmates. We are conscious that the present roll-call is more than can be justly cared for with existing facilities, and that it is only for the summer months, when one hundred or more are at home for a vacation, that the present enrollment can be kept up.

Tables for movement of population indicate that there are now two hundred and seventeen applicants waiting for admission, who are legitimate candidates to be accepted when space permits. Continued applications will be made that will increase this number to three hundred and fifty or more during the next two years.

Our visits through the departments confirm previous opinions regarding classification. So apparent is the condition of the epileptic and asylum charges that we readily concur with the superintendent in advising that the institution should not admit epileptics until facilities shall have been provided for them. Notwithstanding that

only a few epileptics have been admitted during the period, there remain one hundred and eight promiscuously distributed in wards with other children. We have only to repeat that this is wrong, and request your honorable body to provide suitable buildings in connection with this institution, or at some other locality, for their care and treatment.

The table showing the physical infirmities of those present gives additional cause for a building constructed for the care of those who bear more than ordinary infirmities.

The ward for paralytics in the hospital building provides for only fifteen, whereas there are demands for the care of not less than fifty bearing evidences of paralysis. But few of the custodial applicants can be admitted until more space is provided for them.

At the last assembly, plans and specifications were presented for an asylum building to accommodate two hundred, but no appropriation for this purpose was made. The superintendent has again secured plans for a building to cost \$80,000, which, when completed, will shelter two hundred belonging to the lower grades, classified as their dependent natures require. A building of this size would be fully occupied at the present time if available.

In this department some of the epileptics and paralytics can be cared for until further provision can be made for them, the central building and cottages to be occupied by the improvable belonging to the school and industrial buildings, leaving them free from contact with the epileptic and asylum charges. We desire to urgently request an appropriation for erecting and furnishing an asylum department, as referred to, that a classification may be made in harmony with the true condition of the inmates and the law governing the institution.

As time progresses it is noticeable that the greater per cent of admissions will become permanent wards for life—a remedy that will prevent them from duplicating themselves.

The census tables invite your attention to the number present in our state, viz.: 3,319 in 1890. In 1880, 2,314. A gain of 1,000 in ten years. The total number enumerated being greater than the insane.

What the state should further do in the interest of this class, it is not our province to dictate, but believe it to be for the public good and a public duty to enlarge the facilities for the dependent classes. "True charity consists not in pauperizing its recipients, but in helping them to help themselves." In providing an asylum building, a greater range for training will be secured for the more dependent

and a more complete system of directed labor will be possible for the educable division as well as improved surroundings for the two classes adapted to their special infirmities.

The building contemplated will be situated in a desirable location about thirty rods from the central or main building, in front of a grove that will be used for recreation grounds. It will be only two stories in height and have, in addition to the wards, a dining room, recreation or training room, where they will receive directed training by a competent teacher. Further, such of them as are capable, will be taught to assist themselves and their associates to the extent of their limited abilities. In the way of recreation, they will be permitted to attend the amusement hall in the school department at such times as will be conducive to their benefit. With this arrangement, the classification will be as perfect as present knowledge can provide.

The following is a summary of appropriations required for the period:

1. For erecting and furnishing an asylum building.	\$80,000
2. For improvements in water supply	3,500
3. For increased fire protection and renewing steam pipes	2,500
4. For painting.....	1,500
5. For school supplies and library.....	200
6. For surgical instruments and books.	150
7. For barn fund.....	1,000
8. For contingent and repair fund	5,000
9. For beds and bedding.....	1,500
10. For dynamo.....	2,000
Total.....	\$97,350

These amounts are necessary for the several purposes named, and are required for the further development of the institution.

The water supply for general use is so positively deficient that a liberal appropriation should be made that improvement may follow at the earliest possible moment.

The funds left at our disposal by the twenty-fourth general assembly are principally invested and in accord with the act creating them. We are especially pleased with the completion of the industrial building, which provides sufficiently for industries necessary in the management of the institution. The laundry department is complete in arrangement and well equipped for present use. The wood working room has abundant machinery and tools for carrying on work both remunerative and instructive. You are referred for information to the superintendent's reference to expenditures of other funds.

The farm and horticultural departments continue to yield abundantly, as indicated by the tables. The brickyard is a profitable industry. The steward, Mr. Records, reports 1,200,000 brick made during the period.

We commend the enterprise manifested in the industrial departments, and are encouraged to believe that greater remunerative results will follow and greater good be obtained in the way of disciplining the activities of the inmates.

At the call of the superintendent we visited the institution, December 20, 1892, to investigate the cause of the farmer's cottage burning down. As far as could be determined the fire originated in the flue where the pipe entered, igniting the ceiling, and when discovered was progressing so rapidly that all efforts to extinguish it failed. But few of the farmer's goods were saved and none of the kitchen furniture belonging to the institution. Fortunately the house was insured for one thousand dollars, which was promptly paid. With this, and four hundred dollars appropriated by the executive council, a new cottage has been built and is now occupied.

We are pleased to refer to the condition of the children's departments as meriting our hearty approval, having always found those in charge kind and diligent in the discharge of their duties. These inspections have led to increased confidence in those having direct control of the operations of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. HALL,
ROBERT MCGAVREN,
F. M. SHRIVER,
Trustees.

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit for your consideration a report for the ninth period in the history of this institution.

The operations have been similar to those of preceding years, with continued evidences of popular confidence in the way of demands for recognition and expressions of gratitude by patrons and the public.

More urgent appeals than usual have been made for the care of asylum charges. It is therefore deemed proper to repeat the claims of this most dependent division, calling your attention specifically to the existing classification and pressing need of a building independently located on the grounds for their custody and training. The present arrangement is inadequate to meet the needs of this class. They are now in wards selected with reference to the condition of the inmates, so far as the present building will permit, but this leaves them located near the better classes and in rooms in the basement and third floors, compelling a classification that fails to do justice to their kind and an injustice to the more improvable. Again, the epileptics are subjected to conditions not suitable for persons affected with this distressing malady. It is becoming a serious question—what to do with the epileptics. The colony plan is being strongly recommended. Ohio has already located them independently at Gallipolis, and New York passed a bill providing for the establishment of a home for their care and treatment. In preceding reports their claims were alluded to, advising special legislation in their behalf. The necessity of this has been so apparent that the management considered it necessary to reject their applications until special provision should be made for them. The following from one of the most prominent periodicals, written before the enactment of the Ohio and New York law, so clearly portrays the epileptic that it is inserted here:

“Sufferers from epilepsy must be accounted among the most unfortunate of human beings. An early development of the malady darkens all the patient's prospects in life. However domestic his disposition, he cannot anticipate a home of his own. He is largely shut out from ordinary occupations. He is an unwelcome visitor in the social circle, and his own sensitiveness leads him to shrink from joining it.

If he ventures upon the street, he is liable at any moment to be thrown violently to the ground; if he remains at home he is in the same danger of falling down stairs, or against the sharp corners of the furniture, or upon a hot stove. He lives in perpetual dread.

The number of epileptics is very large; probably there are a quarter of a million in this country. The amount of suffering endured by the patients and their friends must be incalculable.

Many epileptics, moreover, though perfectly sane at other times, show a destructive impulse during that form of disease in which the patient does not fall in convulsions. They may attack and kill a stranger toward whom they have not even a cause of annoyance, and a few moments afterwards be wholly unaware of the act.

Now, while in most parts of the United States, ample provision is made for the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the feeble-minded, and indeed for nearly every class of unfortunates, there is almost no provision for epileptics. True, Massachusetts has a private institution for epileptic children at Baldwinville, but they must leave it at the age of fourteen, though there is not a place in the land to which they can go.

Other countries are far ahead of us in this matter. In Germany there has been a colony for epileptics for nearly a quarter of a century, a colony which now numbers more than one thousand patients. There are similar asylums in other countries of Europe.

Every state in the union should provide a thoroughly well-equipped institution for epileptics. The majority of the patients would be improved; not a few, whose epilepsy results from injury to the head, would be wholly cured; all would be made comparatively comfortable and happy. They could be furnished with employment such as would be at the same time conducive to health and a help toward the expense of the establishment.

Opportunity for the more careful and continuous study of the disease would be supplied, by which its treatment would be rendered more hopeful than it now is."

At the date of the eighth biennial report, there were one hundred and thirteen being cared for here. This class now numbers one hundred and eight in the wards. With the completion of an asylum building, which your honorable body has under advisement, the institution can continue to care for many of them. Without an extension of buildings, I cannot but advise the continued rejection of their appeals for admission.

Among the number of applicants are persons over eighteen years of age, who cannot be admitted under the present law, although meriting recognition. At such time as the state can provide for the admission of adults it should be done. In many cases their claims are more urgent than those of younger years.

There are now more than four hundred applicants waiting to be admitted, two hundred and seventeen of whom are eligible by law, but must wait for greater capacity. During the period there were two hundred and twenty-one applications. For movement of population and other information, you are referred to the tables herewith appended.

When it is understood that there are now 3,319 feeble-minded persons in Iowa, as reported by the census of 1890, and three-fourths of this number will seek state shelter and protection, you can readily understand the necessity of increased accommodations for this deserving class of defectives.

It is the aim of the Institution and in conformity with the law to provide for the uneducable as well as for the teachable. To accommodate the idiot and imbecile children in the same building or same ward with the victims of dementia or epilepsy has a pernicious effect. A speedy remedy is needed. The plans of a new building contemplate apartments that will permit training for all who are susceptible and for all of the lowest types of idiocy. Their conditions and requirements have been repeatedly presented to an extent that I need not rehearse them here.

The total number of insane given for Iowa by the census is 3,197, for which three hospitals are generously and wisely provided for their care and treatment, while this class, numbering 3,319, finds only one institution, with provision for not more than 450. Your attention is especially called to this fact, that you may find it consistent to press the claims of the feeble-minded in terms commensurate with their number and needs.

Next in importance requiring attention is the water supply. You are aware that the present system partially depends on Keg creek, which is muddy water at intervals, when it is not only unfit for general use, but from a sanitary standpoint is unsafe. During the spring rains the pipes and tanks are so filled with deposit as to render the water unfit for any purpose. Bathing and scrubbing are deferred indefinitely. The risk is too great to be continued. It invites deadly germs that may propagate infectious maladies liable to cause an epidemic of typhoid fever or other serious sickness. I trust you will emphasize the importance of a speedy remedy. An appropriation should be made to secure a sufficient number of wells to furnish the necessary needs for all purposes. In connection with this, a large reservoir is required for storage, to be drawn upon in an emergency. I estimate that thirty-five hundred dollars will be needed for this purpose. The wells in use only supply a sufficient quantity for drinking water, culinary demands, and for laundry work.

The system of stand pipes and hose connections should be increased, and that portion of steam pipes belonging to the first plant should be overhauled and repaired. The breakages in the threads in the return pipes are from rust and age. Accidents from this cause are not only expensive and annoying, but dangerous consequences may follow

where steam is shut off during extremely cold weather. It would be impossible in an emergency to protect the children from extremes of temperature.

To preserve the buildings, fifteen hundred dollars is little enough for painting. The school department will need two hundred dollars, and for surgical instruments, one hundred dollars is requested; for barns, one thousand dollars; for contingent and repair fund, five thousand dollars will be required to meet the demands in this direction; for bedsteads and bedding, fifteen hundred dollars. An abundant supply of bedding material for this class of children is so necessary to their comfort and welfare that the above sum is small enough.

Your familiarity with the expenditure of appropriations is such that I need give but a brief account in my report.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The twenty-fourth general assembly made the following appropriations: For completing laundry and industrial rooms, \$15,000. With this fund the building has been completed, being now the most substantial in the group, and provides fully for laundry room, wood working room, shoe shop and band room on the second floor. These conveniences are all that are needed for present use.

For barns and granaries, \$1,000 was allowed where \$3,000 was expected. Eight hundred and nine dollars has been used to provide temporary buildings until an additional amount can be obtained to make further extensions.

For finishing fourth floor and seating Assembly Hall, \$1,000 has answered the purpose, leaving the attic floor completed and the hall provided with comfortable chairs.

The \$1,000 for painting answered a good purpose, but was not enough.

The \$1,000 to build a fruit house has not been used, but plans have been made preparatory to commencing work at an early date.

The fencing fund is only partially drawn; the remainder is needed for completion of fences.

Five hundred dollars for improvement of grounds has answered a good purpose.

The \$1,200 granted for a new boiler and fixtures was not enough. With the sale of an old boiler, we were able to provide a new one.

The \$1,200 for beds and bedding has been utilized in the direction intended. The amount should be more for next period.

Three thousand five hundred dollars for contingent and repair fund is not enough. The numerous repairs required throughout the institution demand a larger sum.

The sums for school supplies and hospital ward secured many needed conveniences.

One thousand one hundred and fifty dollars of the East Cottage fund was necessary to make needed repairs. The sum allowed by the twenty-third general assembly was not sufficient to move the building and make repairs, it was therefore deemed advisable to make necessary improvements and not attempt to move the building until a more liberal appropriation shall have been secured.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

It is gratifying to report that the health of the inmates has been good during the period, with a smaller per cent of deaths to report than for the preceding period. The causes of death are given in appended tables. With the exception of the water supply referred to, the sanitary condition of the buildings has been favorable.

One of the hospital patients broke out with the measles soon after his return from Omaha, where he had been sent for an operation. The building was quarantined at once, thereby confining the disease to this ward. In all, only three cases developed.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

During the past year this division has maintained its previous standard with more complete work in the kindergarten rooms and industrial classes. It has been our aim to test the intellectual capacity of the inmates and classify them accordingly. The customary methods have been practiced with at least average results. The number enrolled in the school department is now two hundred and seventy-five. A majority of these, with others, who have passed to the school period, have been instructed in labor training, partial results of which will be found in tabulated form appended.

The wood working room was not ready for use until late in the fall, and therefore has limited results to report. I am pleased to state that this division of labor training is in a promising condition, with prospects of greater benefits, not only in teaching boys skill in this industry, but in remunerative returns that will pay the expenses of the department.

Needle work and household duties have consumed all the time that the girls have outside of school training and recreation hours.

The shoe shop, carpenter shop, farm, brick yard, and general work, furnish employment for all boys capable of participating in labor training.

The following program indicates the character of exercises in this department:

	9:00-9:15.	9:15-9:30.	9:30-10:00.	10:00-10:30.	10:30-11:00.	11:00-11:30.	11:30-12:00.	12:00-12:30.	12:30-3:50.
1	Morning exercises in Assembly Hall.	Grammar and Writing.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Reading and Spelling.	Recess.	Geography and Physiology.	Numbers, Reading and Writing.	Noon Intermission.
2		Spelling.	Arithmetic.	Reading, Physiology.	Spelling and Arithmetic.		Reading and Geography.	Spelling and Arithmetic.	
3		Chart and Word Method	Numbers	Reading Language.	Spelling and Numbers.		Writing.	Second Singing Class.	
4		Arithmetic.	Printing work and Reading.	Reading.	Primary Arithmetic.		Arithmetic.	Geography.	
5		Chart.	Chart.	Word Method and Reading.	Word Method Chart.		Reading.	Numbers.	
6		Writing.		Reading.			Reading.	Word Method.	
7		Numbers and Reading.		Word Drill.	General.		Writing.		
7		Spelling.		Numbers.	Word Method Individual Work.		Piano Instruction.	Second Singing Class.	
8		Form Drill.		Chart.	Spelling.		Writing.	Form and Color.	
9		Reading.		Chart and Word Method	Writing.		Numbers.	Numbers.	
10		1st K. G. Orl-ole Work.		Word Method			Numbers.	Counting.	
11	1st Division March Drill and Reading.	Color and Form.		Word Method	Industrial Work.	2d. Division Attention Exercise.	Form Drill and Marching.		
		Form Drill.		Numbers.					
12	8:00-9:00.	9:00-10:00.		10:00-11:00.		11:00-12:00.			
	Band.	Turning.		Carving.		Bench Work.			
		Cornets.		Trombone.		Alto Horn.			

2:00-2:30.	2:30-3:00.	3:00-3:30.	3:30-4:00.	
Second K. G. Story and Gift Work.	Angles and Lines.	Occupations.	Games.	Miss Dean.
Second Drawing Class.	1st Drawing Class		Callisthenics.	Miss Powell.
First Sewing Class.		Industrial Work.		Miss Wayne.
Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Industrial Work.	Miss Irwin.
Writing.		Hand Sewing.		Miss Gene Sartelle.
Word Method.	Reading Numbers.	Individual Work.	Industrial Work.	Miss Inseare.
	Fancy Needle Work.	Response.		Miss Oliff.
First Singing Class.	Piano Instruction.		Callisthenics.	Miss Shulters.
Number.	Number.		Industrial Work.	Miss Maywood.
Writing.	Gift Work.	Occupation Work.	Games.	Miss Seelye.
	First Sewing Class.			Mrs. Wahl.
Third Division Attention Drill.	Form.	Color and Reading.	Manual Drill.	Miss Sartelle.
2:00-2:40	2:40-3:20.		3:20-4:00.	
Carving.	Turning.		Beach Work.	Mr. Bloknell.
Drums.	Bass.		Trombone.	
			Band.	
			4:00-4:45	
			Dismissal.	

Entertainment and Sunday exercises have been kept up regularly during the period.

In behalf of the flower mission, it is a pleasure to bear testimony to pleasing exercises on the 25th of June, conducted by Mrs. Shafer, of Malvern, assisted by the clergy from Glenwood, and others. Mrs. Heinman arranged for the entertainment, but was unavoidably detained. Each child present received a bouquet of flowers. These visits and exercises give our children much pleasure and stimulate their worthy impulses.

The asylum classes have received training in Woodrow Hall under the direction of a competent teacher, who directs their movements with a view to discipline and recreation.

On the night of Tuesday, December 20, 1892, the farm cottage was destroyed by fire. When discovered, the flames were beyond control with the limited conveniences for fire protection. It was with difficulty that all the family were saved. You are familiar with the investigation and opportunities for rebuilding, which I need not give in detail.

A retrospective view of the operations of the Institution suggests that among the most embarrassing features of the work has been to discriminate in the way of admissions and to properly classify the inmates, features which can only be remedied by increased capacity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Continued thanks are due to the many friends of our household for the expressions of gratitude and confidence and for kindness in remembering this dependent family with generous contributions during the holiday seasons and at other times.

Acknowledgments are due to the publishers of the *Oskaloosa Herald*, *Davenport Sunday Democrat*, the *Montezuma Republican*, the *Marshalltown Times-Republican*, the *Missouri Valley Times*, the *Deaf Mute Hawkeye*, the *Mills County Journal*, and others.

To the officers and teachers, department managers, and employees, I am under obligations for their untiring zeal in the interests and welfare of the institution, and especially to the honorable board of trustees, for their counsel and hearty co-operation in the general management of affairs and responsibilities incumbent upon the superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. POWELL

CIRCULAR.

This institution was established by the sixteenth general assembly of the State of Iowa, in the year 1876, and located at Glenwood, in the building formerly occupied by soldiers' orphans.

The object of this institution is to provide special means of improvement to that class of children so deficient in mind or afflicted with such marked peculiarities of intellect as to deprive them of the benefits and privileges of other educational institutions and ordinary methods of instruction.

The education imparted to this class includes not only the simple elements of instruction of our common schools, where that is practicable, but embraces a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life, the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, propriety and self-reliance, and to develop and enlarge their capacity for useful occupations.

To promote these objects, children will receive such education, and such moral and hygienic treatment, as their peculiar and varied conditions demand.

Mental imbecility depends upon some abnormal or imperfectly developed condition of the physical system, a condition in which the nervous organization is especially defective, preventing the harmonious and natural development of the mental and moral powers.

Idiots and imbeciles, as a rule, are feeble in body as well as in mind. Their gait and voluntary movements are generally awkward and slow, and their special senses inactive and undeveloped, and are wanting in nervous and muscular power. Physical training and development, therefore, are essential, in order that their mental improvement may become permanent; hence the importance and necessity of gymnastic and calisthenic exercises in their treatment.

The very feeble power of attention must be cultivated and increased by the most attractive means. The special senses must be trained and educated, vicious habits are to be corrected, and the idea of obedience and moral obligation must be planted and nourished.

Some, who are only backward, and are undeveloped from being misunderstood, or abused, can be brought out and reclaimed by special means. Many others can be arrested in their downward course, made orderly and obedient, docile and industrious; and all can be improved in their general condition and habits.

In order to secure these blessings to this afflicted class they must have that special care, treatment and instruction, which cannot be obtained in the family at home, or in private medical practice, or by any of the ordinary methods of education; and it is only in some institution, well arranged and directed for the accomplishment of these special objects, that they can receive such benefits. Each individual case must be studied, and treated as its peculiarities demand.

Every child and youth residing in the state, between the ages of five and eighteen, who by reason of deficient intellect is rendered unable to acquire an education in the common schools, shall be entitled to receive the physical and mental training and care of this institution at the expense of the state.

The special system of instruction, training and management adhered to in this institution, renders it a desirable residence for all children of this class.

Applications for admission shall be made: "*First*, By the father and mother, or either of these if the other be adjudged insane. *Second*, By the guardian duly appointed. *Third*, In all other cases by the board of supervisors of the county in which the child resides. It shall be the duty of such board of supervisors to make such application for any such child that has no living sane parent or guardian in the state, unless such child is comfortably provided for already."

"The form of application for admission into the institution shall be such as the trustees prescribe, and each application shall be accompanied by answers to such interrogatories as the trustees shall require propounded."

The institution is under the management of medical officers, and the inmates receive all ordinary medical and hospital treatment free of charge.

The progress and improvement of our children have been very encouraging, and parents and friends almost invariably express satisfaction with the results in the comparatively short time their children have been under training.

Our institution is open daily, except Sundays and Saturdays, to visitors and the public, at all reasonable hours, and all are not only cordially invited to visit our school, but earnestly requested to do so.

Each child admitted shall be provided with at least three changes of clothing, which will be registered when the child is admitted. Such clothing as may be needed subsequently will be furnished by the superintendent, registered, and a bill of the same rendered.

As a matter of convenience these bills will be sent to the auditor of the county in which the parents reside, so that they can be settled by said parents near home.

The board of supervisors of said county shall determine as to the ability of said parents to pay their bills so rendered, and in case of inability they shall be paid by the county.

Any other information desired will be cheerfully given by the superintendent.

F. M. POWELL, M. D.,
Superintendent.

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

COUNTIES.	No. enrolled.	COUNTIES.	No. enrolled.
Adair.....	4	Jones.....	2
Adams.....	8	Keokuk.....	2
Allamakee.....	8	Kossuth.....	1
Appanoose.....	5	Lee.....	8
Audubon.....	1	Linn.....	11
Benton.....	9	Louisa.....	2
Black Hawk.....	2	Lucas.....	6
Boone.....	5	Lyon.....	2
Bremer.....	4	Madison.....	6
Buchanan.....	2	Mahaska.....	3
Buena Vista.....	1	Marion.....	7
Butler.....	1	Marshall.....	7
Carroll.....	2	Mills.....	12
Cass.....	7	Mitchell.....	2
Cedar.....	6	Monona.....	6
Cerro Gordo.....	6	Monroe.....	3
Cherokee.....	5	Montgomery.....	8
Chickasaw.....	2	Muscatine.....	12
Clarke.....	3	O'Brien.....	3
Clay.....	1	Osceola.....	1
Clayton.....	3	Page.....	4
Clinton.....	14	Palo Alto.....	1
Crawford.....	3	Plymouth.....	3
Dallas.....	11	Pocahontas.....	3
Davis.....	3	Polk.....	21
Decatur.....	3	Pottawattamie.....	14
Delaware.....	5	Poweshiek.....	2
Des Moines.....	9	Ringgold.....	1
Dickinson.....	2	Scott.....	15
Dubuque.....	16	Shelby.....	3
Fayette.....	3	Sioux.....	3
Floyd.....	1	Story.....	5
Fremont.....	5	Tama.....	1
Greene.....	3	Taylor.....	1
Grundy.....	2	Union.....	10
Guthrie.....	10	Van Buren.....	9
Hamilton.....	4	Wapello.....	3
Hardin.....	3	Warren.....	2
Harrison.....	10	Washington.....	5
Henry.....	5	Wayne.....	4
Howard.....	1	Webster.....	1
Humboldt.....	5	Winneshiek.....	3
Ida.....	3	Winnebago.....	12
Iowa.....	4	Woodbury.....	3
Jackson.....	12	Wright.....	3
Jasper.....	1	Total.....	476
Jefferson.....	8		
Johnson.....			

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number enrolled at beginning of period.....	200	188	457
Number admitted first year.....	43	17	60
Number admitted second year.....	51	26	77
Number admitted during the period.....	94	43	137
Cared for during period.....	363	232	595
Number admitted since organization.....	685	422	1,107
Number at close of period.....	284	192	476
Average first year of period.....	.....	.....	458
Average second year of period.....	.....	.....	463
Average for period.....	.....	.....	460.5
Discharged during the period.....	78	40	118
Applications first year of period.....	.....	.....	113
Applications second year of period.....	.....	.....	108
Applications for the period.....	.....	.....	221
Applicants over age.....	3	4	7
Applicants waiting for admission.....	.....	.....	217
Number in school department.....	.....	.....	275
Number in asylum and custodial departments.....	.....	.....	201

CAUSES FOR DISMISSAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Died first year of the period.....	12	3	15
Died second year of the period.....	8	4	12
Parents non-residents.....	4	2	6
Cared for at home.....	32	16	48
Not feeble-minded.....	6	2	7
Self-supporting.....	11	8	19
On account of insanity.....	6	4	10
Sent to school for the deaf.....	1	..	1
Total.....	79	30	118

SPECIAL DEFECTS OF NUMBER NOW PRESENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epileptic.....	62	46	108
Blind.....	2	3	5
Vision imperfect.....	13	8	22
Do not talk.....	68	47	115
Talk imperfectly.....	26	42	125
Paralytic.....	33	15	48
Microcephals.....	11	4	15
Hydrocephals.....	5	1	6
Deaf and dumb.....	4	1	5
Deformity of body.....	33	17	50

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE PERIOD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bronchitis.....	3	1	4
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	3	4
Epilepsy.....	1	1	2
Gastritis.....	1	1	2
Typho malaria.....	1	1	2
Tuberculosis (general).....	1	1	2
Acute pulmonary congestion.....	1	1	2
Biliary occlusion.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Total.....	10	8	18

CONDITION OF INMATES DISCHARGED DURING PERIOD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered.....	28	28	56
Much improved.....	3	3	6
Moderately improved.....	10	12	22
Slightly improved.....	12	19	31
Not improved.....	12	12	24
Total.....	63	74	137

Cash received from clothing accounts and sundry other sources during the
biennial period ending June 30, 1893.....\$11,700.53
All of which has been turned over to the Treasurer, as shown by receipts.

YEARLY PER CAPITA EXPENSE.

Not including clothing.....\$ 160.89
Including clothing.....173.04
Total net credits for farm for the period.....6,468.53
Net credits for shoe shop for the period.....273.74

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Biennial Report of the Treasurer of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1893.

NAME OF FUND.	Balance from last report.	Cash received from F. M. Powell.	Cash received from State warrants.	Total amount received.	Total amount Superintendent's orders paid.	Balance on hand.
Support.....	\$ 1,679.52	\$ 11,430.10	\$ 121,546.14	\$ 134,655.76	\$ 131,434.42	\$ 3,221.34
Ordinary.....	3,664.00		44,000.00	47,664.00	43,994.00	3,670.00
Fencing.....			300.00	300.00	67.13	232.87
Beds and bedding.....			1,496.00	1,496.00	1,396.49	99.51
Hospital.....			400.00	400.00	291.23	108.77
Repairs and contingent.....			3,500.00	3,500.00	3,424.15	75.85
Providential.....			400.00	400.00	400.00	
Kitchen furniture.....	252.07		760.77	1,012.84	945.42	67.42
Brick yard.....	50.00		111.64	161.64	161.64	
Boilers and pump.....		339.43	3,857.50	4,196.93	4,196.93	
School.....			345.05	345.05	345.05	
Electric light.....			2,153.48	2,153.48	2,153.48	
Laundry.....			17,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	
Grounds.....	200.00		650.00	850.00	694.46	155.54
Painting.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Finishing fourth floor.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	925.11	74.89
Barns and granaries.....			1,000.00	1,000.00	809.00	191.00
Mov. and repair E. Cottage.....			1,150.00	1,150.00	1,150.00	
Piggery.....			500.00	500.00	500.00	
Orchard.....			80.59	80.59	80.59	
Addition to old building.....			900.00	900.00	900.00	
Totals.....	\$ 5,845.59	\$ 11,769.53	\$ 202,151.17	\$ 219,766.29	\$ 211,869.10	\$ 7,897.19

Above is shown an account of all moneys received and paid by me during the period ending June 30, 1893, together with the balance remaining in my hands at the close of the period.

Respectfully submitted,

F. M. SHRIVER, *Treasurer.*

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
Institution for Feeble-Minded Children

LOCATED AT
GLENWOOD.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES;
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

REPORT.

To the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of Iowa:

We respectfully report and submit that we have visited said institution, and so fully as limited time permitted, investigated and inquired into the management, condition and accomplishment of the same. We find that the funds appropriated by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly have been wisely and economically expended for the object for which they were appropriated, that no indebtedness has been contracted in excess of the appropriation, that there has been no diversion of money from the specific purpose for which appropriated. That the law relating to drawing money from the State treasury has been complied with, that in making purchases for the use of said institution, the principle of competitive bids, so far as practicable, has been applied in such manner as to conserve the best interests of the State. We appended hereto as a part of this report, a full list of employees of such Institution, with compensation per month to each.

We find that there is a necessity for a building of capacity to accommodate not less than 250 inmates, suitably constructed, and apart from the other buildings of the institution, to be used as an asylum for the lowest forms of feeble minded children, idiotics, epileptics, paralytics and non-improvable inmates, thus enabling the superintendent to make a better and more effective classification of inmates than can be made with the present inadequate capacity of the institution. We urge that no object with the scope of duty of the State in caring for those unfortunates is more worthy, humane and philanthropic, or that will give greater relief to blighted homes in our State, than this one of providing a suitable asylum for non-improvable, and humanity demands that this class be separated from the incurable class of unfortunates in the care of the Institution. The building asked for by the management, while affording asylum privileges to the non-improvable class, will increase the capacity of the institution to that extent of increased asylum capacity, thus affording merciful relief to many families now bearing alone that misfortune which should be a State burden.

We find that the supply of pure water for the institution is not sufficient, and proper and adequate appropriation should be made for the purpose of supplying this deficiency. This is a much needed necessity and will greatly improve the sanitary condition of the inmates.

Additional fire escapes should be provided for the industrial building and north side of old building.

Believing this to be one of the most worthy of our State institutions, we recommend that such liberal allowances as the State can at this time afford, be allowed in way of contingent and repair funds, which we feel assured will, under

its present management, be judiciously, wisely and economically expended as necessities demand, and in conservation of the interests of the State and the welfare of the inmates of the institution.

We respectfully recommend the appropriations asked for by the trustees of the institution, believing such appropriations to be reasonable and just and that every humane sentiment prompts the expenditures in the interest of and for the protection of the class of unfortunates, the condition of whom this institution ameliorates and as appropriate to this branch of our report, we refer to the last biennial report of the board of trustees of this institution.

So far as such sums can be granted after just consideration of all claims upon the treasury we recommend that appropriations be made as follows:

For erecting and furnishing an asylum building.....	\$30,000.00
For improvements in water supply.....	2,500.00
For increased fire protection and removing steam pipes.....	2,500.00
For printing.....	1,500.00
For school supplies and library.....	200.00
For surgical instruments and books.....	150.00
For barn fund.....	1,000.00
For contingent and repair fund.....	5,000.00
For beds and bedding.....	1,500.00
For dynamo.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$47,350.00

We found the farm horticultural and industrial departments of the institution, under careful management, a source of revenue, and affording to the higher grades of inmates employment, lending to their physical and mental development and directly bettering their general condition.

The school department is in the hands of teachers competent, experienced in, and devoted to their work, earnest and gentle in their efforts to bring comfort and cheer to the lives of those committed to their care and instruction.

It was especially noticeable in the asylum department that the humane features of the institution were being carried out; the very lowest order of humanity exists in this department. Many are cared for with the same attention necessary in the care of babes. It is not alone due to their total absence of intellect, but the physical deformities make it extremely difficult to protect and care for these beings. The attendants seem kind and attentive in their several duties, and careful of the comfort and well-being of their charges.

We commend the management of the institution and the energy, patience and devotion of the superintendent, assistants, teachers and attendants in stimulating, developing and caring for the unfortunates committed to their care.

We append to this report the present pay roll of the institution with service and compensation per month of each employe:

F. M. Powell, Superintendent.....	\$175.00
L. M. Powell Matron.....	50.00
T. G. Records, Steward.....	100.00
H. W. Wright, Bookkeeper.....	41.67
Belle Irwin, Secretary.....	35.00
Rilla Drew, Visitors' Attendant.....	30.00
Alice J. Doerfus, Assistant Matron.....	25.00
M. E. Slack, Hospital Matron.....	35.00
Belle Woods, Nurse.....	18.00
Belle Heall, Nurse.....	18.00
Chas. Hoellwarth, First Attendant.....	25.00
Geo. Shellitz, Attendant.....	28.00
Corwin Jones, Attendant.....	28.00

David Evans, Attendant.....	\$ 28.00
L. W. Stipe (two meals daily).....	30.00
L. Mendenhall (two meals daily), Attendant.....	30.00
Jas. McNiven, Attendant.....	28.00
Jos. McAndrews, Attendant.....	27.00
Anna Hall, Seamstress.....	16.00
Nettie Mitchell, Seamstress.....	16.00
Nora Deem, Waitress.....	16.00
M. Arnicksbank, Attendant.....	22.00
Jennie Harris, Seamstress.....	20.00
Flora McKee, Seamstress.....	18.00
Florence Bonham, Seamstress.....	15.00
C. Copeland, Seamstress.....	16.00
Minnie Surber, Hall Girl.....	16.00
M. Anderson, Hall Girl.....	18.00
Essie Parker, Waitress.....	16.00
Tillie Green, Seamstress.....	16.00
E. A. Cathart, Seamstress.....	14.00
E. B. Lynde, Seamstress.....	14.00
E. J. Woods, Seamstress.....	14.00
Lillie Robinson, Supervisor.....	35.00
Nellie Mallory, Attendant.....	20.00
Emma Armstrong, Attendant.....	20.00
Ida McGinnis, Attendant.....	20.00
D. Ames, Attendant.....	20.00
Anna Black, Attendant.....	20.00
Mary Dunn, Attendant.....	22.00
Lillie Laurson, Attendant.....	20.00
Emma Dwyer, Attendant.....	20.00
Clara Davis, Attendant.....	14.00
Helen Glick, Attendant.....	18.00
May Gergrave, Attendant.....	14.00
Sarah Clark, Housekeeper.....	35.00
Hanna Lilson, Cook.....	20.00
Mary Quigg, Cook.....	22.00
Emma Weamer, Cook.....	20.00
Bettie Williams, Cook.....	16.00
Addie Hitchcock, Waitress.....	16.00
Clara Eaton, Waitress.....	16.00
Emma Black, Waitress.....	16.00
Minnie Edwards, Kitchen Girl.....	16.00
Mattie Helton, Kitchen Girl.....	16.00
Minnie Partridge, Kitchen Girl.....	16.00
Cartha Kingley, Kitchen Girl.....	16.00
Mary Anderson, Hall Girl.....	16.00
John Bether (boards away from Institution), Baker.....	50.00
Etta Greenlake, Supervisor.....	21.00
Sadie Lawson, Ironer.....	16.00
Fannie Hall, Ironer.....	16.00
Rhoda Bennford, Ironer.....	12.00
Liza O'dell, Washer.....	20.00
May Haney, Ironer.....	14.00
Sophia Peterson, Ironer.....	14.00
D. K. Damnelly (boards away from Institution), Engineer.....	85.00
Thomas Olum (boards away from Institution), Fireman.....	50.00
H. H. Jelley (boards away from Institution), Fireman, Assistant.....	30.00
J. E. Newman (boards away from Institution), Night Fireman.....	30.00
John Strand (boards away from Institution), Night Engineer.....	48.00
W. H. Storey (boards away from Institution), Engineer's Assistant.....	35.00
Robert Morris (boards away from Institution), Laborer.....	35.00
F. A. Bloknell, Teacher.....	35.00
Chas. Smith, Hostler.....	30.00

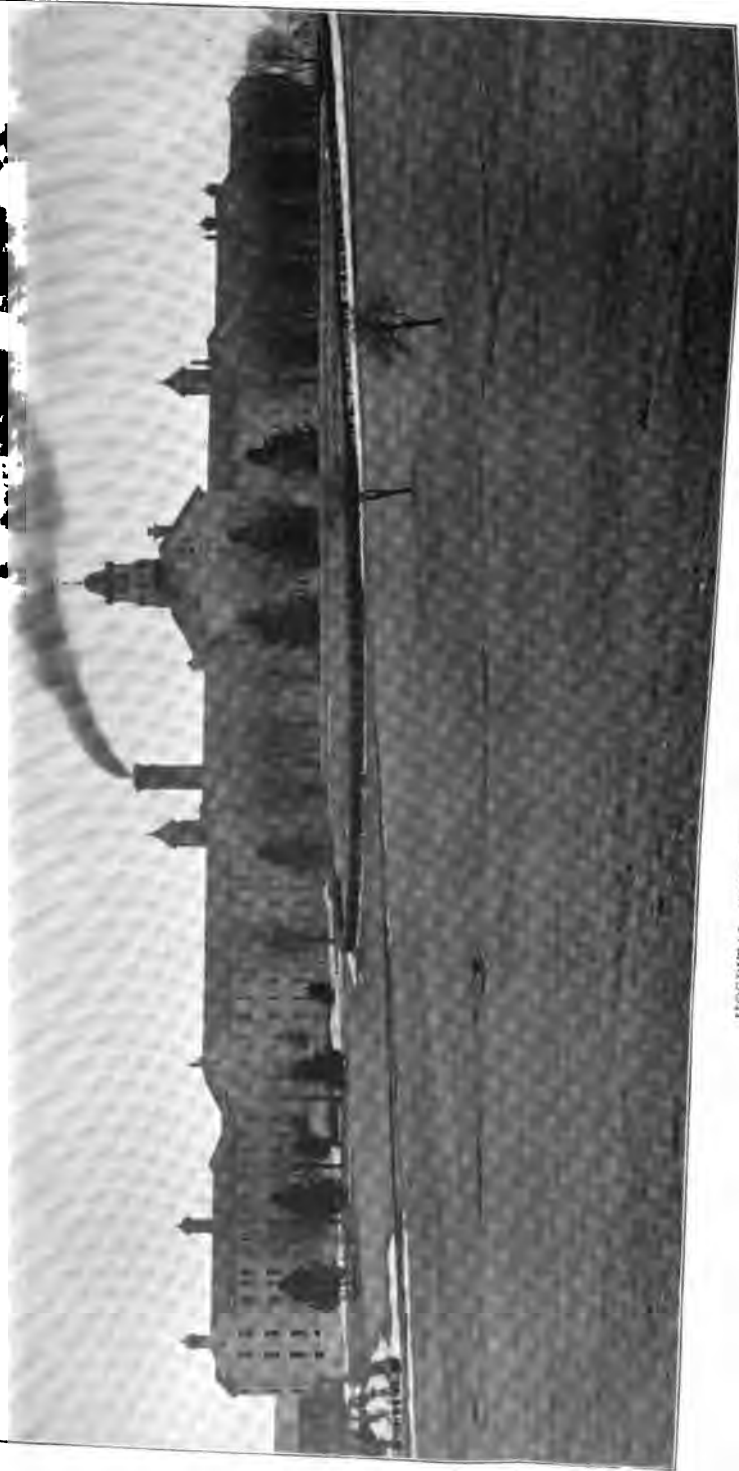
M. E. Olft, Teacher.....	\$ 40.00
Nettie Baker, Teacher.....	25.00
Etta Inscere, Teacher.....	35.00
Margaret Maywood, Teacher.....	25.00
Gene Saitelle, Teacher.....	35.00
Laura Beashore, Teacher.....	35.00
May Powell, Teacher.....	25.00
Anna Deane, Teacher.....	25.00
Nettie Wahl, Teacher.....	35.00
Clara Shuttars, Teacher.....	35.00
Velura Powell, Teacher.....	35.00

All have board and washing in the institution except those noted.

We recommend the liberal consideration of the merits and demands of this most worthy institution, and ask that it stand among the first of our charitable institutions in appropriations supplied, not only for current necessity, but also in enlarging its capacity for good to our people.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee,	{	WILLIAM EATON,
		<i>On part of Senate.</i>
		FILSON COOPER,
		JOHN K. COOPER,
		<i>On part of House.</i>



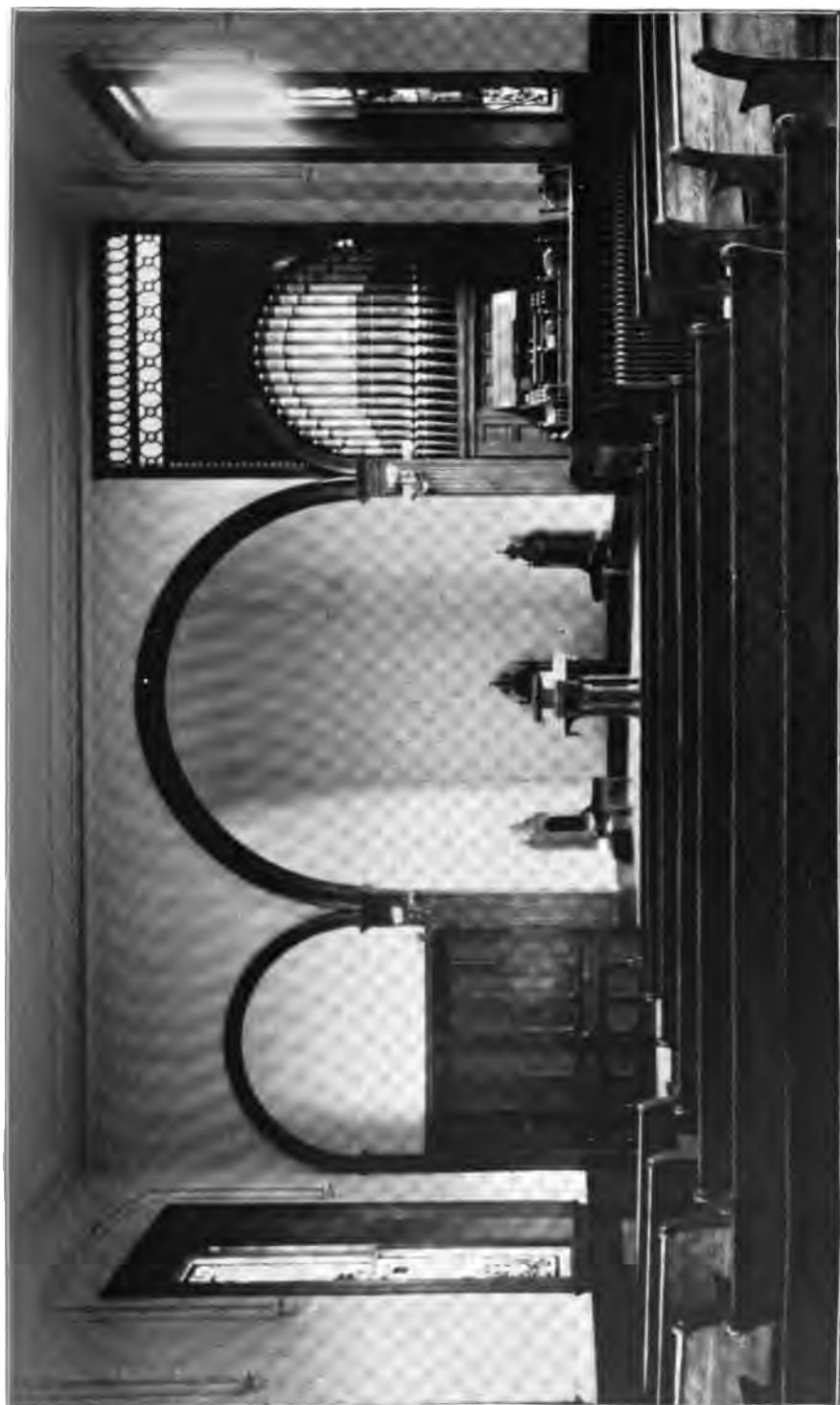
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MT. PLEASANT IOWA.
(FRONT VIEW.)



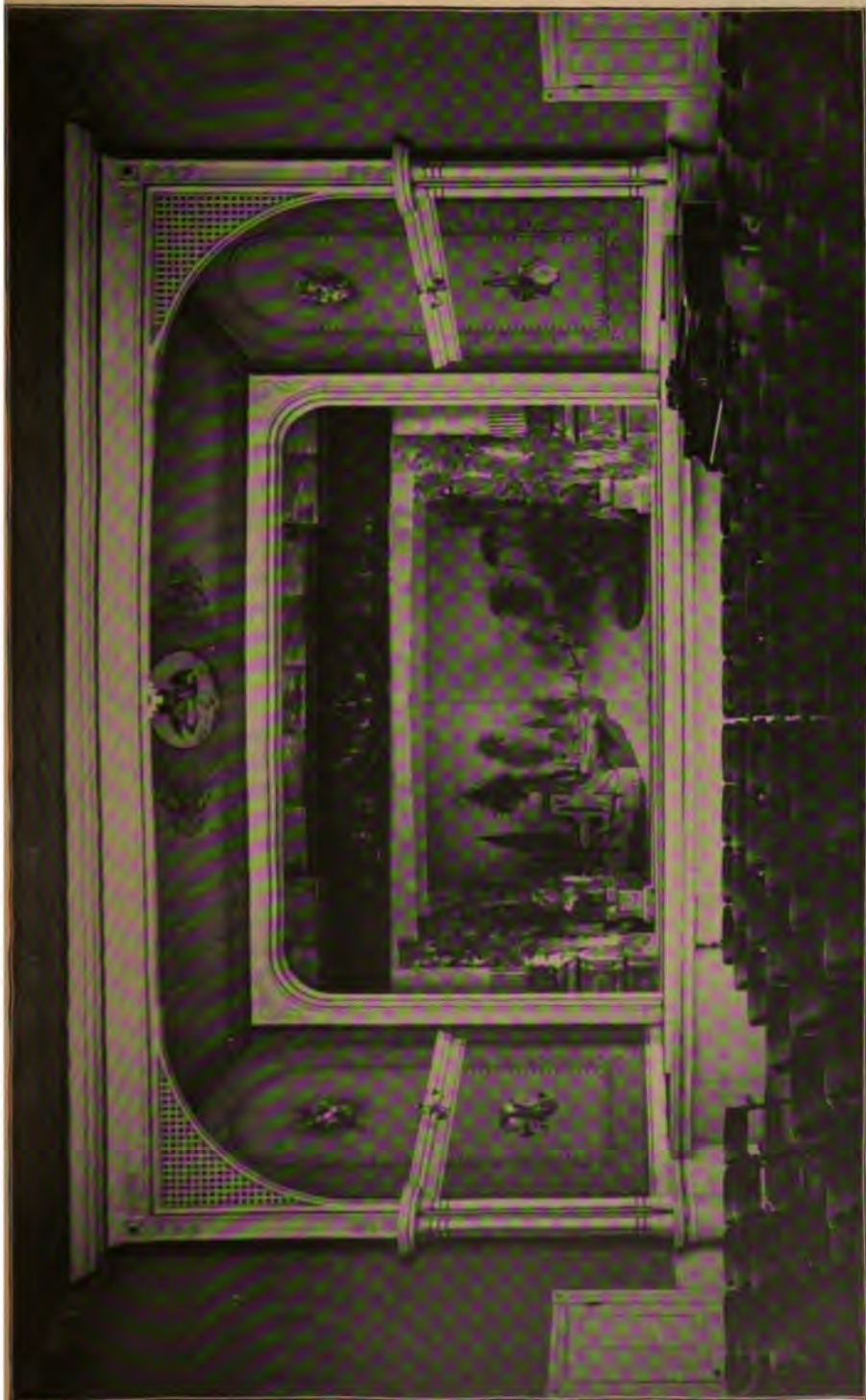
VESTIBULE.



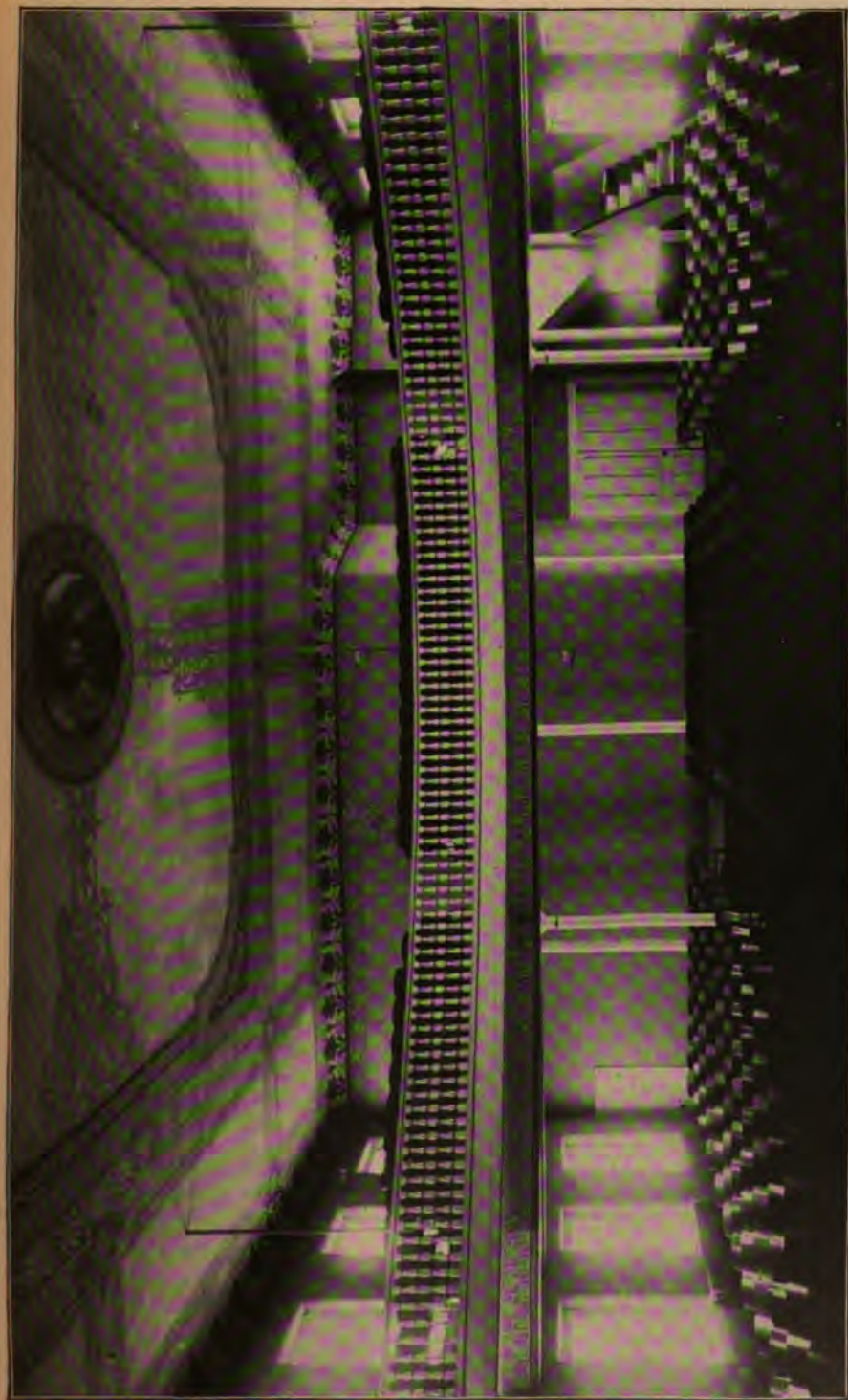
ROTUNDA AND STAIRWAY.



CHAPEL.



AMUSEMENT HALL AND STAGE.



AMUSEMENT HALL AND GALLERY.



WARD No. 1, WEST.



ALCOVE—WARD No. 1, WEST.



BEDROOM—WARD No. 1, WEST.



DORMITORY—WARD No. 1, WEST.



DINING ROOM—WARD No. 1, WEST.



KITCHEN.



IRONING ROOM.



WASH HOUSE



MACHINE SHOP.



ENGINE ROOM.



BOILER ROOM.



CONSERVATORY.

SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent and Treasurer

OF THE

Iowa Hospital for the Insane

AT

MOUNT PLEASANT.

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1892 AND 1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1893.

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

G. W. CULLISON, <i>President</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	Harlan.
J. H. KULP, M. D., <i>Secretary</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	Davenport.
G. H. SPAHR,	-	-	-	-	-	Mt. Pleasant.
SAMUEL KLEIN,	-	-	-	-	-	Keokuk.
G. W. BARRINGER, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	Oskaloosa.

TREASURER.

C. V. ARNOLD,	-	-	-	-	-	Mt. Pleasant.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

H. A. GILMAN, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	Superintendent and Physician.
M. E. WITTE, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	First Assistant Physician.
F. P. PECK, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	Second Assistant Physician.
E. M. SINGLETON, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	Third Assistant Physician.
F. T. STEVENS, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	-	Fourth Assistant Physician.
GEORGE G. WELLS,	-	-	-	-	-	Steward.
MRS. F. V. COLE,	-	-	-	-	-	Matron.
DR. E. H. HOUSE,	-	-	-	-	-	Apothecary.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
MT. PLEASANT, IOWA, July 1, 1898. }

To HON. HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa:*

We, the trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, would herewith submit this, our seventeenth biennial report of the aforesaid Hospital, together with the report of Superintendent Gilman, made to us in his official capacity, which we fully approve and adopt and make part of this report. And we attach hereunto the report of Mr. Columbus V. Arnold, treasurer, and George G. Wells, steward, showing a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures relating to the management and improvement of the Hospital.

The Twenty-fourth General Assembly made appropriations for the improvement of the Hospital in the sum of twenty thousand five hundred dollars, for the following specific purposes:

For better fire protection.....	\$ 5,000
For repairs.....	10,000
For painting.....	2,000
For improvement of grounds.....	1,000
For repairing sewer.....	2,500

Of the proposed improvements, and for which these appropriations were made, we have to say that the amount set apart for securing a protection from fire has been carefully expended for that purpose, and found to be wholly inadequate to secure that protection from fire which the vast interests involved of both life and property most urgently demand.

The appropriations for repairs, painting, and improvement of grounds, have been in whole or in part drawn and expended in a most careful way, and we believe that all will agree that full value has been received for the outlay. The amount set apart for repairing has not yet all been expended.

It appears to us after mature deliberation to be proper to ask you to recommend to the next general assembly an appropriation for the purposes set forth in the report of Superintendent Gilman, which are:

For fire protection.....	\$ 10,000
For water supply.....	13,000
For repairs.....	12,000
For painting.....	4,000
For improvement of grounds.....	2,000
For industrial building for men.....	5,000
For infirmary buildings.....	25,000
For horse and carriage barn.....	5,000
For repairing walls of old building.....	5,000
For land (fourteen acres).....	1,500
For furniture.....	2,500

In asking you to make this recommendation to the general assembly we have endeavored to keep steadily in view the general welfare of the state and have not alone considered the needs of this institution. The amounts asked for repairs, painting, repairing walls, horse and carriage barn and furniture, may be properly denominated general repairs, and the aggregate amount asked for these purposes is twenty-nine thousand one hundred dollars. We are confident that upon a personal examination by you of the proposed repairs there would be no hesitation in making the recommendation asked, and when it is remembered that this is the oldest institution of the kind in the state and has been in operation for more than a generation, it will not be considered unreasonable in us to ask this amount for repairs.

It surely needs no argument to convince anyone of the necessity for perfect protection from the danger of fire, and in view of the awful results of fire in an institution of this kind we feel that we would be almost chargeable with criminal negligence if we did not persistently urge the necessity for full protection from fire upon the lawfully constituted authorities of the state. We urge with equal zeal and from a sense of deep conviction the necessity for an inexhaustible water supply, an industrial building for men, and the infirmary buildings recommended by the superintendent, whose report we have adopted.

UNDER SINGLE HEAD.

This institution has existed for nearly forty years and may be said to be the mother of all its kind in the State, and the plan upon which it is administered is of most vital concern, not only to the State, but to like institutions in all parts of the country. The predominating principle of its administration is found in the fact that

it has one and only one supreme head, in the person of the Superintendent, selected by the board on account of his medical skill and executive ability. All other officers and employes are either directly or indirectly answerable to him. And he in turn is held responsible by the board for the faithful and diligent conduct of the Hospital to its minutest detail. There is no division of responsibility, no excuse for neglect, no clashing of authority, and no debatable ground between two or more having coördinate powers each independent of the other. This plan is such as the law contemplates and has yielded results in this institution so favorable as to challenge comparison with that of any other. It is the plan upon which successful armies are organized; upon which all our institutions of learning of every kind are conducted; upon which ships are manned and sent to sea; and by which private corporations are made the most efficient and profitable.

This plan is not only warranted by law, and its wisdom verified by our experience, but it seems to be the experience of nearly all other states, and forty years ago the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane" declared as their opinion that "the physician should be the superintendent and chief executive officer of the establishment. Besides being a well educated physician he should possess the mental, physical and social qualities to fit him for the post." And it appears that the association has repeatedly re-affirmed the doctrine on several occasions, and it seems its experience only confirms it in the correctness of the principal announced.

We cannot therefore agree with those who seem to urge the thought that there should be two separate and independent heads to institutions of this class, one a medical director and the other a business manager, and we believe that such a plan will result as it always has, in decreased efficiency or absolute failure. If the suggestion that such institutions as this should be organized with dual heads, each independent of the other, is likely to find favor with the Executive of the State, who alone has the right to recommend to the General Assembly the most enlightened policy to pursue with regard to our institutions, may we not with propriety insist that the principle of one chief executive, so happily and so satisfactorily applied in every State in the Union, and the nation itself, be not violated in the organization and management of this institution.

POPULAR ERRORS.

It is very unfortunate, but a fact nevertheless, that the popular mind is thoroughly pervaded with the idea that a hospital for the insane is not a place to help or cure persons afflicted with mental or nervous disease, nor that persons so afflicted should be taken to institutions for treatment at the first appearance of such disorder. All physicians agree that such diseases require special care and treatment, and that if such treatment is obtained in the early stages of development the number of cases cured will be increased many times, but if the proper treatment is delayed or postponed unduly the number of curables in any given number will many times decrease. Notwithstanding this well-nigh universal opinion of men skilled in the art and science of medicine, it seems to be deeply rooted in the popular mind that Hospitals for the Insane are prison pens; that the unfortunates are prisoners and outlaws, and once compelled to enter their unhappy walls nothing remains to such but misery or death or ineffaceable disgrace. With the popular mind in such a state many hundreds of our people stricken with such a disease are retained at home and may be forcibly restrained with the hope that nature's own recuperative powers may remove the cloud overshadowing reason's spark of light, and public disgrace be avoided, and long before that wished for time arrives the unfortunate is marked by the progress of his disease "incurable," and at last he is compelled to be an inmate of the hospital for years, and it may be for life, for the security of society and to protect him, it may be, from his own hands. Is it not clear, then, that our Hospitals for the Insane are trying to perform their missions under circumstances much more unfavorable than those under which any other of our charitable institutions labor?

The question therefore comes to the practical mind, how can this popular error be destroyed and correct notions be made to take its place? Among the greatest agencies for popular instruction is that of the press. It reaches almost every home. It has many public duties to perform, and among them the duty to rightfully inform the people concerning the object, purposes and conditions of our public institutions, and if the editorial world would fairly inform itself on these matters, and as fairly and fully inform its patrons of the conditions of our Hospitals for the Insane, the popular errors would soon be eradicated and great good would come to the people and the State. Many of our public journals have taken great pains to correctly inform the public regarding the true condition of these Hospitals, and to such great credit is due. But if,

without proper knowledge or for mere sensation and upon the flimsiest pretexts, the public press attacks them and makes false and frivolous charges of corruption and cruelty, it only tends to heighten distrust, make dense ignorance more fully satisfied with itself, and adds nothing good to the institutions, the public or the State.

BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

Another means of aiding the people in reaching a correct knowledge of our hospitals, is found in the fact that each one is governed by a separate board, composed each of five members and selected from the body of the people, and from different parts of the State. At present fifteen counties are represented on these boards, or nearly one-sixth of the State. The members receive the small sum of four dollars per day and actual expenses for the time actually employed, and are not permitted to be paid for more than thirty days in any one year. The expense to the State cannot, therefore, be great. Being fifteen in number and located in as many counties in different parts of the State, the members of these boards are of easy access to the people, and many hundreds of them learn through these members the actual condition and real merits of the hospitals. Our experience leads us to conclude that no other agency in the State does more towards teaching the people that these institutions are not prisons, but hospitals indeed, for the care and cure of the insane.

It is proposed to abolish this multiplicity of boards and have but one board of control for all the institutions of the state. That plan cannot be shown to guarantee greater economy, or increase the efficiency of the management nor secure better service in the public institutions, and all the merit it can be said to have will be to draw the public institutions of the people further from them, and afford them less means of learning of their condition and progress.

Such a result is not desirable, for the better the people understand their institutions the more loyally will they sustain them, and the more intelligently will they correct and reform the abuses that may sometimes appear therein. It seems to us that the centralization of power, in placing all our institutions under one board, is undemocratic and a menace to them by removing them further from the people in their government.

The present overcrowded condition of our Hospitals for the Insane impels us to suggest that some additional means for the care of these unfortunates must soon be made, and to us it seems

most wise to provide another in the northwestern portion of the state. The policy of building Hospitals rather than county houses, has voluntarily been assumed by the state and followed with commendable zeal for many years. The system, on the whole, has yielded good results and has been for the most part satisfactory to the people. No serious objections in view of our experience, and that of other states, can be made against the system, and it having been pursued so long it is now too late to make the change without most weighty reasons therefor.

During the biennial period we have been called upon to mourn the loss of our efficient and trustworthy steward, E. N. Nelson, who for nine years faithfully performed the duties of his office. In his death we feel not only our personal loss for one we highly esteemed, but that the Hospital and State, as well, suffered thereby.

We have also to mourn the death of Dr. J. M. Parker, special pathologist and fourth assistant, who by his ability and gentlemanly demeanor won our affection.

In conclusion we have only to say that we invite the most searching investigation of this institution in its every detail. We feel it stands as proof that cannot be challenged of the wisdom of organizing and managing such institutions under a single executive, and vindicates the policy of having a separate board for each institution of this kind, and assures us that the policy of the State in this method of caring for its insane is not a mistake. We owe to Dr. Gilman, and hereby express to him and his associates, for ourselves, and for the hundreds of helpless beings under his care and control, our gratitude and sincere thanks for his careful and constant attention, for his unflagging zeal, and for his conscientious endeavor in the discharge of the manifold and wearisome duties required at his hands as Superintendent and executive head of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. CULLISON, *President.*

J. H. KULP, *Secretary.*

G. H. SPAHR,

S. KLEIN,

J. C. BARRINGER,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant,
Iowa:*

GENTLEMEN—This being the close of the seventeenth biennial period of this hospital, the report of the operations of the institution as required by law is herewith presented:

The female wards were relieved of their crowded condition last year by the transfer of one hundred and sixty-eight women to the hospital at Clarinda, and now the male wards are so much crowded that we have no room for another male patient, and a large number are compelled to sleep on cots improvised for the emergency until such time as relief can be afforded by further accommodations being made by the state. There have been treated during the biennial period in this hospital fifteen hundred and thirty-three persons, of which number seven hundred and forty-nine were men and seven hundred and eighty-four were women, this being the largest number ever cared for here during a biennial period.

Seven hundred and seventeen persons have been admitted as patients, of whom three hundred and eighty-six were men, and three hundred and thirty-one were women. Seven hundred and nine have been discharged during the biennial period—two hundred and eighty-nine men and four hundred and twenty women. Of this number, two hundred and sixty-six (one hundred and thirty-five men and one hundred and thirty-one women) recovered; one hundred and sixty-nine (forty-four men and one hundred and twenty-five women) were much improved; one hundred and thirty-two (twenty-eight men and one hundred and four women) were unimproved; one hundred and forty-one (eighty-one men and sixty women) died. Of the whole number of cases that terminated fatally, but ten died of acute brain disease, and most of the cases died from exhaustion of chronic insanity, organic disease of the brain, senility, or other chronic diseases.

EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

At the close of the sixteenth biennial period there were several balances of the appropriations of the Twenty-third General Assembly undrawn and unexpended, owing to the fact that the law authorizing such appropriations did not permit the drawing of a part of said appropriations until after the close of that biennial period, and compelling us to suspend the work until such time as they could be legally drawn. The work for which these amounts were appropriated was accordingly completed after the close of the sixteenth biennial period, as follows:

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

There was a balance of \$1,200 reserved from this fund for contingent purposes out of the appropriations of the Twenty-third General Assembly to meet any extraordinary repairs necessary before the next legislature could make further provision, and an itemized statement of the expenditure of this and all other special funds appear as a part of this report. The Twenty-fourth General Assembly added to this amount sufficient to make the most important repairs and improvements during the biennial period, and leave a balance to meet the contingencies that may arise until further provision can be made. A large amount of plastering has been renewed, expanded metal taking the place of the old wooden lath, and wood-work repaired throughout the wards of the hospital, and also the out-buildings; a Portland cement floor has been laid in engine room; tile floors have been laid in the front hall and rotunda of center building, taking the place of worn out and decaying wooden floors. Yellow pine floors, rift sawed, have been laid in two wards of the west wing to replace the old and worn ones that have done service a third of a century. New water-closets have been placed in two stories, and lavatory and bath-tub in one story of center building, and bath, lavatory and water-closet in the rear center, for the domestics. Several dumb waiters that have done service for years, and were beyond repair, have been renewed. A good deal of old furniture from the wards has been repaired in our carpenter's shop.

COLD STORAGE.

In connection with the slaughter house just constructed, a room sufficiently commodious to store all the beeves, sheep and hogs that we slaughter was constructed and on one side a room for ice holding eight hundred tons, the air from the latter passing over

the meat and keeping the temperature from 35 to 40° Fahr. during the hot weather, so that we are able to keep the meat free from taint or danger of spoiling during the heated term, and we never use beef until it has hung in the cold storage about two weeks. This has completed our needs in this direction in a most satisfactory manner, and affords an infinitely better and more economical service.

CHAPEL AND AMUSEMENT HALL.

With the balance from this fund at the date of the last biennial report we completed the work in dressing rooms and rear stairways, purchased some additional scenery, chairs and piano for the amusement hall, and water motor for the organ. The two years that have elapsed since the completion of these two rooms for the use of our patients have abundantly confirmed our impressions of two years ago, and emphasized the wisdom of the investment for our people.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

This building has been completed and, as stated, in connection with a cold storage room, or small packing house, and we have the most ample and convenient arrangement for slaughtering and storing our meat of all kinds, rendering the lard and tallow, packing our supply of salt pork in the basement, where is also a separate room for salting down the hides until taken away. The offal is hauled away at each time of slaughtering, so that nothing offensive remains about the building.

STEAM ENGINE.

This appropriation has been drawn since the close of last biennial period and the engine and setting paid for. It has been in use now over two years and gives perfect satisfaction in running all our machinery.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS AND FENCES.

The airing courts for both the east and west wings have been completed according to our plans after the new wings were constructed from the above fund appropriated by the twenty-third and twenty-fourth general assemblies, and partitions constructed in order to classify the patients outside the building as well as inside. The convalescent and more orderly patients have the freedom of the grounds in front of the hospital, which have been arranged as neatly as we have had the means to accomplish it. A new road

around the west side of the building has been constructed of broken rock covered with coal ashes, also a similar driveway across the creek to the east farm.

CONSERVATORY.

Although the amount of this appropriation was reduced considerably from the amount requested, we have done the best we could with the amount decided upon by the general assembly. We changed our plan, reducing the size of the building and completed it, so that it is a daily and constant joy to our household, and especially in the dreary winter days brings cheer to many sad hearts.

FIRE PROTECTION.

One-half of the appropriation requested was made by the last legislature, and a line of six-inch fire pipe has been laid from Washington street to the building and around the entire plant with hydrants at convenient distances, two hundred feet of hose and a hose cart purchased. This consumed the entire appropriation so that we have been unable to provide the fire escapes and fire pumps for the engine room, etc., that were desired in making the estimate for the purpose of fire protection. We have telephone connection with the city pump house, but there is always some delay in getting necessary pressure in case there should be a fire, and we should have a fire pump in the engine room of the institution.

PAINTING.

The fund for this purpose has been used to paint and decorate five wards, two rooms in the center, and rotunda. All of the window sash and frames of the north side of the main building and wards have been repainted and most of the roofs of all the buildings.

SEWER.

The amount appropriated for the purpose of renewing our main sewer has not yet been used, but will be sufficient for that purpose.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS REQUIRED DURING THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

In the sixteenth biennial report your board will remember that you endorsed a recommendation for an appropriation for fire protection, including fire pipe, fire plugs, hose, fire pump, elevator, and fire escapes. Only enough was appropriated as previously indicated for the pipe, plugs, and two hundred feet of hose. There should be five hundred feet more of hose for outside use, and for our thirty-four wards, the attics, and basements, there should be at

least four thousand feet of one and a half-inch hose for inside use; this, with the elevator, ten outside fire escapes, and steam pump, will require the sum of ten thousand dollars. The defect in our present reservoir was also mentioned and an appropriation of three thousand dollars recommended. This need is still a pressing one, as also is the increased water supply in store by constructing a reservoir near our boiler house, with a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons of water, in order to have an ample supply in case of fire, or for the large amount of consumption of water daily by the Hospital inmates. The estimate for this expenditure is ten thousand dollars, and will place the institution in safety so far as danger from lack of permanent water supply is concerned. In the matter of fire protection and water supply it would seem that no further argument should be required to secure the needs of the Hospital. It will require for the necessary repairs of this large plant during the next biennial period the sum of six thousand dollars per annum. This is most important in order that the large property of the State here should not suffer deterioration. We desire also to continue the work of repainting the wards and other portions of the buildings requiring it, and would ask for two thousand dollars per annum for this purpose. The improvement of grounds should be continued, and an appropriation of one thousand dollars per annum is asked for that purpose. We again call attention to the importance of having an industrial building for men with workshops for mattress making, broom making, shoe shop, etc., and make the same request as two years ago for the sum of five thousand dollars for that purpose.

The appropriation for two infirmary buildings, one for women and one for men, requested of the last General Assembly, was not granted on account of lack of funds. The demand for these additions is no less pressing or important, indeed the menace during the past year by close proximity of epidemic cholera has emphasized the necessity for such buildings to isolate contagious diseases, and that can be used at other times for the sick, feeble and helpless cases, requiring special care and nursing. We agree to construct these two buildings, furnish heat and light them for fifty patients for \$25,000. This will, of course, increase the capacity of this institution that much and afford infinitely better care and service for that class of patients. The horse barn and buildings for sheltering our wagons and carriages is about one-half the size necessary, and defective in construction. We desire to take it down and remove it back to a point on a line with the laundry and

engine house and increase the size of it to a sufficient capacity to shelter all our horses, carriages, wagons and farm implements, protecting them from the elements, and the estimate of this work is \$5,000. The outside walls of the third section of the old wing, east side, are badly settled and cracked and should be repaired. To do this work from the basement to the roof will require \$5,600. There is a notch of ground containing fourteen acres in front of the Hospital which would widen the outlet to the street and afford a much better arrangement of our grounds, and which naturally belongs to the State. It can now be purchased for \$1,500, and I would ask that your board recommend its purchase for the institution. It can never be purchased as cheaply again and should be secured. There has been no appropriation for new furniture for the wards of the Hospital for many years and with the destructive tendency so strongly developed as in our patients, many of them, there is great necessity for renewal throughout the wards and we ask for an appropriation of \$2,500 for that purpose.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE INSANE OF THE STATE.

At the close of every biennial period we find one or the other division of the hospital crowded, and hundreds of patients still kept in the poor-houses of the State, without the surroundings and appliances whereby they can be made comfortable and with little or no medical attention, or State supervision by trustees or committee. Iowa should profit by the lessons taught by sad and extravagant experience in the older states, notably New York, where provision was made by counties, and after the experiment was made for years it became an outrage on civilization, and by statute all the insane of the State were removed from the county institutions, and State hospitals were erected of sufficient capacity to accommodate them. This has been the experience of many of the older states, and it is now understood that the latest State to try the experiment, Wisconsin, is anxious to follow New York and adopt State care for all of her insane. The wings or buildings necessary to complete the Clarinda Hospital, and give that institution the necessary facilities for classification, should be provided for by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, and as has been stated for four years past, a new hospital should be commenced without further delay in the Northwestern portion of the State, in order to accommodate the rapidly accumulating insane population of this commonwealth. By making a commencement, securing a site, with a section of land, so located as to have a never failing supply of water, with opportunity for

sewerage, securing approved plans for the hospital and laying the foundation, two years ago, during the next biennial period we could have had some relief. Will it not be inhuman to longer defer this matter, when there are now within the State fifteen hundred insane outside of the three State hospitals? In this connection, I would again reiterate what we so frequently have said in reference to the importance of early hospital treatment of brain diseases. When it has been demonstrated in every well managed hospital in the land that of all cases of insanity, uncomplicated with organic disease, brought to the Hospital within three months of the attack, seventy-five per cent recover, and if delayed a year not more than five per cent are cured, it would seem that no further argument was needed to convince the friends and family physician of the necessity of prompt action in sending the patient to the institution at once, when the character of the disease is recognized, thus giving the best possible opportunity for restoration to health, happiness, home and friends, and at the same time saving a life burden to the State if the case is allowed to become chronic or incurable from neglect to act promptly. Would that this most important matter could be made known to every family in our State and land. A much less number of chronic cases would accumulate in our hospitals and become residents for life at the expense of the community in which they live, or the State.

SOME CAUSES OF INSANITY.

In previous reports the large per cent of foreign born insane in all our hospitals for the insane has been commented upon at length, and the large number of this class dumped upon our shores by foreign nations in order to shift the responsibility upon this country of caring for and supporting them. It has also been shown that a large per cent of these persons have been defective from birth or have a history of hereditary taint, which makes them easy victims of brain disease. The more experience we gather in regard to the causes of diseased brain and nerve, as well as general disorders, emphasizes our knowledge of how wide spread is man's disobedience to those fixed laws of nature, which cannot be violated without peril. As well might we play with the anarchist's bomb of dynamite. To the parent, to the teacher, to the physician is intrusted the precious privilege of guiding into safe paths the untried feet of the child in its journey to manhood, and here very largely lies, outside hereditary lines, the most important responsibility. The habits of the child, its healthy and natural development,

should be sacredly guarded by the parent under the educated advice of the family physician until this responsibility is divided by the teacher. When this time arrives a new era opens to the rapidly developing brain cells, and in a large degree the perfection of the growth depends upon the character, ability and faithfulness of the thus sacredly installed brain moulder of your child and mine. For how many deplorable failures, wrecks strewn along life's highway, are these pedagogues responsible, and along with them, allied in what almost seems a crime, ignorantly so in most cases, are school directors. For absurd curriculum and the cramming process, the former should bear the burden of guilt, for the latter, the gross ignorance manifested in the construction of school buildings is almost criminal. There is another matter which should be mentioned in this connection, and that is the forming of habits of self abuse among both sexes, the older children successfully teaching the younger in this school of vice. The teacher should guard against every opportunity for the formation of such vicious practices.

We have then in the school—first, danger from a defective curriculum and consequent overwork of the brain of the child who is being prodded and made to fear that he will not pass examination and secure his grade; second, the defective construction of the school buildings with reference to ventilation and heating as well as stairways which lead up two or three stories for young girls just budding into womanhood to climb from three to six times a day, much to their detriment; and finally the corrupting influences of children thus associated without proper oversight to prevent the spreading of vicious indulgences.

All the above enumerations are familiar to you all in a greater or less degree, and are deeply deplored, resulting as they do often in defective intellects, and finally absolute insanity. This brings the youth to early manhood, when he leaves the home circle and finds the temptations and fascinations of the saloon and brothel. About twenty-five per cent of the admissions for a period of two years faithfully sifted by friends and physicians, was shown to suffer from insanity, caused directly or indirectly by intemperance; and the increase in cases admitted suffering from syphilitic lesion of the brain during the last five years has been marked.

Many a poor woman has toiled to such an extent, perhaps carrying a child, working in the field and cooking in the kitchen, with insufficient or improper nourishment, so that the brain succumbs to the invasion and the result is another case of insanity.

There is a diseased condition of the vessels contributing blood for the nourishment of the brain, and paralysis results from the hemorrhage and mental defection follows if death does not intervene. Epilepsy seizes its victim and the result in most cases is a gradual loss of mental power and vigor. Traumatic causes are well known in all their varieties from the apparent innocent to the severe. Frequent child-bearing brings the danger of puerperal insanity or exhaustion of the nerve forces so as to result in mental alienation. The mad rush for wealth and consequent close application, but more especially the worry and anxiety incident to such speculations, acts as an exhausting element in producing brain disease. The enumeration of incidental causes might be continued almost indefinitely, but our object is accomplished by giving a general outline of the points of danger and thereby fortifying ourselves against the inroads of this disease rather by prophylactic measures than to wait until the victims have crossed the border land into the realm of actual brain pathology. Such measures as can be suggested to prevent or ward off brain disease, and consequent mental obliquity, would furnish material for a more extended discussion, but intelligent views should be promulgated and the danger signals displayed, warning all within range of our influence, from the rocks where mental shipwreck engulfs even the brightest intellects.

INSTITUTION FOR EPILEPTICS.

Those who have had experience in the care of epileptics and are familiar with the distressing character of the epileptic attack are aware of the depressing effect upon other patients not afflicted with this terrible disease. This class are as a rule much more violent and dangerous, and more difficult to care for than any other. The attack is frequently ushered in by a hideous yell, the patient falls to the floor, writhes and struggles, froths at the mouth, often biting the tongue until blood exudes with the saliva, becomes almost black in the face, and altogether presents a horrible spectacle to a person with weak nerves and suffering from mental disease. For these reasons alienists have recommended separate provision for this class of the insane, and there are now in this State enough to fill a moderately-sized institution and relieve the other institutions for the insane of this disturbing and distressing element and all be benefited thereby. In constructing buildings for this class inexpensive structures can be erected, with special appliances for guarding against accidents so liable to this afflicted class from the nature and manifestation of the disease.

DIVERIONS AND AMUSEMENTS.

During the biennial period just closed we have been able, as a result of the completion of our amusement hall, to provide more variety in entertainment and diversion than ever before, and the additional facilities have enabled us to add to their merit. The weekly dances, literary meetings, concerts, illustrated lectures, and dramatic entertainments have been continued regularly and are a great pleasure and diversion to our people, serving to while away many otherwise monotonous hours and to prevent much of harmful introspection. The orchestra and band have continued to perform their share in the pleasures and pastimes of the patients. All the holidays have been observed as usual and special effort made to make happy the despondent, and merriment for all. The chapel services are continued as usual, the pastors of our city churches continuing to supply acceptably a month in turn, and we have all been delighted by the soul-stirring music from the pipe organ. We have been assisted by many kind friends in musical programmes which have greatly pleased our household. Drs. Witte, Peck and Singleton have devoted much time to this, assisted by supervisors, attendants and patients in a very acceptable manner.

FINANCES.

Fourteen dollars per capita per month has supplied our patients during the last biennial period with board, clothing, bedding, fuel, lights, medical treatment, diversions of all kinds, and the salaries and wages of all officers and employes. The slaughter house and adjoining cold storage were completed within the appropriations, as were dressing rooms, etc., of the amusement hall, and the conservatory. As much as possible was done with the amount appropriated for fences and grounds, fire protection, painting, etc., and no indebtedness incurred. The collections from the sale of hides and tallow, hogs, calves, etc., during the biennial period has amounted to \$9,875.13, and that amount has been applied as usual to the current expense fund.

FARM.

In 1891 our crops were very abundant and a medium crop in 1892, considering the spring floods and consequent delay in seeding.

PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

This work has been kept up during the past two years a portion of the time or until his death by Dr. Parker and as regularly as

possible consistent with other duties all of the time of Dr. Peck, who presents as a part of this report five cases with histories and illustrations. We have also procured some bacteriological apparatus and done some work in that direction.

CHRONIC MANIA.

Case No 5760.

Admitted April 26, 1885.—Age 23; single; native of Sweden. First symptoms said to have been manifested about a month ago. Utter perversity. Would listen to orders and assent to them, but would not perform her duties as a servant. Was sleepless and would sing. Disposed to assort and change her clothes constantly. Declared Christ did not want her to wear this or that dress. Would go and come aimlessly. Sometimes refused to eat for a long time. Would go out at night seeking the boys. Has kept a butcher-knife in her room. Two sisters have been insane. It is understood that she has amenorrhœa. Had no treatment; refused it.

HISTORY AFTER ADMISSION.

May 8, 1885.—The patient has been getting along in a comfortable way since her admission to the Hospital, and has given very little expression to the characteristics noted above. Her deportment has been quiet. To look at her the idea might obtain that she feels a little depressed. She answers questions, and, in regard to matters about which she knows anything, well enough. She has manifested no unwillingness to bathe or change her clothes, and has conformed to usual requirements well enough. Is ordinarily neat and tidy in personal habits.

June 19, 1885.—There has been but little change in her appearance; still displays something that looks like depression. Generally fairly quiet in demeanor and not troublesome in habits. Conforms well enough to rules.

July 17, 1885.—Not much better. There are some days when she appears to be a good deal confused in mind, and when she pays little attention to her surroundings. Is generally rather moody and silent, saying little more than briefly to answer questions. Does but little of anything useful in the way of work. Is in fair bodily health. Appears well enough contented.

August 14, 1885.—Remains about the same. Has periods of being a little more restless than she is most of the time. Is more or less wakeful at night, but does not make a disturbance.

November 21, 1885.—The patient hardly seems to make as favorable progress as would lead to the best results. It is probably true that she is somewhat better, or at least that she does considerably better than she did before she came here, but she has periods of apparent mental confusion, and at no time really appears natural. Is now eating and sleeping pretty well.

March 2, 1886.—There are periods when she feels restless and nervous in a somewhat greater degree of late than has been the case heretofore, and she does not appear to be getting any better. It scarcely seems probable she has any fixed delusions, but she is uneducated or has had opportunity for little mental cultivation, and understands the use of English only moderately well.

November 23, 1886.—The patient's condition has been somewhat variable during the past months, but she is no better in her state of mind. Most of the time she appears to be more or less confused. She has been able to do some work during the summer in the ironing room, kitchen or elsewhere, and has generally had reasonably good bodily health. Within a recent period she has been going out to the officer's kitchen to help the girls in their work, and her attendant has missed several articles of her clothing and finally ascertained she was taking them out with her and quietly putting them into the range and burning them. When she is in the ward she sits by herself a good deal and has little to say to others, or feels little interest in ordinary matters.

April 1, 1887.—She continues in a much perverted state of mind. Her physical health is good. She never complains of any discomfort.

August 1, 1887.—She is rather cross and irritable the greater part of the time, and on some occasions is inclined to be a little demonstrative.

December 1, 1887.—It is not an unusual occurrence for her to be rather destructive to clothing or bedding. She is rather careless about her clothing when at her best. The greater part of the time is industrious, but is rather reticent and does not like to be spoken to.

April 1, 1888.—Her physical health is good. Mentally, no material change unless it is that she is not quite as cross as she used to be.

August 1, 1888.—During the past two weeks she has talked much more than usual and has been quite coherent in her conversation. She is industrious in her habits and is enjoying good physical health. She is inclined to remove the hems from her garments and from the sheets.

November 1, 1888.—Considerable mental impairment and irregularity is noticeable. She seems to be very well satisfied and contented. Physical health is as good as usual.

February 1, 1889.—Much mental confusion is noticeable. She, of her own accord, assists a good deal with the usual work of the ward.

May 1, 1889.—No improvement in her mental condition; has a good appetite and rests well; is careless and disorderly in her habits.

July 1, 1889.—Condition about stationary.

August 1, 1889.—Heretofore has been very industrious in her habits. At present is not inclined to work any and is more confused than usual.

November 1, 1889.—She continues to remain in about a stationary condition. She is very much confused and deluded. Her physical health is good. She assists a little with the usual work.

January 9, 1890.—Much mental impairment is at all times noticeable. She is rather cross and irritable but is not especially troublesome. Her physical health is good.

March 1, 1890.—Continues from month to month in a stationary condition. Much mental impairment is at all times noticeable in her case. Her physical health is good.

May 7, 1890.—She continues without any material change.

July 7, 1890.—This patient continues in about a stationary condition. She manifests a great deal of mental impairment and irregularity and is rather disorderly in her habits and demonstrative in her demeanor toward other patients with whom she associates. Her physical health is good.

September 8, 1890.—No material change in her condition.

October 27, 1890.—This patient remains in a stationary condition. At times she is rather cross and irritable and quite demonstrative toward other patients with whom she is associated. She assists in the work and seems to be benefited by being occupied.

December 10, 1890.—She continues to remain in a stationary condition.

January 29, 1891.—No variation whatever, cross and irritable at times and very much deluded all the time.

July 7, 1891.—This patient has a morning temperature of 103 degrees and an evening temperature of 104 degrees. She says she "swallowed crochet hook, half a dozen hair pins and some glass, a chemise and a stocking," and when asked if she swallowed a

shoe, said "Yes." Being unable to ascertain anything definitely from her, it was deemed best to wait for future developments and keep the patient in bed. Her temperature was reduced. Nothing was found upon physical examination.

August 7, 1891.—This patient will be up and around for a couple of weeks and then will remain in bed for a day or two. She is at all times more or less deluded. Now claims when conversing most connectedly that she did not swallow anything.

September 13, 1891.—To-day upon palpation we find an area of induration in right hypogastric region, the enlargement being two or three inches in diameter. Pain on pressure. Gave directions for her to remain in bed and to be well fed on liquid diet, consisting of milk, eggs, beef tea, mutton broth, etc.

This tumor is between the sternal end of the tenth rib, right side, and the superior spinous process of the ilium, being nearer the former than the latter. Tumor is oblong, being three and one-half inches in length and two and one-half in width, and extends to within two inches of the umbilicus, being in a plane one inch above the same. She has been losing in flesh.

September 20, 1891.—There is some fluctuation; abscess was opened, scraped and cavity filled with iodoform emulsion 10 per cent. The stomach on palpation seemed to be free from foreign bodies.

September 30, 1891.—The wound healed by first intention.

October 20, 1891.—The patient is slowly losing in weight; does not complain of or manifest any special discomfort. She remains in bed, but at times is very anxious to sit up.

November 15, 1891.—There is no material change in her condition.

December 20, 1891.—She continues to lose in flesh. She has to be urged to take sufficient nourishment.

January 15, 1892.—No material change save a continual losing in weight. She has but little fever; pulse averages about 100.

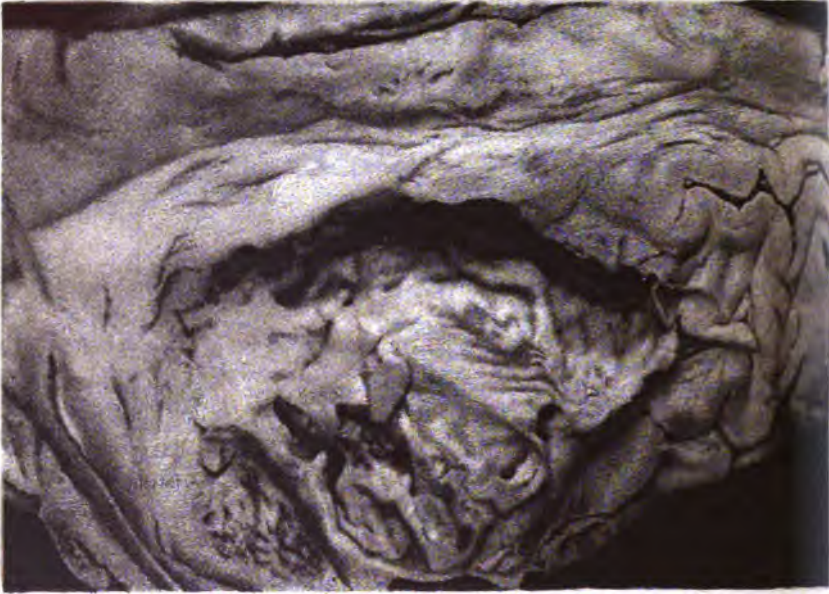
February 21, 1892.—She had an epileptoid attack to-day, indicating some grave organic change in the brain.

March 3, 1892.—She had no more epileptoid attacks, but continued to fail and died to-day at 3:20 A. M.

AUTOPSY.

Autopsy was held twelve hours after death. Much emaciation. All organs are in a normal condition save the brain and liver, in each of which is found an abscess. The abscess of brain is in left frontal lobe and filled with yellow pus.

FIG. I



Abscess of frontal lobe (left) of the brain.

FIG II



Kidney cut through centre showing six cysts

Fig. I represents the abscess cavity as found in left frontal lobe of brain. The essential macroscopical lesions in this case are the purulent abscess above referred to, it being of an irregular oval shape about three inches long and two inches wide, and a hepatic abscess, the latter being located in the anterior surface of the liver. This abscess is two inches in diameter, and into it was found projecting an end of a crochet hook. The hook originally had rounded ends, the process of erosion resulting in a hook sharpened at both extremities. It had passed through the walls of the small intestine, as had also a common sewing needle. The point of exit from the duodenum had healed, and was indicated by a firm cicatrix. There was no evidence that contents of intestine had escaped. The abscess cavity was surrounded by adhesive bands of inflammation. This hook is four inches in length, weighs sixty grains, and is so eroded that both ends are now very frail and sharp.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Microscopical examination of the sections of the frontal lobe of the brain show much detritus about the walls of the abscess cavity; pus corpuscles are found in the adjacent brain tissue. There is irregular dilatation and a tortuous condition of the vessels. At one point the vessel is seen to be three or four times its original calibre. This dilatation is not gradual in this case, but very abrupt, and the dilated portion of the vessel is quite irregular in contour. Using a one-fifth objective, these dilatations of the smallest capillaries are so great as to take up one-half the field of vision. We find some of the vessels filled to repletion, and walls are distended to the extent of obliterating the perivascular spaces. We also find numerous foci of degeneration, there being complete loss of tissue.

Microscopically these foci can scarcely be discerned. Detritus is found to be quite extensive in connection with these foci of degeneration. Some of the vessels have markedly hypertrophied walls, the thickness of the walls being about three times the calibre of the vessel. Other pathological changes are observed by means of the microscope, and occurring in common with the other cases reported, will be noticed later. It may be stated here that the abscess found in the left frontal lobe of the brain is probably secondary to, and caused by the hepatic abscess.

CHRONIC MANIA.

Case No. 7957.

Admitted May 16, 1891.—Age seventy-three; six children; youngest, age (?). Has been deranged for several years, worse the last six months. Disease is increasing. Has rational intervals of momentary duration. Is inclined to be filthy in talk. No special subject. When younger was very excitable on religion. Had a slight stroke of paralysis six years ago which nearly destroyed sight of left eye. No cause assigned.

HISTORY AFTER ADMISSION.

June 24, 1891.—Patient was very weak and exhausted when she came here and was confined to bed. Was restless, disturbed and exceedingly confused and so disorderly that she required much care and attention for a time. Did not sleep, but was noisy at night. Sleep improved under treatment and since then has been doing rather better. Is now up and about, and aside from the carelessness and disorderly ways due to her mental confusion and weakness, is not at all troublesome. Is good natured and seems to feel well. It is evident, however, that she has no realization of her situation or condition. Has been on No. 11, but yesterday was removed to No. 9.

July 15, 1891.—This patient continues to remain in a stationary condition, manifesting a great deal of mental impairment and irregularity. Her physical health is fair. She has good appetite, and is reported as resting well at night. She requires a great deal of care and attention.

August 10, 1891.—She continued to remain in about a stationary condition until to-day, when she was pushed by another old lady with whom she was associated, and fell, breaking the femur of the left lower extremity just below the anatomical neck. Splints were applied and extension made in the usual way.

September 7, 1891.—Lessened weights to-day, making less degree of extension. She is made quite comfortable, considering her age.

September 15, 1891.—There seems to be a very good union and the weights were removed to-day. There is no material change in her mental condition.

September 21, 1891.—Three days ago this patient developed capillary bronchitis, and the disease was first manifested by rapid respiratory movements, impeded inspiration and expiration, and fine bubbling rales. She took such medication as was indicated, counter

irritation resorted to and special attention given to diet, etc. She received close and careful attention both day and night. Owing to her debilitated condition and age she failed rapidly after the onset of this disease, and died to-day at 12:30 A. M.

AUTOPSY.

The autopsy was held twelve hours after death; emaciated, but not markedly so. The meninges of the brain are thickened and there is atrophy of the convolutions, more especially of the superficial layers. There is ependymitis of the lateral ventricles. The kidneys are found to be cystic, the right one more so than the left. The cysts of the right kidney are six in number, four large and two small.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Fig. II. is a photograph of the cut surface of the kidney above described, showing the cysts. Microscopical examination of the sections of the parietal lobes of the brain reveals the following condition: There is proliferation of the neuroglia, and the lymph spaces and perivascular spaces are more or less blocked up with debris, and capillary extravasations are seen in the convolutions. This is less marked in the frontal and occipital lobes. The superficial cortical layers are atrophied. The cerebral vessels are filled to repletion, but are not distended. There is no extravasation of corpuscles outside the perivascular spaces, as in cases of acute delirious mania and in the accompanying case of general paresis. Stasis of the capillaries is common in this case, and hypertrophy of the walls of many of the vessels is observed. There is atrophy of the nerve cells, as found not only in the parietal but in the frontal and temporal lobes, and in the pons and the medulla. There is granular degeneration of many of the ganglion cells. These cells, in many instances, have lost their processes, and are quite markedly pigmented.

CHRONIC MANIA.

Case No. 7164.

Admitted December 12, 1888. Age (?). Married. Showman. Native of England. First attack began six months ago by defect of memory. Gave up minstrel troupe business. No special subject. Thinks he is rich. Exposes his person heedlessly. Don't dress when he ought to. Smoked much. Had stricture of urethra, said to have contracted in the army. Broke his arm. Had sunstroke in the army as it is reported. No cause assigned.

HISTORY AFTER ADMISSION.

June 3, 1889.—He has been in a comfortable condition since his admission. He manifests much mental impairment and disorder and is under the influence of delusions. Says that he owns this building, etc. Has been quiet and orderly and not troublesome. At times seems rather depressed and despondent. Bodily health is excellent.

February 21, 1889.—Has been more disturbed during the past week, and on several occasions he has been disorderly and has assaulted others. His delusions have become more active, and at times he is very cross and irritable. Bodily condition is good.

April 16, 1889.—No change of any kind in his condition. He is yet disturbed and excited at all times.

June 11, 1889.—Continues in a stationary condition. He is much deluded and disturbed and often makes strange motions and mutters and talks to himself. At times he is depressed and weeps, but as a rule is in good spirits. He is not vicious or aggressive and is not troublesome. His bodily health is good.

September 11, 1889.—Delusions of grandeur are present in this case. He does not manifest any marked motor impairment. His general condition is good. At times he is noisy and disturbed.

December 19, 1889.—There has been no material change in his condition since last date. He is under the influence of delusions constantly and is often noisy and disturbed. As a rule he is in good spirits and feelings. Appetite is good and he is well nourished.

April 25, 1890.—Continues in much the same condition as noted above. On the evening of January 23, 1890, he struck another patient on the head with a chamber vessel during a quarrel. He expressed no regret for what he had done. During the past two weeks he has been more disturbed and is noisy and excited, and is often disorderly in his conduct. Is strong and well nourished.

July 10, 1890.—Has been disturbed during most of the time since last date. He is excitable and talkative. Is much deluded and confused in thought. Eats well and is in good physical condition.

December 5, 1890.—This patient is destructive and filthy. Chronic mania. He is much deluded and imagines he is rich and has many wives, etc.

January 30, 1891.—He is much disturbed and talks incoherently on religion and on all other subjects. Bodily health is good, is quiet and orderly, but filthy in his habits.

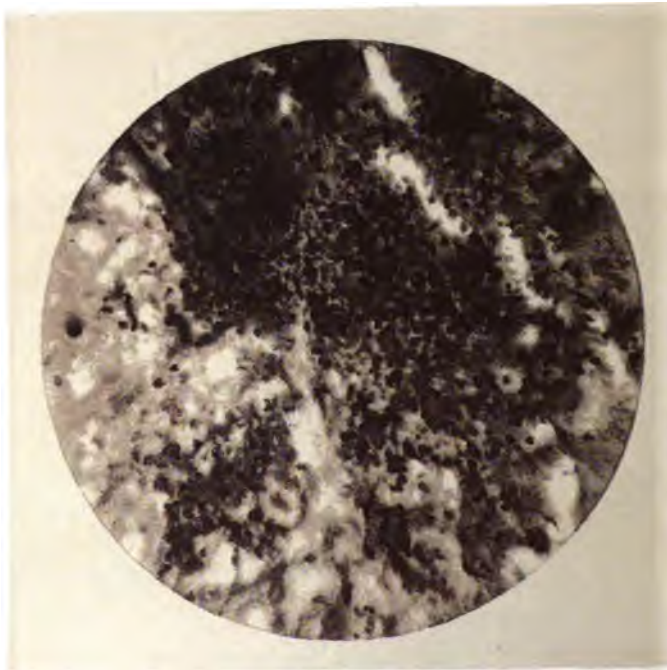
March 7, 1891.—No change.

FIG. III



Section of medulla showing foci of degeneration at 1 and 2.

FIG. IV



Section of the medulla showing extravasation of blood.

May 8, 1891.—This patient became quite excited and knocked his head against the wall, causing a contusion. Had an attack of vomiting yesterday.

May 11, 1891.—Bruise is healed and he is now quiet again. Physical health is now very good.

June 25, 1891.—This patient is very restless at night. He has delusions about riches and will collect scraps of paper containing numbers representing large sums of money. With these he will stand and read them off in a loud voice. Bodily health is excellent and occasionally he will do some light work about the hall.

August 17, 1891.—Some time ago was bruised on his left ear and a haematoma formed. This has now almost entirely disappeared. Mentally and physically, has not changed at all.

October 5, 1891. On August 30th patient became very delirious and lost all self-control. The next day he became quiet and is now very stupid; sits about and will not answer questions, while before he always greeted with a "good morning." Physical health is fairly good; sits about reticent and filthy.

December 7, 1891.—Has been declining some time; suffered from laryngeal paralysis; was fed artificially but continued to fail, and died to-day at 5:50 P. M.

MACROSCOPICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Autopsy was held twelve hours after death. The meninges were thickened; otherwise to the unaided eye the brain seemed to be in a normal condition. Microscopical examination of the sections of medulla made after hardening the tissue in Müller's fluid and in alcohol present foci of degeneration as seen in Fig. III. In producing the photomicrograph we used 1-5 objective and A. eye piece. There is complete loss of tissue, the normal brain elements being completely destroyed and much detritus being present. Fat globules are also seen in connection with these degenerative changes. There is fatty degeneration of some of the ganglion cells (best differentiated with osmic acid stain), also pigmentation of the small nerve cells. Fig. IV is photographed with 1-6 objective and C. eye piece. It shows extravasation of blood in the medulla. Microscopical examination of the sections from the several lobes of the brain reveals quite extensive areas of degeneration; in some fields nerve cells appear prominently and are quite markedly pigmented. The walls of the vessels are quite markedly hypertrophied. The foci of degeneration are quite irregular in contour. There is

marked atrophy, the perivascular spaces being much larger than normal owing to the atrophied condition of the brain tissue. Some of the vessels are dilated to such an extent as to obliterate or occlude the perivascular spaces of the vessels. Many leucocytes are seen and these seem more or less disorganized; the outlines of the corpuscles are hardly discernible. Many of the vessels are in a normal condition and the cerebral tissue adjacent is, as far as we can discern, in a normal condition. But in the tissue adjacent to the vessels having hypertrophied walls much disorganization is observed. In one of the sections of the frontal lobes an area of degeneration is seen in extent sufficient to extend across the field when using 1-5 objective. In adjacent brain tissue foci of degeneration are seen that are much smaller in extent, so small that to the unaided eye they would be invisible. The smaller foci are circular in their contour; the larger being oblong. From three to five foci of degeneration may be seen in one field under 1-5 objective, while other fields are free from degeneration.

CHRONIC MANIA.

Case No. 5023.

Admitted February 7, 1883.—Age —. Married; native of Sweden. Six children, youngest age seven years. First attack was about seven years ago and has never had a perfectly lucid interval since, although generally harmless. Present attack about a week ago. She has got out of the house several times and starts directly for the country or the depot. Got out of the house yesterday and ran up to the depot in her stockings. Whips her little boy severely whenever she can. Her father and one sister now in insane asylum in Sweden.

HISTORY AFTER ADMISSION.

February 13, 1883.—Has generally been pretty steady and quiet since coming here until to-day, when she began to remove her clothing and was apparently in a sort of delirium for a few hours.

March 17, 1883.—The patient's condition has been about stationary since the last date. She is rather quiet; appears not to take much notice of or interest in her surroundings, and is indifferent to all ordinary matters.

October 20, 1883.—The case has not made any favorable progress, and she does not at this time appear substantially better than she was when she came to the Hospital. She has gone along through the summer in a pretty even and uniform condition. She

does not speak often to anyone, and if she is addressed barely replies in a few words. She may generally be seen sitting or standing quietly and apparently without taking any interest in her surroundings. She will occasionally help a little about ward work if she is asked to do so. Although not especially neat and careful about her personal appearance, after her toilet is made she presents a fair degree of tidiness. There seems to be some reason to suppose that she has become demented somewhat, but it also seems probable she entertains delusions. It is not known that she has made any inquiry about her home or friends since she came here. She is not rugged, but has uniform state of health.

July 1st, 1885.—The patient has remained continuously under the care of the Hospital during the period since the date of the last record, but there has been no special improvement nor any material change in her condition. She has displayed a generally confused state of mind, but has probably had no fixed delusions. She has for a few weeks at a time been somewhat restless or excited and once in a while a little violent. But during a large part of the time she has remained quiet and rather passive, and has appeared to feel little or no interest in any ordinary matter. She has seldom been sick in body and has nearly always been around and about. Once in a while would assist a little about ward work and was generally not very untidy or disorderly in personal habits. Her room being needed, the Board of Trustees, at a late meeting, made an order for her removal, in compliance with which she was taken away to-day.

December 21, 1885.—The patient was returned to the hospital to-day with formal papers for commitment, but is not entered as a readmission. She has been provided for in the county poor-house since her removal from the Hospital. Is said to have become so violent and unmanageable as to prevent her being provided for there any longer. She was abusive to other inmates.

April 1, 1886.—She continues in a stationary condition. Much mental impairment is noticeable at all times. She takes no interest in anything and seems indifferent to her surroundings.

October 1, 1886.—Nothing worthy of note. She is not especially troublesome, has a pretty good appetite, and sleeps well at night. No improvement mentally.

April 1, 1887.—The same stationary condition continues. She is careless and indifferent. Physical health is good.

October 1, 1887.—She continues in a stationary condition. She is quiet in her demeanor, cleanly in her habits, but takes no interest in anything.

April 1, 1888.—She continues from month to month in a stationary condition. Never manifests any discomfort.

August 1, 1888. She remains in a stationary condition mentally. Her physical health is good, and she never manifests any discomfort. She has a good appetite and rests well. She does nothing in the way of rendering assistance in the usual work of the ward.

May 25, 1889.—She has tuberculosis, there being consolidation of left upper lobe. Respiration rapid (25), pulse 100.

May 26, 1889.—Is in bed to-day, and has a temperature of 104° at noon. Ordered two doses (5 grs. each) of antifebrim. At 6:00 P. M. she was free from fever.

May 27, 1889.—Evening temperature 99.5°. She is taking extract malt, spiritus frumenti, oleum morrhuae. Her mental condition remains stationary. She never speaks but seems to understand what is said to her. A distinct murmur is heard over the semi-lunar valves; her condition is very grave. Have heard nothing from her friends; her husband was written to-day and informed of her condition. She takes her medicine willingly. Physical examination reveals cavities in the left lung.

June 15, 1889.—Gradually failing in health and strength; refuses to take medicine and objects to having anything done for her. Takes sufficient nourishment.

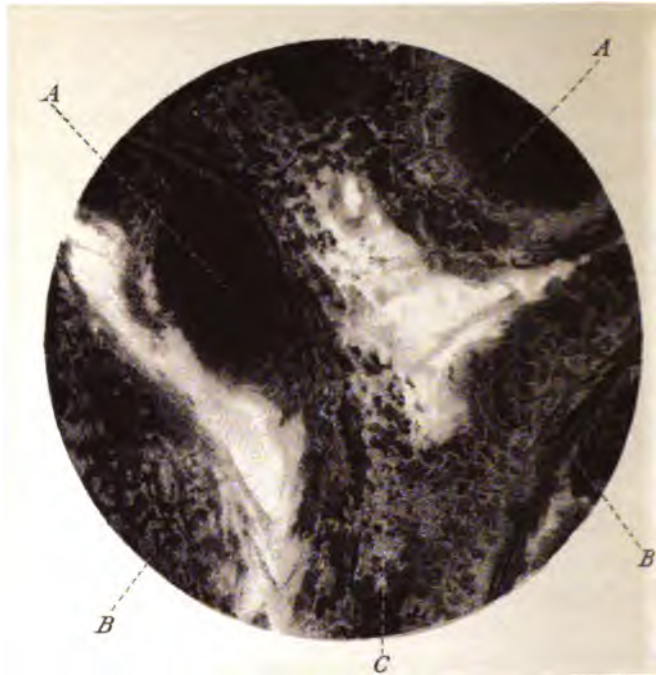
June 27, 1889.—To-day she of her own accord conversed a little with her attendant. Heretofore she has not uttered a word. No improvement in physical condition.

August 20, 1889.—She continues to fail in strength. The disease (tuberculosis) of lungs is progressing. She continues to reply when addressed.

September 25, 1889.—Sometimes she will willingly be waited upon, but usually objects to having anything done for her and makes every effort possible to wait upon herself. The left lung is very extensively involved. She always objects to having an examination made.

October 20, 1889.—Great mental impairment is at all times noticeable. She is cross and irritable most of the time. She is losing in flesh and strength. She never manifests any discomfort and never complains of anything.

FIG. V



Extravasation of blood as seen in pia mater of medulla.

A A blood vessels, cross section.

B B margin of medulla.

C Extravasated blood corpuscles.

FIG. VI



Section of the medulla showing patches of miliary sclerotic.

November 20, 1889.—No change from month to month in her mental condition. She is losing in flesh and failing in strength quite rapidly. She continues to expectorate a good deal.

December 25, 1889.—During the past month she has continued to fail and died to-day. Her condition during the past month has not varied from what it has been for several months past save the gradual loss of flesh and strength.

AUTOPSY.

Autopsy was held ten hours after death—meninges adherent, cerebrum and medulla somewhat atrophied, and to the touch and on cutting firmer than normal. Tubercular cavities are found throughout the left lung. There are extensive pleuretic adhesions. Heart of normal size, aortic semi-lunar valves are thickened, other organs normal.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Microscopical examination of the sections of the frontal, parietal, occipital and temporal lobes of the brain and of the pons and medulla (after hardening and straining) reveal numerous patches of miliary sclerosis. See Fig. VI. These sclerosed patches are so numerous it is seldom a field under one-fifth objective can be found free from them; and in many of the fields there are so many, nearly if not quite one-half the tissue is replaced by these sclerosed patches. It is seldom one finds so many patches in a given area, or in any case of miliary sclerosis. The patches are nearly circular in contour, as a rule, with regular outlines. Some of the perivascular spaces are dilated. This is observed especially in the pons. The axis cylinders are markedly atrophied as are the nerve cells. The multipolar cells are markedly pigmented and are also atrophied. These sclerosed patches are nearly transparent as seen in the prepared sections and viewed by transmitted light. By reflected light they appear more in relief. See Fig. II of the fourteenth biennial report.

We find in these sections a large increase of connective tissues, probably having its origin in the neuroglia. The sclerosis is found throughout both the gray and the white matter of the cerebrum, pons, and medulla; but in the medulla the disease is most marked near the surface, as in annular sclerosis. From the patches of miliary sclerosis the nerve cells are pushed aside and curved around them. In these patches may be seen delicate, colorless fibrils. Fine trabecular tissue separate these patches in many instances. This being the third stage of the disease, that condition

is present whereby in sectioning, the patches, in many instances, fall out, leaving irregular holes. They are differentiated from the perivascular spaces by their irregular outlines. The pigmentary deposits in some of the multipolar cells of the pons are very marked. Others are quite free from pigment. Some of the capillaries of the pons have abnormally thin walls.

GENERAL PARALYSIS.

Case No. 7227.

Admitted February 8, 1889. Aged fifty-two. Married. Native of Pennsylvania. Five children. Youngest, age (?). First attack a year ago. This began three weeks ago, while out to get a pail of water, and wandered in the woods for two days and nights; was found talkative and on no particular subject. Disease is increasing, and only slightly variable. "Animals, etc., talk to her." Hears noises which are unreal. Thinks she is poisoned; that her son is not married while she was present at his marriage; thinks spirits get in her clothing and burn it. Menopause assigned as cause.

HISTORY AFTER ADMISSION.

February 15, 1889. --This patient is in a very feeble condition; her condition is grave; case of paresis, and the disease will probably run a rapid course. She is rather fleshy; mentally very much impaired.

March 15, 1889. --Eats with difficulty, but heartily. Very uncleanly in her habits, owing to her mental condition. Sleeps well. Requires a good deal of care and attention.

April 1, 1889. --Co-ordination is very poor, falls very easily. She unable to answer direct questions. Does not think she feels badly.

April 8, 1889. --Falls to the floor from her seat; ordered to bed.

April 9, 1889. --Evidence of much cerebral and spinal congestion this morning, nothing unusual being observed during the night. Pupils contracted, breathing stertorous, respiration 40, pulse 120, temperature 104.5. Ordered ice to head, alcoholic baths every fifteen minutes; antefebzin, grs. 5, every three hours; ergot, in zss. doses. Her temperature was speedily lowered; condition, comatose.

April 10, 1889. --Temperature 103.5 degrees.

April 11, 1889. --Temperature 102.5 degrees.

April 12, 1889. --Temperature 101.5 degrees; respiration, 24;

pulse, 100. Able to respond by saying "yes" or "no." Great hyperæsthesia, more especially of right upper extremity which is œdematous. On touching her lightly she will scinge and say "ouch."

April 14, 1889.—Temperature 102.4 degrees, morning; 103.4 degrees at 6:00 P. M.; 105 at 9:00 P. M. Treatment mentioned above resumed, ice to head and ergot had not been discontinued.

April 15, 1889.—Morning temperature, 105.5 degrees; respiration, 24; pulse, 100. Tongue dry and brown. Antifebrin grs. five every three hours; ergot zss. every six hours. Evening temperature, 103.5 degrees.

April 16, 1889.—Her temperature remained at about 103.5 degrees all day. Morning temperature, 103.75 degrees; evening temperature, 103.25 degrees; respiration, 36 to 40. Pulse during the last thirty-six hours has been very weak. Gave her spiritus frumenti 1 dr. in milk every hour. Surface of body not as hot as heretofore. Lower extremities a little cool part of the time. Blisters formed on her back and on her feet. Much œdema of the right upper extremity. Has not been able to speak since the 13th inst.

April 17, 1889.—Died at 5:00 P. M.

AUTOPSY.

The autopsy was held twelve hours after death. The pia mater was adherent to the surface of the brain, and that condition being at present known as meningo-encephalitis. There being inflammation of the superficial cortical layers of the brain, and on removal of the pia some of the cerebral tissue remained adherent to the removed pia. There was also morbid adherence of the dura to the calvarium. The meninges were quite markedly congested. To the unaided eye there were exhibited no further lesions of the brain, save a general hyperæmic condition. The cerebrum, pons, and medulla were hardened in chromic sol.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

Portions of each region of the brain, the pons and medulla being intact, were embedded in celloidin and the sections were stained with Weigert's hæmatoxylon solution. In the microscopical examination of the sections of the medulla we first observe the extravasation of blood in the pia mater of the same, as seen in Fig. V. Blood corpuscles are seen in perivascular spaces and fat globules are found, some of them being found in the perivascular spaces, some adja-

cent to the vessels, and others in the tissue further removed from the capillaries. Aneurismal dilatation of the vessels are seen—fusiform dilatation.

In producing the photomicrograph from which Fig. V was printed one-fifth objective and C eye piece were used. Examination of the medulla and of the upper portion of the cerebral region of the spinal cord reveals very extensive pathological changes. These sections without the aid of the microscope present what appears to be central myelitis. This is corroborated by microscopical examination. We observe that the central canal is nearly occluded by cellular elements and there is great increase in neuroglia and almost entire disappearance of the nerve fibers about the central canal, this area comprising one-eighth of the medulla and upper cervical region of the cord. Numerous vacuoles are also seen in these sections. Peripherally from this region of central myelitis the nerve fibres are found to be greatly atrophied, probably due to pressure from the connective tissue elements. This atrophy of the nerve fibres is markedly irregular, there being abrupt increase and diminuation in size, so that the fibre at one point will be about one-fourth its normal size, and at another it is apparently larger than normal so that they present an irregular beaded appearance. This marked irregularity is due to a sclerosis. The atrophied portions appear thread-like when magnified 300 diameters. These degenerated fibres take up the hæmatoxylin stain. The tissue adjacent to the central canal did not take up the hæmatoxylin stain.

- In the microscopical examination of the sections of the pons varolii there is seen marked hyperæmia, the vessels being filled to repletion, and some of them are so engorged the corpuscles have transuded into the perivascular spaces, even to the extent of filling the same. Some of the perivascular spaces have disappeared on account of dilatation of the vessels; the walls of the vessels resting against the brain tissue originally surrounding the perivascular spaces. The hyperæmia is more marked in the pons than in the medulla. Microscopical examination of the sections of the parietal lobes shows that there is marked dilatation of the perivascular spaces. The perivascular spaces being four to five times the calibre of the vessel contained therein. We observed marked atrophy of the ganglion cells, many of the processes have disappeared, the remaining portions of the cell being circular instead of pyramidal in contour. Hæmorrhagic areas are found on the surface of the

convolutions of the parietal lobes, there being areas on the summits of the convolutions dipping down into and taking the place of the brain tissue to the depth of the superficial layers. But little is found in these areas aside from the blood corpuscles. Some of these hæmorrhagic areas are regular and some are quite irregular in contour. Some of these hemorrhages originate from the vessels of the meninges and in others it is seen to be from the cerebral capillaries. In some instances the greater amount of cerebral tissue displaced by the blood is below the surface of the brain, and the intervening tissue between the point at which the hemorrhage occurs and the surface of the brain drops down as the coagula contract, leaving a depression at summit or side of the convolution.

STATISTICS.

The appended thirty statistical tables have been kept and prepared by Dr. Witte, and represent much time and labor. It has occurred to us that many of these tables are of such little value, too much time is consumed in their preparation, but they have been continued, in harmony with the statistics of other institutions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To all of the subordinate officers associated with me in this work I am under many obligations for cordial and loyal support and efficient service.

The death of my almost lifetime associate, Mr. E. N. Nelson, for nearly nine years steward of this institution, which occurred September 13, 1891, was not only a great loss to the hospital, but to me a deep personal affliction. He had been my companion in childhood, and associate in hospital work, in some capacity, for more than twenty years. He was faithful to every trust, and knew no other interest save that of this institution. His loyalty and fidelity to me in our association here in this work was phenomenal. Mr. George G. Wells, of Mt. Pleasant, for nine years the faithful agent of the express company, was appointed to fill this vacancy, and has not disappointed us in ably performing the exacting service of the position in a most faithful and acceptable manner.

Dr. E. F. Strohbehn, who was third assistant physician at the close of the last biennial period, resigned to pursue his studies in Europe, and Dr. E. M. Singleton was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Dr. J. M. Parker, Jr., who for more than a year was special pathologist and fourth assistant physician, died September 17, 1892. His loss was keenly felt, both in his department and per-

sonally. He was able, loyal to the institution and his friends, and always a gentleman. I present the name of Dr. F. T. Stevens as fourth assistant and ask you to confirm him for that position.

To all of these, and many other faithful and industrious employes, attendants and nurses, I wish to tender my sincere thanks, and assure them of my high esteem for much of self-sacrifice as manifested in the manner in which they have performed many arduous and trying duties most conscientiously.

The publishers of newspapers who have very kindly continued to forward their regular issues during the biennial period I desire to thank in behalf of our patients for their kindness. Our thanks are also due to all the friends who have so kindly assisted in our entertainments, concerts, etc., and to those who have liberally contributed to the holiday festivals for our patients.

As has been the case during my connection with this institution, the constant and unfailing support which I have received at your hands has given me courage and strength to carry forward this work for humanity. May the same Divine Being guide us in our future relations to this great charity, and guard the interests of this institution in all of its departments, that has been present and strengthened us heretofore, and may our aims be broadened, our knowledge from experience more thorough, our vigilance more untiring, and our conscience more keen to listen to appeals of suffering and misfortune.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. GILMAN,

Superintendent.

July 1, 1893.

TABLES

OF THE

Seventeenth Biennial Period.

TABLES OF THE SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL PERIOD.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the beginning of the period.....	363	453	816
Admitted in the period.....	386	331	717
Total present in the period.....	749	784	1,533
Discharged—Recovered.....	135	131	266
Improved.....	44	125	169
Not improved.....	28	104	132
Died.....	61	60	141
Not insane.....	1	0	1
Discharged in the period.....	289	420	709
Remaining at the end of the period.....	460	364	824
Average present during the period.....	421	414.97	835.97

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	4,937	3,781	8,718
Discharged—Recovered.....	1,509	1,178	2,687
Improved.....	863	708	1,566
Not improved.....	1,126	840	1,966
Died.....	947	606	1,642
Not insane.....	12	1	13
Total number discharged.....	4,477	3,417	7,894

TABLE III.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN THE PERIOD.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.....	0	2	2	8	12	20
15 to 20.....	16	12	28	27	16	43
20 to 25.....	43	37	80	44	35	79
25 to 30.....	55	49	104	46	52	98
30 to 35.....	54	56	110	41	61	102
35 to 40.....	46	42	88	44	40	84
40 to 45.....	48	37	85	39	25	64
45 to 50.....	41	31	72	27	32	59
50 to 60.....	34	30	73	28	24	52
60 to 70.....	30	16	46	24	8	32
70 to 80.....	12	7	19	9	6	15
80 and over.....	6	2	8	5	2	7
Unknown.....	1	1	2	44	19	63
Total	386	331	717	396	331	727

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.....	41	28	69	163	109	271
15 to 20.....	296	240	536	380	231	611
20 to 25.....	745	514	1,259	665	556	1,221
25 to 30.....	738	605	1,343	660	624	1,284
30 to 35.....	643	609	1,252	544	575	1,119
35 to 40.....	611	458	1,069	465	372	837
40 to 45.....	465	377	842	333	276	609
45 to 50.....	399	295	694	275	247	522
50 to 60.....	505	411	916	356	255	611
60 to 70.....	290	147	437	207	87	294
70 to 80.....	108	53	161	77	32	109
80 and over.....	24	5	29	13	2	15
Unknown.....	75	42	115	739	328	1,067
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	13
Total.....	4,937	3,781	8,718	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE V.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine.....	1	2	3	35	24	59
New Hampshire.....	1	1	2	18	12	30
Vermont.....	5	5	10	44	36	80
Massachusetts.....	6	2	8	52	30	82
Rhode Island.....	2	1	3	2	7	9
Connecticut.....	11	13	24	24	15	39
New York.....	1	1	2	274	204	478
New Jersey.....	1	2	3	28	15	43
Pennsylvania.....	30	11	41	371	260	631
Delaware.....	3	2	5	2	4	6
Maryland.....	1	4	5	39	18	57
Virginia.....	1	1	2	108	80	188
West Virginia.....	1	1	2	9	7	16
North Carolina.....	1	1	2	29	14	43
South Carolina.....	1	1	2	5	5	10
Georgia.....	1	1	2	3	2	5
Alabama.....	1	1	2	5	3	8
Mississippi.....	1	1	2	5	4	9
Louisiana.....	2	2	4	6	1	7
Arkansas.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Ohio.....	40	30	70	589	568	1,257
Indiana.....	18	19	37	319	273	592
Illinois.....	19	20	39	220	233	453
Kentucky.....	6	4	10	102	58	160
Tennessee.....	5	3	8	49	34	83
Missouri.....	6	10	16	91	68	159
Michigan.....	2	2	4	25	18	43
Wisconsin.....	3	4	7	38	29	67
Iowa.....	128	122	250	926	737	1,663
Minnesota.....	1	3	4	4	7	11
Nebraska.....	1	1	2	3	3	6
Kansas.....	1	3	4	6	7	13
Texas.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
California.....	1	1	2	7	3	10
Washington.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
New Mexico.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Utah.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
District of Columbia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Canada.....	4	1	5	62	31	93
Great Britain.....	24	17	41	479	318	797
Germany.....	23	21	44	429	361	790
Austria.....	2	2	4	19	8	27
Netherlands.....	3	2	5	28	15	43
Denmark.....	3	3	6	27	23	50
Norway.....	2	2	4	35	28	63
Sweden.....	15	16	31	137	94	231
France.....	1	1	2	24	11	35
Portugal.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Switzerland.....	2	3	5	33	23	56
Italy.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Bohemia.....	2	1	3	19	25	44
New South Wales.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Russia.....	1	1	2	6	1	7
Unknown.....	9	4	13	91	60	151
Total.....	388	331	717	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE VI.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

RESIDENCE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State at large.....	47	18	65	566	188	754
Adair county.....	2	2	4	31	26	57
Adams county.....	2	2	4	27	31	58
Allamakee county.....				13	20	33
Appanoose county.....	9	10	19	101	67	168
Audubon county.....		1	1	14	19	33
Benton county.....				17	19	36
Black Hawk county.....				14	13	27
Boone county.....	8	8	16	30	26	56
Buchanan county.....				7	5	12
Buena Vista county.....		1	1			1
Butler county.....				4	5	9
Bremer county.....				10	11	21
Calhoun county.....				1		1
Carroll county.....	1	1	2	7	2	9
Cass county.....				25	26	51
Cedar county.....	7	2	9	74	76	150
Cerro Gordo county.....				5		5
Cherokee county.....				2	1	3
Chickasaw county.....				8	7	15
Clarke county.....		2	2	40	24	64
Clay county.....				3	1	4
Clayton county.....	1		1	28	17	45
Clinton county.....				49	14	63
Crawford county.....				10	5	15
Dallas county.....				47	34	81
Davis county.....	9	10	19	94	68	162
Decatur county.....		6	6	57	53	110
Delaware county.....				14	7	21
Des Moines county.....	18	14	32	198	161	359
Dickinson county.....		2	2		1	3
Dubuque county.....				47	53	100
Emmet county.....				2	1	3
Fayette county.....				16	14	30
Floyd county.....				6	5	11
Franklin county.....				2	4	6
Fremont county.....		1	1	26	39	65
Greene county.....				8	13	21
Grundy county.....					2	2
Guthrie county.....		3	3	33	24	57
Hamilton county.....				1	6	7
Hardin county.....				7	9	16
Harrison county.....		7	7	43	56	99
Henry county.....	18	16	34	156	122	278
Howard county.....		1	1		6	7
Humboldt county.....				2		2
Iowa county.....	7	5	12	97	65	162
Jackson county.....				21	19	40
Jasper county.....	7	13	20	122	62	285
Jefferson county.....	8	11	19	122	112	234
Johnson county.....	17	14	31	154	91	245
Jones county.....				13	25	38
Keokuk county.....	12	2	14	116	96	212
Kossuth county.....					1	1
Lee county.....	26	21	47	241	192	433
Linn county.....				29	29	58
Louisa county.....	1	6	7	60	50	110
Lucas county.....	1	4	5	50	44	94
Lyon county.....					1	1
Madison county.....		1	1	62	30	101
Mahaska county.....	15	7	22	124	86	210
Marion county.....	15	12	27	135	77	212
Marshall county.....	7	9	16	73	45	118
Mills county.....	1	5	6	56	34	91
Mitchell county.....				2	1	3
Monona county.....				7	7	14
Monroe county.....	6	2	8	72	44	116
Montgomery county.....		1	1	42	32	74

TABLE VI—CONTINUED.

RESIDENCE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Muscatine county.....	6	6	12	91	80	171
O'Brien county.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Page county.....	.....	2	2	74	57	131
Palo Alto county.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Plymouth county.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Pocahontas county.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Polk county.....	46	18	64	220	190	410
Pottawattamie county.....	.....	2	2	92	122	214
Poweshiek county.....	7	3	10	77	52	129
Ringgold county.....	.....	1	1	17	25	42
Scott county.....	27	19	46	195	180	375
Shelby.....	.....	2	2	.....	23	43
Story County.....	5	17	22	26	33	59
Tama County.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18
Taylor County.....	.....	3	3	35	33	68
Union County.....	.....	6	6	42	37	79
Van Buren County.....	9	5	14	102	93	195
Wapello County.....	25	23	49	152	124	276
Warren County.....	8	2	10	78	38	116
Washington County.....	11	4	15	116	72	188
Wayne County.....	.....	1	1	37	47	84
Webster County.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
Winnebago County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Winneblesh County.....	.....	.....	.....	20	12	32
Woodbury County.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Worth County.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Wright County.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
From elsewhere.....	.....	.....	.....	73	62	125
Total.....	386	331	717	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agents.....	2	.....	2	81	2	83
Apothecaries.....	1	.....	1	9	.....	9
Architects.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Artists.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Bakers.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Bankers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Barbers.....	2	.....	2	24	.....	24
Basket-makers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	5	.....	5	50	.....	50
Boiler makers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Book binders.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Book keepers.....	3	.....	3	9	.....	9
Brakemen.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brewers.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Brick makers.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Bridge builders.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Broom makers.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Butchers.....	2	.....	2	12	.....	12
Cabinet makers.....	1	.....	1	14	.....	14
Carpenters.....	8	.....	8	112	.....	112
Cashiers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chair makers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Cigar makers.....	2	.....	2	7	.....	7

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Clerks.....	8	1	9	29	1	30
Colliers.....	5		5	14		14
Confectioners.....				3		3
Conductors.....	2		2	3		3
Contractors.....				2		2
Cooks.....				9		9
Coopers.....				8		8
Dairymen.....				1		1
Dentists.....	1		1	5		5
Domestic duties.....		314	314	3,425		3,425
Draymen.....				1		1
Editors.....				3		3
Electricians.....	1		1	1		1
Engineers.....	3		3	21		21
Engravers.....				1		1
Express messengers.....				1		1
Farmers.....	129		129	2,149		2,149
Florists.....				1		1
Gardeners.....		1	1	15		15
Grain dealers.....				1		1
Gunsmiths.....				2		2
Harness makers.....	1		1	18		18
Hat braiders.....				18	2	20
Hotel keepers.....	4		4	18		18
Hunters.....				2		2
Iron moulders.....	1		1	9		9
Jewelers.....				3		3
Laborers.....	129		129	1,174		1,174
Laundresses.....				2		2
Lawyers.....	2		2	23		23
Machinists.....	1		1	23		23
Marble cutters.....				2		2
Masons.....	3		3	23		23
Mechanics.....				2		2
Merchants.....	8		8	85		85
Millers.....	1		1	14		14
Millwrights.....	1		1	6		6
Milliners.....					12	12
Miners.....	5		5	57		57
Musicians.....				5	1	6
No occupation.....	13	3	16	375	195	570
Not ascertained.....				47	19	66
Nurserymen.....						
Painters.....	6		6	25		25
Peddlers.....	1		1	11		11
Photographers.....	1		1	6		6
Physicians.....	3		3	31	1	32
Plasterers.....	1		1	21		21
Policemen.....				1		1
Pork packers.....				1		1
Potters.....				1		1
Preachers.....	2		2	3		3
Printers.....	6		6	28		28
Real estate dealers.....				27	1	28
River pilots.....				3		3
Sailors.....	1		1	7		7
Saloon keepers.....				16		16
Seamstresses.....	3		3	4		4
Salesmen.....	6	4	10	20	22	32
Servants.....				20		20
Shoemakers.....				35		35
Showmen.....				2		2
Silversmiths.....				1		1
Soldiers.....				5		5
Spinners.....				1		1
Speculators.....				4		4
Stage drivers.....				2		2
Steam and gas fitters.....				1		1
Stock dealers.....				5		5
Students.....	1	1	2	34	4	38

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Surveyors.....	1	2	3	2	2	4
Tailors.....	1	1	2	27	27	54
Teachers.....	4	8	12	30	63	93
Teamsters.....	1	1	2	16	16	32
Telegraphers.....	1	1	2	7	7	14
Tinners.....	1	1	2	11	11	22
Traders.....	1	1	2	13	13	26
Wagon makers.....	2	2	4	10	10	20
Watch makers.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Weavers.....	1	1	2	6	1	7
Wheel-wrights.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	386	331	717	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE VIII.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	183	95	278	2,542	1,180	3,722
Married.....	172	196	368	2,121	2,306	4,427
Widowed.....	26	36	62	190	334	524
Divorced.....	4	4	8	42	49	91
Unknown.....	1	1	2	42	12	54
Total.....	386	331	717	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE IX.

HOW COMMITTED.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By commissioners of insanity.....	383	331	714	4,023	3,036	7,059
By judges of district court.....	2	2	4	25	25	50
By judges of circuit court.....	1	1	2	65	46	111
By judges of county court.....	1	1	2	490	462	952
By friends.....	1	1	2	174	109	283
By governor's order.....	1	1	2	65	42	107
From elsewhere.....	1	1	2	59	42	101
By clerk of circuit court.....	1	1	2	36	26	62
Total.....	386	331	717	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE X.

HOW SUPPORTED, OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
By state alone.....	47	18	65	547	156	703
By counties.....	330	313	652	4,153	3,414	7,567
By friends.....				179	168	347
By other states.....				58	42	100
Total.....	386	331	717	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE XI.

SUPPOSED OR ASSUMED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abortion.....				6	9	15
Anxiety, worry.....	1	9	10	8	19	27
Apoplexy.....	2		2	3	5	8
Blindness.....				3	1	4
Bodily injuries.....	5	2	7	44	9	53
Business anxiety.....	15	4	19	151	19	170
Change of life.....		18	18		123	123
Christian science.....	1		1	1	1	2
Concussion.....				4		4
Constitutional.....				70	50	120
Disappointed affection.....	2	5	7	32	56	88
Disappointments.....				22	21	43
Disease of the brain.....				19	3	22
Disordered menstruation.....		8	8		162	162
Domestic trouble.....	3	8	11	95	179	274
Epilepsy.....	12	11	23	315	145	460
Excessive study.....				14	3	17
Exposure to cold.....				6	3	9
Fright.....		7	7	18	40	58
General ill health.....	19	19	38	288	338	626
Grief, loss of friends, etc.....	6	15	21	42	143	185
Hemiplegia.....				3	6	9
Heredity.....	6	13	19	164	193	357
Hysteria.....		1	1	4	5	9
Ill treatment.....	14	1	15	180	16	196
Injuries to head.....	30	1	40	463	35	498
Intemperance.....				3	2	5
Jealousy.....					12	12
Lactation protracted.....				21	28	49
La Grippe.....	18	11	29	32	2	34
Military service.....	2		2	40	9	49
Loss of property.....	1		1	3	1	4
Loss of sleep.....				454	13	467
Masturbation.....	37	3	40	2	4	6
Measles.....				2	2	4
Meningeal diseases.....						
No satisfactory cause assigned.....	147	107	244	1,774	1,197	2,971
Nostalgia.....		1	1	3	7	10
Not insane.....	1		1	11	1	12
Novel reading.....					1	1
Opium habit.....	4	2	6	10	4	14
Original defect.....	3	2	5	49	27	76
Over exertion.....	6	5	11	125	58	183
Paralysis.....	3	1	4	12	7	19
Political excitement.....				4		4
Poverty, hardships.....				20	45	65

TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

CAUSES.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Puerperal condition.....		26	26		385	385
Religious excitement.....	7	10	17	127	97	224
Scarlet fever.....				2	2	4
Scrofula.....					1	1
Senility.....	4	2	6	37	15	52
Spermatorrhoea.....				1		1
Spiritualism.....	1		1	8	7	15
Sunstroke.....	18	2	20	135	18	153
Surgical operation.....				1		1
Syphilis.....	6	2	8	54	10	64
Typhoid fever.....	1	2	3	38	22	55
Use of tobacco.....				1	1	2
Uterine disease.....		33	33		138	138
Vaccination.....				2	1	3
Veneral excesses.....	2		2	19	1	19
War excitement.....				3		3
Total.....	386	331	717	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE XII.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF DISEASE.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania acute.....	101	85	186	1,759	1,422	3,181
Mania chronic.....	96	63	159	1,444	1,041	2,485
Melancholia acute.....	80	101	181	884	791	1,675
Melancholia chronic.....	53	62	115	399	372	771
Dementia acute.....	4	2	6	45	10	55
Dementia chronic.....	31	14	45	308	135	443
General paralysis.....	20	4	24	86	9	95
Not insane.....	1		1	12	1	13
Total.....	386	331	717	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE XIII.

COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

COMPLICATIONS.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epileptic.....	30	10	40	403	172	575
Apoplectic.....				14	7	21
Paralytic.....	10	3	13	69	22	91
Suicidal.....	26	54	80	329	400	729
Homicidal.....	68	24	92	229	76	305
Heredity.....	63	88	151	572	677	1,249
Chorea.....	1		1	3	4	7
None.....	187	162	349	3,306	2,422	5,728
Not insane.....	1		1	12	1	13
Total.....	386	331	717	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE XIV.

NUMBER OF THE ATTACK IN THOSE ADMITTED.

NUMBER.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	310	257	567	2,500	2,734	5,234
Second.....	45	49	94	513	515	1,028
Third.....	10	8	18	115	113	228
Fourth.....	1	6	7	31	28	59
Fifth.....	1	.....	1	8	11	19
Sixth.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Seventh.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Severals.....	12	11	23	238	213	451
Unknown.....	6	.....	6	422	172	594
Not insane.....	1	.....	1	12	1	13
Total.....	386	331	717	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE XV.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ENTRANCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

DURATION.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one month.....	87	61	148	688	579	1,267
One to three months.....	63	68	131	779	674	1,453
Three to six months.....	31	36	67	453	436	889
Six to nine months.....	16	23	39	305	302	607
Nine to twelve months.....	5	6	11	99	108	207
Twelve to eighteen months.....	18	27	45	300	264	564
Eighteen months to two years.....	10	4	14	95	53	148
Two to three years.....	15	12	27	238	240	478
Three to four years.....	21	14	35	199	147	346
Four to five years.....	11	8	19	141	108	249
Five to ten years.....	42	25	67	311	271	582
Ten to fifteen years.....	9	15	24	146	102	248
Fifteen to twenty years.....	8	5	13	78	50	128
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	4	8	12	33	30	63
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	1	.....	1	17	9	26
Over thirty years.....	.....	2	2	16	12	28
Unknown.....	44	17	61	793	370	1,163
Not insane.....	1	.....	1	12	1	13
Total.....	386	331	717	4,937	3,781	8,718

TABLE XVI.

RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT THE SEVERAL AGES FROM THE BEGINNING.

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	NUMBER.			PER CENT RECOVERED OF THOSE ATTACKED AT EACH AGE.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.....	16	15	31	8.85	13.77	10.65
15 to 20.....	173	138	311	45.52	43.00	44.36
20 to 25.....	272	230	502	39.13	41.37	40.00
25 to 30.....	236	216	452	35.76	34.61	35.25
30 to 35.....	180	166	346	33.09	28.95	30.92
35 to 40.....	140	120	260	30.00	32.25	31.63
40 to 45.....	110	80	190	33.03	28.95	31.19
45 to 50.....	89	59	148	32.37	23.85	26.44
50 to 60.....	112	67	179	31.46	26.49	29.39
60 to 70.....	47	21	68	22.75	24.13	23.13
70 to 80.....	11	5	16	14.29	15.62	14.67
Unknown.....	123	61	184	16.34	19.02	17.29
Total.....	1,509	1,178	2,687			

TABLE XVII.

RECOVERED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT FROM THE BEGINNING.

DURATION.	NUMBER.			PER CENT RECOVERED AFTER EACH PERIOD OF DURATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month.....	493	289	782	55.52	49.89	53.03
1 to 3 months.....	362	336	698	46.47	49.85	48.03
3 to 6 months.....	205	181	386	45.25	41.49	43.42
6 to 9 months.....	109	102	211	35.73	33.77	34.74
9 to 12 months.....	28	34	62	28.28	33.01	30.69
12 to 18 months.....	65	61	126	21.24	23.17	22.10
18 to 24 months.....	8	12	20	8.42	14.44	11.29
2 to 3 years.....	20	34	54	7.09	14.16	10.63
3 to 4 years.....	18	12	30	9.04	8.16	8.68
4 to 5 years.....	11	8	19	7.90	7.41	7.62
5 to 10 years.....	18	20	38	5.78	7.38	6.53
Over 10 years.....	8	7	15	2.77	3.48	3.06
Unknown.....	164	82	246	20.68	22.17	21.15
Total.....	1,509	1,178	2,687			

TABLE XVIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

DURATION.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month	5	.....	5	45	5	50
1 to 2 months.....	15	2	17	95	40	135
2 to 3 months.....	17	12	29	156	91	247
3 to 6 months.....	44	50	94	462	366	828
6 to 9 months.....	17	21	38	291	256	547
9 to 12 months.....	12	12	24	173	137	310
12 to 18 months.....	11	11	22	149	152	301
18 to 24 months.....	4	6	10	53	44	97
2 to 3 years.....	5	4	9	45	54	99
3 to 4 years.....	1	9	10	9	18	27
4 to 5 years.....	2	2	4	4	9	13
Over 5 years.....	2	2	4	7	6	13
Total.....	135	131	266	1,509	1,178	2,687

TABLE XIX.

WHOLE DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED.

DURATION.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month	7	.....	7	52	2	54
1 to 2 months.....	15	6	21	61	41	122
2 to 3 months.....	32	28	60	239	204	533
3 to 6 months.....	15	20	35	226	249	515
6 to 9 months.....	15	12	27	192	134	356
9 to 12 months.....	15	12	27	165	122	367
12 to 18 months.....	11	14	25	87	85	172
18 to 24 months.....	4	10	14	67	75	142
2 to 3 years.....	7	7	14	67	36	103
3 to 4 years.....	3	3	6	26	26	52
4 to 5 years.....	3	4	7	10	14	24
Over 5 years.....	12	15	27	29	41	70
Unknown.....	11	6	19	158	75	233
Total.....	135	131	266	1,509	1,178	2,687

TABLE XX.

FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

FORM OF DISEASE.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT RECOVERED OF EACH FORM ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	963	603	1,656	54.74	48.73	51.43
Mania, chronic.....	100	75	175	6.92	7.39	7.04
Melancholia, acute.....	381	338	719	48.75	42.70	42.92
Melancholia, chronic.....	54	68	122	11.03	18.28	15.82
Dementia, acute.....	11	4	15	24.44	40.00	27.24
Total.....	1,509	1,178	2,687			

TABLE XXI.

CAUSES OF DISEASE OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

CAUSES.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT RECOVERED OF EACH CLASS ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
La Grippe.....	7	10	17	33.58	38.61	36.18
Abortion.....		3	3		33.33	33.33
General ill health.....	99	159	258	34.93	40.48	38.00
Heredity.....	69	73	142	42.09	37.78	39.77
Disordered menstruation.....		61	61		37.55	37.55
Religious excitement.....	65	43	108	51.19	44.33	48.31
Business anxiety.....	57	13	70	37.76	68.42	41.09
Grief, loss of friends, etc.....	13	46	59	30.45	32.17	31.88
Masturbation.....	113	4	117	24.89	30.79	25.05
Novel reading.....	1	1	2		100.00	100.00
Domestic trouble.....	33	48	81	34.73	26.81	29.56
Puerperal condition.....		172	172		44.94	44.94
Military service.....	18		18	56.25		56.25
Disappointed affection.....	13	14	27	40.62	25.00	30.69
Spermatorrhoea.....	1		1	100.00		100.00
Over exertion.....	63	18	81	50.40	30.51	44.02
War excitement.....	4		4	100.00		100.00
Loss of sleep.....	1		1	33.33		33.33
Excessive study.....	5	1	6	35.71	33.33	35.30
Intemperance.....	196	16	212	42.40	45.71	44.57
Loss of property.....	11	2	13	27.77	22.22	26.53
Typhoid fever.....	12	6	18	36.36	27.27	32.09
Opium habit.....	3	2	5	30.00	50.00	35.71
Meningitis.....		1	1		50.00	50.00
Senility.....	2	1	3	5.40	6.66	5.77
Hysteria.....		3	3		60.00	60.00
Epilepsy.....	9	8	17	2.86	5.51	3.69
Injury to head.....	50	3	53	27.77	18.75	27.11
Vaccination.....	1		1	50.00		33.33
Excessive use of tobacco.....	1		1	100.00		100.00
Constitutional.....	43	24	67	61.43	48.00	55.83
Uterine disease.....		44	44		31.89	31.89
Spiritualism.....	3	1	4	37.50	14.18	26.66
Fright.....	8	12	20	44.44	30.00	34.31
Disappointment.....	7	11	18	31.81	52.39	41.89
Change of life.....		35	35		28.45	28.45
Ill treatment.....	1	10	11	25.00	38.46	36.66
Original defect.....	5	1	6	10.20	3.70	7.87

TABLE XXI—CONTINUED.

CAUSES.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CENT RECOVERED OF EACH CLASS ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Political excitement.....	2	1	3	50.00	33.33	50.00
Exposure to cold.....	3	1	4	50.00	33.33	44.44
Sunstroke.....	48	4	52	34.00	22.22	32.68
Syphilis.....	9	23	32	18.00	30.00	17.19
Bodily injuries.....	11	5	16	25.00	55.55	30.19
Lactation protracted.....	1	1	2	8.33	8.33	8.33
Paralysis.....	1	1	2	8.33	14.28	10.52
Measles.....	1	1	2	50.00	25.00	33.33
Poverty, hardships.....	7	9	16	35.00	50.00	24.61
Blindness.....	1	1	2	33.33	33.33	25.00
Nostalgia.....	1	5	6	33.33	71.43	60.00
Jealousy.....	1	1	2	33.33	33.33	16.66
Concussion.....	1	1	2	25.00	25.00	25.00
Disease of the brain.....	6	1	7	31.57	10.00	21.43
Venereal excesses.....	10	1	11	55.55	100.00	57.27
No satisfactory cause assigned.....	406	302	708	27.89	25.31	26.78
Total.....	1,509	1,178	2,687			

TABLE XXII.

NATIVITY OF THOSE RECOVERED FROM THE BEGINNING.

COUNTRY.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CT. OF EACH CLASS ADMITTED		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine.....	8	7	15	22.86	20.16	21.43
New Hampshire.....	6	8	14	33.33	16.66	25.00
Vermont.....	6	9	15	13.63	22.22	17.86
Massachusetts.....	15	9	24	28.63	30.00	29.33
Rhode Island.....	1	2	3	50.00	28.57	33.33
Connecticut.....	6	6	12	25.00	13.33	19.35
New York.....	70	54	124	25.55	26.47	26.06
New Jersey.....	8	4	12	21.57	26.08	23.81
Delaware.....	2	2	4	50.00	33.33	41.67
Pennsylvania.....	116	87	203	31.26	33.46	32.41
Maryland.....	10	4	14	25.64	12.12	18.57
Virginia.....	27	23	50	25.00	35.00	30.00
West Virginia.....	3	2	5	33.33	28.57	31.11
North Carolina.....	12	3	15	41.39	21.57	31.11
South Carolina.....	2	2	4	40.00	33.33	36.36
Georgia.....	1	1	2	50.00	50.00	50.00
Alabama.....	1	1	2	50.00	33.33	44.44
Mississippi.....	1	1	2	20.00	20.00	20.00
Louisiana.....	2	2	4	33.33	33.33	33.33
Arkansas.....	2	2	4	100.00	100.00	100.00
Ohio.....	222	202	424	22.22	25.35	23.77
Indiana.....	98	87	185	30.72	31.90	31.31
Illinois.....	79	83	162	35.90	35.62	35.76
Kentucky.....	32	17	49	31.37	29.31	30.41
Tennessee.....	8	9	17	16.82	26.49	21.43
Missouri.....	26	16	42	28.57	23.53	26.19
Michigan.....	11	6	17	44.00	33.33	38.71
Wisconsin.....	8	16	24	21.05	55.17	38.22
California.....	1	1	2	14.28	14.28	14.28
Iowa.....	336	270	606	36.30	37.45	36.88
Minnesota.....	3	3	6	75.00	42.85	54.54
Nebraska.....	2	2	4	66.66	66.66	66.66
Kansas.....	1	5	6	16.66	71.43	45.16
District of Columbia.....	1	2	3	100.00	100.00	100.00
New Mexico.....	1	1	2	100.00	100.00	100.00
Canada.....	26	9	35	41.98	29.32	37.71
Norway.....	9	4	13	25.71	14.29	20.44
Sweden.....	36	24	60	27.77	33.53	30.67

TABLE XXII—CONTINUED.

COUNTRY.	NUMBER RECOVERED.			PER CT. OF EACH CLASS ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Netherlands	13	7	20	46.43	46.66	46.51
Bohemia	4	5	9	21.05	20.00	20.45
France	7	2	9	29.16	18.18	25.71
Switzerland	9	7	16	27.27	30.43	28.86
Portugal	1	...	1	100.00	...	100.00
Germany	102	87	189	23.77	24.10	23.92
Austria	2	1	3	10.52	12.50	11.11
Denmark	6	1	7	22.22	4.35	14.00
Russia	1	...	1	16.66	...	14.29
Great Britain	142	74	216	29.64	23.27	27.10
Italy	2	...	2	100.00	...	100.00
Unknown	21	17	38	23.06	28.33	26.03
Total	1,509	1,178	2,687	...	...	...

TABLE XXIII.

DEATHS AND THE CAUSES.

CAUSES.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chronic insanity	13	14	27	157	155	312
Acute mania	2	2	4	57	49	106
Acute delirious mania	1	3	4	25	31	56
Acute melancholia	1	...	1	24	19	43
Cerebral softening .....	...	...	...	4	...	4
Cerebral congestion .....	...	...	...	12	7	19
Organic disease of the brain .....	...	1	1	8	5	13
General paralysis	15	6	21	79	19	98
Apoplexy	8	1	9	64	42	106
Paralysis .....	...	...	...	11	1	12
Epilepsy	9	8	12	140	50	190
Pulmonary congestion .....	...	...	...	2	2	4
Pulmonary gangrene	1	1	2	8	4	12
Pulmonary abscess	2	...	2	6	...	6
Bronchitis .....	...	1	1	1	1	2
Typhoid fever .....	...	...	...	2	2	4
Intermittent fever .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Congestion .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dysentery and diarrhoea .....	...	1	1	28	27	55
Cholera morbus .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Chronic gastritis .....	...	...	...	2	4	6
Chronic hepatic disease .....	...	...	...	3	2	5
Hepatic atrophy (acute) .....	...	1	1	...	1	1
Bronchectasis .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Strangulated hernia .....	...	...	...	...	2	2
Peritonitis	1	...	1	5	2	7
Diabetes .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dropsy .....	...	...	...	2	2	4
Heart disease	4	3	7	17	19	36
Uterine hemorrhage .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Uterine disease .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas .....	...	...	...	8	3	11
Syphilis .....	...	...	...	14	...	14
Old age	8	...	8	39	12	51
Accident .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Burns .....	...	1	1	...	1	1
Enteritis	1	1	2	6	1	7
Scrofula .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Dilatation of stomach .....	...	1	1	...	1	1

TABLE XXIII—CONTINUED.

CAUSES.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intestinal obstruction.....	1	2	3	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2	10	17	27
Consumption.....	6	9	15	152	148	300
Locomotor ataxia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Foreign bodies in throat.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cancer.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Meningitis.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Pleuritis.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Anæmatosis.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Embolism.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Injury received before admission.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Atheroma of arteries.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Rubeola.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Empyema.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
General decay.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Chronic meningitis.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Periencephalitis.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Acute laryngitis.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
General ill health.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Scarletina.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Typho malarial fever.....	1	1	2	4	5	9
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cystic hemorrhage.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Bright's disease.....	2	3	5	5	1	6
Killed by cars.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unknown.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Injury to head.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Suicide.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Anæmia (pernicious).....	1	1	2	1	1	2
La grippe.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Septicæmia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Senile gangrene.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	81	60	141	947	685	1,632

TABLE XXIV.

AGES AT DEATH.

AGES.	IN THE PERIOD.			FROM THE BE- GINNING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.....	1	1	2	6	4	10
15 to 20.....	1	1	2	28	27	55
20 to 25.....	6	2	8	8	61	69
25 to 30.....	2	6	8	109	80	189
30 to 35.....	7	14	21	95	11	106
35 to 40.....	7	9	16	117	88	205
40 to 45.....	6	4	10	84	70	154
45 to 50.....	9	5	14	95	53	148
50 to 60.....	13	6	19	137	108	245
60 to 70.....	12	7	19	97	53	150
70 to 80.....	12	5	17	63	27	90
80 to 90.....	3	1	4	13	4	17
Unknown.....	4	1	5	24	14	38
Total.....	81	60	141	947	685	1,632

TABLE XXV.

RATIO OF DEATH.

PER CENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Of all deaths on all admitted.....	19.18	18.03	18.93
Of deaths within the period of those under treatment.....	10.81	7.65	9.19

TABLE XXVI.

DURATION OF DISEASES OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

DURATION.	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM THE AT- TACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month.....	148	108	256	35	32	67
1 to 2 months.....	73	53	126	20	34	54
2 to 3 months.....	61	43	104	31	19	50
3 to 6 months.....	120	72	192	56	50	106
6 to 9 months.....	84	44	128	38	45	83
9 to 12 months.....	67	43	110	34	27	61
12 to 18 months.....	86	57	143	88	57	145
18 to 24 months.....	72	45	117	43	26	69
2 to 3 years.....	82	85	167	89	67	156
3 to 4 years.....	53	46	99	64	43	107
4 to 5 years.....	31	27	58	40	34	74
5 to 10 years.....	54	53	107	130	109	239
10 to 20 years.....	15	18	33	103	62	165
Over 20 years.....	1	1	2	31	13	44
Unknown.....				136	77	213
Total.....	947	695	1,642	947	695	1,642

TABLE XXVII.

REMAINING AT THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE PERIOD.

AGE	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.....	0	0	0
15 to 20.....	7	6	13
20 to 25.....	29	22	51
25 to 30.....	72	35	107
30 to 35.....	68	62	131
35 to 40.....	75	63	138
40 to 45.....	50	51	101
45 to 50.....	49	38	87
50 to 60.....	54	56	110
60 to 70.....	27	20	47
70 to 80.....	8	9	17
80 to 90.....	6	1	7
Unknown.....	8	1	9
Total.....	460	364	824

TABLE XXVIII.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE PERIOD—DURATION OF DISEASE.

DURATION.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			SINCE THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	21	9	30	3	.....	3
1 to 2 months.....	17	12	29	10	1	11
2 to 3 months.....	12	14	26	2	1	4
3 to 6 months.....	23	25	48	11	7	18
6 to 9 months.....	21	19	40	7	7	14
9 to 12 months.....	28	14	42	12	6	18
12 to 18 months.....	46	32	78	13	20	33
18 to 24 months.....	31	25	56	10	7	17
2 to 3 years.....	41	28	69	40	21	61
3 to 5 years.....	107	79	186	50	58	117
5 to 10 years.....	83	75	158	109	98	207
10 to 15 years.....	22	20	42	62	49	111
15 to 20 years.....	6	7	13	21	22	43
20 to 25 years.....	1	5	6	9	20	29
25 to 30 years.....	1	.....	1	3	10	13
30 to 40 years.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11
Over 40 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	82	31	113
Total.....	460	304	824	460	364	824

TABLE XXIX.

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND TIMES EACH HAS BEEN ADMITTED.

NUMBER.	PERSONS.	ADMISSIONS.
Number admitted once.....	6,650	making 6,650
Number admitted twice.....	743	making 1,486
Number admitted three times.....	115	making 345
Number admitted four times.....	33	making 132
Number admitted five times.....	11	making 55
Number admitted six times.....	1	making 6
Number admitted seven times.....	1	making 7
Number admitted eight times.....	2	making 16
Number admitted nine times.....	1	making 9
Number admitted twelve times.....	1	making 12
Total.....	7,556	8,718

TABLE XXX.

DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS.

1891 AND 1892.		1892 AND 1893.	
July, 1891.....	825.28	July, 1892.....	829.60
August, 1891.....	847.20	August, 1892.....	773.22
September, 1891.....	850.51	September, 1892.....	771.56
October, 1891.....	860.30	October, 1892.....	769.52
November, 1891.....	862.70	November, 1892.....	779.63
December, 1891.....	866.20	December, 1892.....	787.13
January, 1892.....	877.00	January, 1893.....	791.13
February, 1892.....	890.79	February, 1893.....	790.26
March, 1892.....	894.00	March, 1893.....	798.61
April, 1892.....	896.30	April, 1893.....	803.26
May, 1892.....	891.68	May, 1893.....	800.55
June, 1892.....	906.24	June, 1893.....	821.84

Daily average for the period, 835.97.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

Steward's Exhibit of Current Expense Fund from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
July	1.	Balance	\$ 840.92
July	1.	From Auditor of State.....	34,020.00
September 30.		Collections	877.97
October.		From Auditor of State.....	35,448.00
December 31.		Collections	979.24
1892.			
January		From Auditor of State.....	36,386.00
March	31.	Collections	997.49
April		From Auditor of State.....	37,268.00
June	30.	Collections.....	1,025.99
Total			\$ 148,743.61

EXPENDITURES.

Meat and fish.....	\$ 20,347.52
Breadstuffs	4,550.62
Fruits and vegetables	3,696.18
Coffee and tea.....	1,563.77
Sugar and syrup.....	2,480.73
Sundry groceries.....	3,914.81
Butter.....	8,096.30
Cheese and eggs.....	1,004.14
Soap	984.31
Mortuary expenses	183.90
Medicinal supplies.....	3,105.90
Dry goods and clothing.....	8,440.19
Postage and stationery.....	886.25
Library and diversions.....	1,321.83
Furniture and furnishing.....	2,905.61
Hardware and queensware.....	3,253.96
Repairs.....	3,172.59
Contingencies	6,781.45
Visiting committee	522.94
Farm	3,677.53
Fuel.....	10,762.70
Lights.....	4,011.63
Salaries and wages.....	49,585.97
	\$ 145,229.93
Balance	3,513.68
Total	\$ 148,743.61

REPORT OF THE STEWARD—CONTINUED

Steward's Exhibit of Current Expense Fund, From July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893.

1892.			
July	1.	Balance	\$ 3,512.66
July	15.	Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....	27,702.00
September	30.	Collections.....	927.90
October		Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....	24,412.00
December	31.	Collections.....	1,566.16
1893.			
January.		Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....	32,830.00
February	22.	Collections.....	577.06
March	31.	Collections.....	937.00
April.		Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....	33,330.00
June	30	Collections	1,265.72
Total ..			\$ 146,672.12

EXPENDITURES.

Meat and fish.....	17,302.91
Breadstuffs.....	5,697.04
Fruit and vegetables.....	5,637.06
Coffee and tea.....	1,926.10
Sugar and syrup.....	2,227.63
Sundry groceries.....	3,263.00
Butter.....	9,312.00
Cheese and eggs.....	951.03
Soap	226.70
Mortuary expenses.....	174.95
Medicinal supplies	3,006.61
Dry goods and clothing.....	9,215.09
Postage and stationery.....	1,079.63
Library and diversions.....	654.31
Furniture and furnishings.....	2,611.02
Hardware and queensware.....	1,532.03
Repairs.....	2,968.73
Contingencies.....	3,521.05
Visiting committee.....	530.00
Farm.....	6,225.56
Fuel.....	11,762.56
Lights	3,227.65
Salaries and wages	43,389.17
Balance	605.93
Total.....	\$ 146,672.12

REPORT OF THE STEWARD—CONTINUED.

Special Appropriation of the Twenty-third General Assembly.

REPAIR FUND.

1891.			
October	20.	Amount drawn from the Auditor of State.....	\$ 1,200.00
			\$ 1,200.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....		\$	526.51
Encaustic tile..			280.00
Paint.....			185.20
Lime and cement.....			112.64
Sand.....			80.69
Oil.....			55.96
		\$	1,200.00

COLD STORAGE FUND.

1891.			
July	1.	Balance.....	\$ 224.36
October	20.	Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....	1,000.00
			\$ 1,224.36

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....		\$	1,206.09
Hardware.....			18.27
		\$	1,224.36

CHAPEL AND AMUSEMENT HALL FUND.

1891.			
July	1.	Balance.....	\$ 1,622.20
			\$ 1,622.20

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....		\$	274.87
Scenery.....			85.90
Chairs.....			608.78
Lumber.....			179.80
Motor.....			123.85
Piano.....			500.00
		\$	1,622.20

SLAUGHTER HOUSE FUND.

1891.			
October	20.	Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....	\$ 1,500.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....		\$	277.32
Stone and sand.....			513.83
Lumber.....			708.85
		\$	1,500.00
		\$	1,500.00

STEAM ENGINE FUND.

1891.			
October	20.	Amount drawn from Auditor of State ..	\$ 2,600.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....		\$	138.54
Cement			48.90
Engines.....			2,412.66
		\$	2,600.00
		\$	2,600.00

REPORT OF THE STEWARD—CONTINUED.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS AND FENCES.

1891.
October 20. Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....\$ 1,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$	572.43
Lumber.....		370.17
Paint.....		97.50
	\$	1,000.00
	\$	1,000.00

GREENHOUSE FUND.

1891.
October 20. Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....\$ 2,000.00

\$ 2,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$	874.80
Lime and cement.....		127.12
Hardware.....		23.32
Lumber.....		208.00
Glass.....		319.40
Stone and sand.....		162.50
Pressed brick.....		97.00
Tower ornament.....		15.57
	\$	2,000.00

Special Appropriation of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly.

REPAIR FUND.

1892.
May 2. Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....\$ 2,000.00
July 21. Amount drawn from Auditor of State..... 750.00

1893.
Jan. 16. Amount drawn from Auditor of State..... 7,250.00

\$ 10,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$	2,016.96
Lumber.....		519.40
Stone and sand.....		180.13
Cement.....		312.75
Paint.....		360.02
Hardware.....		204.12
Range.....		175.00
Valves.....		90.25
Lath and staples.....		235.00
Fire brick and clay.....		62.00
Brick.....		64.47
Lime and hair.....		66.20
Encaustic tile.....		754.74
Balance.....		4,679.06
	\$	10,000.00

REPORT OF THE STEWARD—CONTINUED

FIRE PROTECTION FUND.

1892.

May 2. Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....\$ 5,000.00

\$ 5,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$	78.00
Pig lead.....		248.33
Water pipe.....		4,068.54
Hydrants and water gates.....		473.75
Hose and play pipe.....		87.25
Hose cart.....		19.13
	\$	5,000.00

PAINTING FUND.

1892.

May 2. Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....\$ 1,000.00

July 21. Amount drawn from Auditor of State... 500.00

1893.

January 16. Amount drawn from Auditor of State..... 500.00

\$ 2,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$	1,204.85
Paint.....		795.15
	\$	2,000.00

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS AND FENCES.

1892.

May 2. Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....\$ 1,000.00

\$ 1,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Labor.....	\$	161.88
Lumber.....		420.93
Balance.....		417.19
	\$	1,000.00

SEWER FUND.

1893.

April 15. Amount drawn from Auditor of State.....\$ 2,500.00

\$ 2,500.00

Balance.....\$ 2,500.00

\$ 2,500.00

TREASURER'S EXHIBIT.

C. V. ARNOLD, *Treasurer, in account with the current expense fund for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.*

DEBIT.		
1891.		
July	1. Balance on hand.....	\$ 840.92
July	11. Received from State.....	34,020.00
September	30. Received from Steward.....	877.97
October	18. Received from State.....	35,448.00
December	31. Received from Steward.....	973.34
1892.		
January	15. Received from State.....	36,268.00
March	31. Received from Steward.....	997.49
April	15. Received from State.....	37,268.00
June	30. Received from Steward.....	1,025.99
July	15. Received from State.....	37,702.00
September	30. Received from Steward.....	927.90
October	14. Received from State.....	34,412.00
December	31. Received from Steward.....	1,566.16
1893.		
January	14. Received from State.....	32,530.00
March	31. Received from Steward.....	1,314.65
April	15. Received from State.....	33,339.00
June	30. Received from Steward.....	1,295.72
		\$ 292,102.05
CREDIT.		
1891.		
	By vouchers paid for July.....	\$ 22,347.56
	By vouchers paid for August.....	7,150.71
	By vouchers paid for September.....	5,415.82
	By vouchers paid for October.....	21,948.48
	By vouchers paid for November.....	6,099.89
	By vouchers paid for December.....	4,986.04
1892.		
	By vouchers paid for January.....	20,261.25
	By vouchers paid for February.....	4,528.54
	By vouchers paid for March.....	4,253.56
	By vouchers paid for April.....	24,624.60
	By vouchers paid for May.....	5,416.23
	By vouchers paid for June.....	8,865.67
	By vouchers paid for July.....	22,950.62
	By vouchers paid for August.....	11,641.62
	By vouchers paid for September.....	6,156.93
	By vouchers paid for October.....	25,763.22
	By vouchers paid for November.....	8,012.76
	By vouchers paid for December.....	2,639.94
1893.		
	By vouchers paid for January.....	29,549.46
	By vouchers paid for February.....	4,369.26
	By vouchers paid for March.....	464.73
	By vouchers paid for April.....	26,403.04
	By vouchers paid for May.....	4,413.56
	By vouchers paid for June.....	3,916.03
	By balance on hand.....	605.93
		\$ 292,102.05

TREASURER'S EXHIBIT—CONTINUED.

C. V. ARNOLD, *Treasurer, in account with the several special appropriation funds for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.*

AMUSEMENT AND CHAPEL FUND.

DR.

1891.
July 1. To balance on hand.....\$ 1,622.20

CR.

By voucher paid for quarter ending September 30, 1891.....\$ 1,622.20

GROUNDS AND FENCES FUND.

DR.

1891.
October 16. To amount received from State.....\$ 1,000.00

1892.
April 29. To amount received from State..... 1,000.00

CR.

By voucher for quarter ending September 30, 1891.....\$ 780.07

By voucher paid for quarter ending December 30, 1891..... 219.93

1893.
By voucher paid for quarter ending April 30, 1893..... 275.37

By voucher paid for quarter ending June 30, 1893..... 307.44

By balance on hand..... 417.19

\$ 2,000.00 \$ 2,000.00

ENGINE FUND.

DR.

1891.
October 16. To amount received from State.....\$ 2,600.00

CR.

By voucher paid for quarter ending December 31, 1891.....\$ 2,600.00

SEWER REPAIR FUND.

DR.

1893.
April 15. To amount received from State.....\$ 2,500.00

CR.

July 1. To amount on hand.....\$ 2,500.00

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

DR.

1891.
October 16. Amount received from State.....\$ 1,200.00

1892.
April 29. Amount received from State..... 2,000.00

July 15. Amount received from State..... 750.00

1893.
January 1. Amount received from State..... 7,250.00

\$ 11,200.00

CR.

By vouchers paid for quarter ending September 30, 1891.....\$ 945.93

By vouchers paid for quarter ending December 31, 1891..... 254.07

By vouchers paid for quarter ending January 30, 1892..... 958.62

By vouchers paid for quarter ending September 30, 1892..... 1,238.33

By vouchers paid for quarter ending December 31, 1892..... 513.78

By vouchers paid for quarter ending March 31, 1893..... 1,787.25

By vouchers paid for quarter ending June 30, 1893..... 822.96

Balance on hand..... 4,679.06

\$ 11,200.00

TREASURER'S EXHIBIT—CONTINUED.

PAINTING FUND.

DR.

1892.			
April	29.	Amount received from State.....	\$ 1,000.00
July	15.	Amount received from State.....	500.00
1893.			
January	14.	Amount received from State.....	500.00

\$ 2,000.00

CR.

By vouchers paid for quarter ending June 30, 1892....	\$ 110.00
By vouchers paid for quarter ending September 30, 1892.....	362.25
By vouchers paid for quarter ending December 31, 1892.....	354.20
By vouchers paid for quarter ending March 31, 1893.....	318.40
By vouchers paid for quarter ending June 30, 1893.....	855.15

\$ 2,000.00

COLD STORAGE FUND

DR.

1891.			
July	1.	To balance on hand.....	\$ 224.36
July	16.	To amount received from State.....	1,000.00

\$ 1,224.36

CR.

By vouchers paid for quarter ending September 30, 1891.....	\$ 1,224.36
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SLAUGHTER HOUSE FUND.

DR.

1891.			
October	16.	To amount received from State.....	\$ 1,500.00

CR.

By vouchers paid for quarter ending September 30, 1891.....	\$ 1,500.00
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GREENHOUSE FUND.

DR.

1891.			
October	16.	To amount received from State.....	\$ 2,000.00

\$ 2,000.00

CR.

By vouchers paid for quarter ending September 30, 1891.....	\$ 1,570.54
By vouchers paid for quarter ending December 31, 1891.....	429.36

\$ 2,000.00

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
LOCATED AT
MT. PLEASANT.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

REPORT.

To the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of Iowa:

Your joint committee appointed to visit the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, for the purposes of inquiring as to its management and to investigate all the conditions existing in the same, would most respectfully report that they have performed the duty imposed upon them, and beg leave to submit the following report, as the results of their examination.

Your committee met at the hospital buildings January 18th at 9 A. M., and organized by selecting A. B. Conaway, of the Senate, as President, and M. J. Davis, of the House of Representatives, as Secretary, and immediately began the investigation as required by your concurrent resolution.

First, by going through the different wards of the hospital, noting carefully the manner of ventilation, as well as the general sanitary condition of the same, together with the general appearance and condition of the inmates of each ward; the character, condition and kind of clothing, and as to the disinfection and cleanliness of the same; the conditions of the wash rooms, bath rooms, sinks and water closets; the kind, character and quantity of food furnished to the inmates; the condition and comforts of their dining rooms, as well as the quality of drinking water furnished in each ward.

Your committee also took due notice of the means of escape from the different wards in the case of fire, and find that it consists of stairways leading from the ends of each section of each wing, also a system of stairways leading to the rotunda of the central building. On investigation we found the appliances for extinguishing fire to be steam pumps with pipe and hose attachments in each ward and on each floor of the central building, as well as a plentiful supply of hand grenades on each floor of the rotunda and in the stairways and hallways leading to the different wards. We also found other safeguards such as iron doors between the different sections of the hospital. Also

fire walls, electric fire alarms and telephone communication from the office to the different wards, all in good working condition. It is a pleasure to your committee to be able to report that their visit to the hospital was made without previous warning to the officers in charge of same, under these circumstances we found the institution as it is found each day in the year, well equipped and in excellent condition. The sanitary condition is all that could be desired; pure air, pure water, wholesome and nourishing food supply with an abundant supply of sun-light through the entire building. The inmates seem well nourished, being tidy and clean in person. The inmates were quiet and with but few exceptions, seemed contented and where discontent appeared investigation always revealed the fact to your committee that the cause was found in the mental condition of the patient and not in their surroundings or treatment. Your committee also desires to report that the quantity of food is amply sufficient, is of the very best nourishing character and well cooked; in fact, we found the entire management and administration eminently satisfactory. The superintendent with his able corps of assistants are an industrious and faithful body of medical gentlemen well qualified to discharge the responsible duties devolving upon them. We also found the steward, matron, clerk, attendants and employes a most respectful, industrious, intelligent and earnest class of ladies and gentlemen.

Your committee further found: First, that the appropriations of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly had been wisely and economically expended. Second, that they have been expended for the objects for which they were appropriated. Third, that chapter sixty-seven of the acts of the Seventeenth General Assembly, and chapter thirty-one of the Twenty-third General Assembly, have been complied with in not contracting indebtedness in excess of the appropriations, and that we have been unable to discover any diversion in any way or manner of any of the moneys from the special purpose for which it was appropriated. Fourth, the names and number of the persons employed in this institution, their salaries, etc., will be found appended to this report, marked "Exhibit A."

In the opinion of your committee it is impossible to accomplish the improvements that seem to them absolutely necessary to be made unless the several items are appropriated for the purposes named therein, for the following reasons: It surely needs no argument to convince any one of the absolute necessity for perfect protection from the danger of fire; and in view of the direful results of fire in an institution of this character, we feel that we would be most terribly derelict of duty, and chargeable almost with criminal negligence, if we did

not, after having examined the present stairway fire escapes, persistently urge upon the lawful constituted authorities of the State the great necessity for a full and perfect protection from fire of these helpless and most unfortunate people. And with equal zeal would we urge the necessity for an inexhaustible water supply for the men's industrial building and the infirmary buildings, as recommended by the board of trustees and superintendent. The amounts asked for repairs, painting, repairing walls, horse and carriage barns, and furniture, we might properly designate as a general repair fund, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-nine thousand one hundred dollars; and your committee has no hesitancy in assuring each individual member of the General Assembly that had they the privilege of a personal inspection, as has been given to your committee, the different amounts as asked for would be immediately appropriated. Your committee has carefully examined and closely scrutinized each item for the several appropriations as recommended by the trustees and superintendent for the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant, and we feel confident that nothing has been requested that is not absolutely necessary for the economical administration of the institution.

We therefore recommend that the several appropriations as asked for be made. They are as follows and with the enumeration we will state as briefly as possible our reasons for such recommendations as discovered by us upon the occasion of our visit. For fire protection, \$10,000; for water supplies, \$13,000; for repairs, \$1,200; for painting, \$4,000; for improvement of grounds, \$2,000; for the industrial building for men, \$5,000; for infirmary buildings, \$25,000; for horse and carriage barn, \$5,000; for repairing walls of old buildings, \$5,000; for land (14½ acres), \$1,500; for furniture, \$2,500.

FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire protection contemplated in this appropriation consists of ten iron stairways or fire escapes, steam pumps for the engine room, an elevator for the central building, and hose and hose attachments for the different wards, and the necessity for this appropriation is apparent when the helpless and excitable condition of the patients is taken into consideration. We recommend that the amount of ten thousand dollars be appropriated for the above purposes.

FOR WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the institution is one of the most important of its considerations, as the health of the patient greatly depends upon an abundant supply of pure water, and in case of fire an inexhaustible supply of water is necessary to the preservation of the lives of

patients and the State's valuable property. Your committee are satisfied from our observations and inspection of the large reservoir now in use at the Hospital that it is a detriment to the State on account of leakage; its walls are cracked and the rocks of which it is composed are shelling out, leaving cracks and crevices through which thousands of gallons of water escape annually. Examination reveals the walls in a very poor condition and it is our opinion that the only way to repair the damage is to remove the walls in their entirety to properly puddle the banks, relay the wall in cement, and cover the entire inner surface of the reservoir with a heavy coating of Portland cement. We would recommend that the (\$13,000) thirteen thousand dollars for the water supply be appropriated for that purpose.

FOR REPAIRS.

Your committee has carefully looked over the State property including farm fences and buildings, including repairs to reservoir, and in our opinion, the twelve thousand dollars asked for repairs by the superintendent and trustees is no more than will be required as a general repair fund to put this vast property in good condition and keep it so during the next biennial period. Your committee would, therefore, recommend that the twelve thousand dollars be appropriated for the specific purpose of repairs.

• FOR PAINTING.

Your committee have exercised much care in noting the difference in various wards in regard to painting and decorations and we found the patients in the newly painted and decorated wards in a much more cheerful and contented state of mind than those confined in the ordinary or common painted wards. We also find that the exterior of some of the buildings and the roofing of all the buildings will require repainting. It is, therefore, the opinion of your committee that the four thousand dollars asked for is not an exorbitant amount to meet the various requirements in paintings and decorations. We, therefore, most cheerfully recommend that the amount of four thousand dollars be appropriated for that specific purpose.

FOR IMPROVEMENTS OF GROUNDS.

Your committee have been careful in noting the appearances of the grounds and particularly that immediately surrounding the buildings, and are of the opinion that many valuable improvements could be made thereto, particularly in the wing courts for the different wards and the grounds in front of the hospital. We are therefore of the opinion that the two thousand dollars asked for is a reasonable

amount to properly improve and beautify these grounds as they ought to be. We therefore cheerfully recommend the appropriation asked for.

FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDING FOR MEN.

In the opinion of your committee the industrial building suggested is a necessity and ought to be built. Many persons confined in this hospital are first-class mechanics from every branch of trade. This industrial building would be the workshop of this vast institution in the repairs of its furniture, in the making of its mattresses, brooms, etc., as well as the profitable employment of men who would otherwise be idle. We therefore recommend the appropriation for industrial building for men (five thousand dollars).

FOR INFIRMARY BUILDINGS.

Your committee are of the opinion that the two infirmary buildings asked for by the superintendent would be a very necessary improvement to the hospital service, in that it would give additional room to the already over-crowded buildings, and in case of an epidemic such as cholera or smallpox would give opportunity for the isolation of patients thus affected, and which is so very necessary to a great hospital system like the one at Mt. Pleasant. We would therefore recommend the appropriation of twelve thousand five hundred dollars annually during the eighteenth biennial period for the construction and furnishing of the two infirmary buildings.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE BARN.

Your committee have very carefully investigated the barns, sheds and stock lots on the State's grounds at Mt. Pleasant, and while we are of the opinion that a horse and carriage barn would be a great improvement to the State's property and one that ought to be made for the purpose of stabling the horses, farm implements, wagons and carriages separately from the stock barn and in the locality as suggested by the superintendent, yet we are unable to determine the necessity for such a large appropriation for that purpose. It is therefore the opinion of your committee that the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars is amply sufficient for the construction of the said horse and carriage barn, and your committee cheerfully recommends the appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars for a horse and carriage barn in lieu of the five thousand dollars asked for.

FOR REPAIRING WALLS OF OLD BUILDINGS.

Your committee have with great care inspected the external walls of the Hospital buildings at Mt. Pleasant and we find the outside

walls of the third section of the old wing on the east side and near the corner settled and very badly cracked. In the opinion of your committee it is in a dangerous condition and should be repaired at once. While we have not been furnished the estimates for such repairs, neither have we made any, yet it is our opinion that five thousand dollars will be amply sufficient to make the necessary repairs. We would therefore recommend the appropriation of five thousand dollars for repairing walls of old buildings in lieu of the \$5,600 asked for.

FOR LAND (FOURTEEN ACRES).

Your committee in surveying the State farm at Mt. Pleasant discovers that a patch of ground containing fourteen acres lying directly in front of the hospital building and which, if the State owned, would widen the outlet to the public highway and which would make a much better arrangement of the grounds in front of the buildings. Therefore it is the opinion of your committee that it will greatly enhance the value of the State property to purchase the fourteen acres. Your committee, therefore, recommends the appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for the purchasing of the said fourteen acres of land.

FURNITURE.

Your committee, in passing through the different wards of the hospital, were of the opinion that there was an insufficient number of comfortable chairs, such as rockers, etc., for the ease and comfort of patients of this character; and most of the furniture contained therein is scuffed and well worn, and should be speedily replaced by new. We, therefore, cheerfully recommend that the appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars be made for the purchasing of new and the renewal of furniture.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CONAWAY, *Chairman.*

M. J. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

WIREMAN MILLER.

PAY-ROLL.

Number.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
1	H. A. Gilman	Superintendent	291.67
2	Max E. White	First assistant physician	125.00
3	E. M. Singleton	Second assistant physician	83.33
4	F. F. Stevens	Fourth assistant physician, 20 days	44.44
5	Geo. G. Wells	Steward	100.00
6	F. V. Cole	Matron	62.50
7	Minnie Bartlett	Clerk	40.00
8	Cornelia Miller	Stenographer	50.00
9	E. H. House	Apothecary	40.00
10	S. H. Anderson	Supervisor	50.00
11	Milton Weaver	Assistant supervisor	35.00
12	D. O. Woodson	Watchman	30.00
13	H. S. Wilder	Watchman	52.27
14	C. M. Wilson	Attendant	21.60
15	F. H. Givan	Attendant	23.00
16	James Hounhan	Attendant	24.27
17	Ed. Anderson	Attendant	25.00
18	E. C. Lewis	Attendant	17.33
19	C. W. Moore	Attendant	25.00
20	C. W. Gardner	Attendant	24.00
21	A. A. Brown	Attendant	25.00
22	A. J. Smith	Attendant	26.00
23	W. A. Van Pelt	Attendant	26.00
24	S. C. Stanley	Attendant	25.00
25	A. P. Munyon	Attendant	25.00
26	W. E. Brown	Attendant	24.00
27	J. C. Ansberry	Attendant	25.00
28	D. L. Sage	Attendant	24.00
29	J. C. Daugherty	Attendant	24.00
30	F. R. Johnson	Attendant	25.00
31	G. E. Williams	Attendant	24.00
32	B. B. Seamans	Attendant	24.00
33	V. D. Morris	Attendant	24.00
34	T. G. Powers	Attendant	25.00
35	T. D. Grogan	Attendant	24.00
36	F. R. Donner	Attendant	24.00
37	C. C. Fowler	Attendant	25.00
38	N. C. Gunshaw	Attendant	24.00
39	H. Johnson	Attendant	24.00
40	E. L. Gregory	Attendant	24.00
41	J. L. Dimmit	Attendant	24.00
42	J. B. Buck	Attendant, 26 days	26.80
43	J. H. Hamlin	Attendant, 10 1/4 days	9.45
44	L. C. Bowers	Attendant, 10 1/4 days	8.40
45	C. U. Johnson	Attendant, 9 days	7.20
46	B. A. Whelan	Supervisoreess	35.00
47	Maggie Kiger	Assistant supervisoreess	25.00
48	Carrie Bogert	Watchwoman	30.00
49	Phebe Stanley	Attendant, 9 days	5.10
50	Stella Anderson	Attendant	17.00
51	Kate Fischer	Attendant	25.00
52	Ada Clarke	Attendant	16.00
53	B. Donahue	Attendant	20.00
54	Susie Black	Attendant	15.00
55	Minnie Crawford	Attendant	15.00
56	Ella Culligan	Attendant	25.00
57	Ada DeVoe	Attendant	18.00
58	Laura Anderson	Attendant	19.00
59	Mary Monroe	Attendant	17.00
60	Jennie Karsting	Attendant	19.00
61	Frank Anderson	Attendant	24.00
62	Bertha Olson	Attendant	23.00
63	Georgia Reed	Attendant	18.00
64	Nettie Whitehele	Attendant	23.00
65	Carrie Hall	Attendant	18.00
66	Fannie Woodburn	Attendant	18.00

PAY-ROLL—CONTINUED.

Number.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount.
67	Eva Wiswell	Attendant	15.00
68	Lizzie Waters	Attendant	15.00
69	Julia Smith	Attendant	15.00
70	Ada Howell	Attendant	15.00
71	Ella Fitzgerald	Attendant	15.00
72	Selma Lindburg	Attendant	15.00
73	Sadie Kearns	Attendant	15.00
74	Mary Culligan	Attendant	15.00
75	Clara Slater	Attendant, 24½ days	17.60
76	Maggie Horsey	Attendant, 14 days	15.00
77	Abbie Chamberlain	Attendant, 2½ days	1.40
78	Belle Milleson	Attendant, 15½ days	13.35
79	Mrs. H. L. Snyder	Cook	20.00
80	Neillie Sexton	Assistant cook	15.00
81	Janet Hogg	Cook	15.00
82	Mary O'Connor	Kitchen girl	11.00
83	Lizzie Moran	Kitchen girl	11.00
84	Nora O'Connor	Kitchen girl	15.00
85	Mary Fagan	Kitchen girl	19.84
86	Maggie Salmon	Kitchen girl	15.00
87	Rose Donahue	Cartman	30.00
88	S. G. Griustead	Waiter girl	15.00
89	Lillian Graham	Waiter girl	15.00
90	Louise Hume	Baker	45.00
91	Julius P. Fischer	Assistant baker	15.00
92	Josie McCullum	Washerwoman	15.00
93	Otto Nest	Washerwoman	15.00
94	Elizabeth Snyder	Washerwoman	15.00
95	Mary Rogers	Washerwoman	15.00
96	Hannah Howard	Cook	15.00
97	Mary Ready	Chambermaid	15.00
98	Mary Warbel	Chambermaid	15.00
99	Myrtle F. Cune	Chambermaid	15.00
100	Neillie Fagan	Chambermaid	15.00
101	Madeline Folkland	Chambermaid	15.00
102	Kate E. Raymond	Ironer	15.00
103	Nettie Risser	Ironer	15.00
104	Nettie Hoffstader	Ironer, 21 days	17.60
105	Mary Oleson	Ironer, 18 days	15.00
106	Kate Schroeder	Assorter	15.00
107	Gertie Provin	Ironer, 2 days	1.00
108	Susie Jessup	Seamstress, 26 days	13.50
109	Mary Morony	Seamstress, 26 days	13.50
110	Kate Morony	Seamstress	15.00
111	Ollie Hempy	Seamstress	15.00
112	Ethel Munyon	Porter	15.00
113	Edward Gray	Farmer	40.00
114	R. H. Stearns	Florist	40.00
115	J. W. Thomas	Butcher	30.00
116	H. R. Rouse	Laborer	30.00
117	C. Short	Kitchen girl	15.00
118	Mrs. C. Short	Driver	30.00
119	T. D. O'Connor	Teamster	30.00
120	Wm. Baldwin	Teamster	30.00
121	Robert Ihue	Teamster	30.00
122	Jas. Glashine	Teamster	30.00
123	Chas. Scott	Milk boy	15.00
124	A. Herzog	Milk boy	15.00
125	E. Kellerhall	Laborer	15.00
126	J. McLaughlin	Laborer	15.00
127	M. Donahue	Laborer	15.00
128	S. Coghim	Laborer	15.00
129	L. Fenton	Laborer	15.00
130	W. A. Thompson	Engineer	15.00
131	John Hart	Assistant engineer	15.00
132	A. E. Hopplin	Fireman	15.00
133	W. Connell	Fireman	15.00
134	B. Keegan	Fireman	15.00
135	Thos. Milligan	Carpenter	15.00
136	N. Schriver	Carpenter	15.00
137	Ed. Wilson	Carpenter	15.00
Total			\$ 3,742.00

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Steward, and Treasurer

OF THE

Iowa Hospital for the Insane

AT INDEPENDENCE.

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**DES MOINES:
S. H. RAOSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1893.**

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }
INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, August 1, 1893. }

To his Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of the State of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, their eleventh biennial report, together with the report of the Superintendent, Dr. Gershom H. Hill, and of the Steward, Charles L. Thomas, and of the Treasurer, W. W. Donnan, for the same period. I am, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. ROSEMOND, *Secretary.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

EDWARD HORNIBROOK, M. D., PRESIDENT.....*Cherokee*
W. E. ROSEMOND, SECRETARY.....*Independence*
C. W. FILLMORE.....*Peterson*
I. R. KIRK.....*Mason City*
F. E. WHITLEY, M. D.....*Webster City*

TREASURER.

W. W. DONNAN.....*Independence*

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

GERSHOM H. HILL, M. D.....*Superintendent*
M. NELSON VOLDENG, M. D.....*First Assistant Physician*
JOHN C. DOOLITTLE, M. D.....*Second Assistant Physician*
HORACE W. BURNARD, M. D.....*Third Assistant Physician*
JACOB W. WELLS, M. D.....*Fourth Assistant Physician*
CHARLES L. THOMAS.....*Steward*
MISS KATE HALE.....*Matron*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To HON. HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa*:

DEAR SIR—The trustees of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence herewith present their report of the condition of the hospital for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893.

RETIRED TRUSTEES.

You are aware of the resignation, as trustees, of Dr. John L. Whitley of Osage, in July, 1891, and of Hon. Almon G. Case of Charles City, in January, 1892. Dr. Whitley served for seven years, and made a model officer. Mr. Case was connected with the board but a year and a half; his services, however, were most valuable. Dr. R. A. Dunkelberg, of Denver, at the expiration of his term of four years, retired from the office of trustee, having won the confidence and respect of his co-laborers.

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

In accordance with the statute the trustees have held the quarterly and annual meetings. At such times they have, in open and full session, carefully audited all bills of expense, they have thoroughly verified the accounts of the steward and the treasurer, they have learned the prices of all articles purchased and examined into their quality. They have at these meetings observed the repairs which were needed, and determined what improvements should be made; they have also, each quarter, drawn a requisition on the Auditor of State to meet the deficiencies in the current expense fund. It is their custom to make visits for inspection and for acquaintance in all of the months which are not specified as times for quarterly meetings. Occasionally one or another member of the Board has called at the hospital at an unexpected time. The working of the institution in every department and in every respect is observed and inquired into. They have noticed the food while it was being cooked, and the manner in which it is served upon the tables. Particular attention is given to the feeding of the despondent and of the sick.

CONDITION OF WARDS.

The work in the laundry is inspected. The cleanliness of the patients, of their apparel and of their beds is observed. The washing and the ironing is always well done. The whiteness and smoothness of the linen will compare favorably with that coming from any city laundry. The pillow cases, sheets, and the shirts or night dresses of the patients who are kept in bed bespeak the best of care for the sick. They also know that the bedsteads and mattresses are clean. In winter the beds everywhere are well supplied with good blankets. As well as elsewhere, the floors and the walls of the bedrooms are kept clean.

They wish to assure you that during the severe weather of last winter all the wards and the amusement hall were kept comfortably warm. Strangers, who sometimes accompany them in their trips of inspection, but who have visited other institutions of this kind, assure them that this hospital is remarkably free from odors, and that the wards are unusually home-like in their appearance. A pure and sufficient water supply is the pride of this institution. It is expensive, but it is deemed indispensable.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the last two years the coal house has been finished and serves its purpose well. The passenger elevator and the fire escape are now in daily use; they are not only convenient, but necessary. The new conservatory graces the grounds in front of the hospital near the wing occupied by women. It is neat in appearance, warmed with water, and well adapted to our needs. The introduction of electric light throughout the entire building is a transition most satisfactory. It is the ideal method of lighting an institution of this kind. Much of the fund appropriated for repairs and improvements has been expended in frescoing rooms in the administration building and the wards occupied by men. We are pleased with the chaste but durable manner in which this work has been done. It is evident that this task of renewing the walls and ceilings must be continued until all the quarters are put in prime condition.

The electric street railway which has recently been extended to the hospital affords rapid and cheap transportation.

THE FARM.

The farm for the past two years has been very productive, supplying all the vegetables for this large family, with an exception of potatoes the past year, which crop, on account of drought, was

short. About seventy-five cows are kept on the farm that are, most of the time, giving a large flow of milk. They are well fed and kept in good flesh that they may be turned to beef quickly should their milk flow fail. One item of no small importance to this farm is the number of hogs raised and turned off each year. In years past some shoats were bought occasionally. By so doing, at times, disease would get into the herd and some would die. Our present steward abandoned that plan and raises all the pigs, feeding and fattening them principally on the swill from the kitchens. We refer you to the Steward's report for the number of hogs sold in the past two years.

The horses kept on the farm are the kind commonly called blocks or chunks, and while they are generally of a low price kind, they give good satisfaction, working on the farm during the summer months, and hauling coal in the winter.

MEAT SUPPLY.

We think, with the excellent butcher we have had for the past two years, that the meat product furnished has been very satisfactory. The plan of killing twenty or twenty-five head of cattle at a time and putting the beef in the refrigerator we think is a good one. We can not speak too highly of the efficient working of the refrigerator, enabling the steward at all times to keep a good supply of meat on hand, besides enabling him to buy other perishable things, such as apples, butter and eggs when they are at a low price, to be consumed when at a higher price, and often at a time when hard to get. In the matter of beef cattle we believe the steward is doing all that can be done to purchase good healthy animals, and at as low a price as the market will allow. He is instructed to buy good corn-fed cattle if possible. Late in the summer, and in the fall he is often obliged to buy heifers fattened on grass, because corn-fed creatures are not to be had in this vicinity. We are well pleased with the meat furnished by the Steward during the last two years.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT.

In our opinion it is impossible to separate the business management from the medical supervision, the two are so closely interwoven. The management of an insane hospital differs essentially from that of any other. The internal operations are many, varied, and intricate, yet so linked together that all are naturally interdependent. Important questions are daily rising which can be promptly and judiciously settled by one executive only. A multi-

plicity of independent heads would antagonize more or less, prove fatal to harmony among subordinates, and of necessity results detrimental would ensue.

By reason of the various lines of work in which they assist, the patients are brought in contact, to a greater or less degree, with every employe, it is clearly manifest that while in contact the personal relations between them are widely different than were both sane; it is also evident that the patients' mental condition necessitates not only the sanction of this contact by the superintendent but, during its continuance and at all times, that they should be under his guidance and control. The employes must be held rigidly responsible to him for the proper treatment of the patients; were it otherwise frequent abuses would be unavoidable.

The superintendent's knowledge in regard to the medical and food supplies is superior, as to the quality and quantity required, consequently he is the best one to direct their purchase.

The heating, lighting, ventilation, water consumption and sewerage, in brief, the maintenance of a proper sanitary condition involves questions in which the business and medical elements so intimately blend that a separation is practically impossible, therefore should be under one head. In our judgment the medical superintendent, and he only, is the one fully qualified to control the entire institution.

The limited time which the statute prescribes for the discharge of the duties of trustees renders it impossible for us to direct or control the minutiae of the management in the various departments; we endeavor to appoint skilled officers and leave to them the management of the details.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

For nearly nineteen years Dr. Gershom H. Hill has been on the medical staff of this institution, twelve of which he has been superintendent. His efficiency has increased with his experience, and his zeal has not diminished. He controls his subordinates with firmness and with gentleness, and impresses upon them the need of the same firmness and gentleness with those under their immediate charge. We cordially endorse what the superintendent says in his report regarding the other officers.

THE TREASURER.

Our present treasurer, Mr. W. W. Donnan, was appointed in July, 1892. He discharges the duties of his office satisfactorily

and in accordance with the statute, but receives no compensation for his services. He succeeded Mr. G. W. Bemis who had been treasurer for many years, whose accounts were kept honestly and faithfully.

THE ENGINEER.

Mr. Guernsey has occupied his present position for fifteen years. His skill is far above the average, and the manner in which his responsible duties are performed merits our commendation. The electric light plant, put in under his immediate supervision, is evidence of his knowledge of more than one kind of skilled labor. He endeavors to keep abreast of the times in his special department, and the latest money saving and labor saving appliances are being introduced and applied by him as rapidly as the funds of the institution will permit.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

No drugs or medicines of an inferior grade are purchased. Every care is exercised that the purest and best medicines only shall be found in the dispensing department. Fifty dollars' worth of medicines has been purchased from the pharmaceutical department of the State University. We authorized this purchase, having first satisfied ourselves by indubitable evidence that Professor Boerner, under whose direction the drugs are manufactured, is a careful and competent man, and that his certificate that the preparations are of a standard strength and purity, can be thoroughly relied upon. We get these medicines cheaper than they can be purchased from wholesale dealers, and expect to use more of them in the future.

PURCHASES AND SALES.

It is the settled policy of the steward to purchase supplies by the wholesale as far as possible. Thus clothing, dry goods and groceries are obtained as cheaply as they can be bought by any retail dealer. Supplies purchased for the use of the hospital are not sold to officers and employees, except fever thermometers to members of the training school and to doctors; razors, brushes, and a few other toilet articles to employees, which it would be inconvenient to procure outside the hospital. The total value of goods thus sold during the biennial period was thirty-nine dollars and forty-one cents.

COTTAGE FOR FEMALE PATIENTS.

The crowded state of the female wards renders proper classification impossible. Noisy and turbulent patients have to be kept in

the same wards with the quiet and docile, to the manifest injury of the latter. The promising and curable cases require much greater care and should receive more of the attention of the physicians, nurses and attendants than it is necessary to devote to those who are chronic and incurable. A cottage in which the latter could be cared for at much less expense, and which would afford the facilities for the proper classification and care of all the inmates, should be built with as little delay as possible.

NURSES AND ATTENDANTS.

We are pleased to report that the patients are under the care of a corps of kind and skillful nurses and attendants, who possess, in a marked degree, the qualifications of head and heart requisite for this important line of work. Cruelty and abuse are in no instance tolerated; all employes are specially instructed to treat the inmates with kindness. This is a cardinal rule of the management, and any violation meets with prompt action on the part of the superintendent.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.

We heartily endorse Dr. Hill's policy in allowing the patients to pass as much time as possible in the open air; it adds greatly to their comfort and enjoyment, besides is an important health factor as well. The sanitary condition of the hospital is excellent; a very essential item with a population so dense.

RECREATION FOR ATTENDANTS.

It is universally conceded that no man or woman can render good service who is kept at the same employment three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. There is no rest for the hospital, and inmates require the same care on Sundays that they do on other days of the week. Confinement with the insane is always irksome and exhausting to the sane. Those who minister to the wants and humor the whims of the mentally affected require sound bodies, cheerful dispositions, and clear heads, as well as kind hearts. It follows that to preserve these necessary qualities the nurses and the attendants must be allowed reasonable time for change, relaxation and rest. It is customary in this hospital to give each nurse and each attendant a leave of absence one afternoon and one evening every week; also a whole Sunday, or its equivalent, once in three weeks.

VACATIONS FOR THE OFFICERS.

All of the officers reside in the hospital, and are practically on duty constantly. It seems to us eminently proper that each of them

should have an annual vacation. The doctors may attend medical meetings, visit hospitals and enrich their minds by comparing other methods with their own, or they may avail themselves of lectures, clinics or laboratory work in a medical college. If preferred, the time may be spent in recreation or amusement which has no relation to their vocation. The officers may take the month which is granted at one time, or it may be divided as best suits the interest and convenience of the hospital; but it is understood that no more than one month shall be spent away from the institution during the whole year.

OTHER INFORMATION.

We invite your attention to the reports of the Superintendent, Steward, and Treasurer for further information concerning the condition and the operations of this hospital.

Very respectfully submitted,

EDWARD HORNIBROOK,
W. E. ROSEMOND,
F. E. WHITLEY,
C. W. FILLMORE,
I. R. KIRK.

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Honorable Board of Trustees.

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in making to you the eleventh biennial report of the condition of this hospital.

It will be characterized by a few historical statements.

Twenty-five years ago the hospital was located at Independence.

The institution was erected piecemeal.

Twenty years ago, on the 1st of May, the first patient was admitted.

Three years later the north wing was finished and completely occupied.

In 1884, the mechanics vacated the wards at the end of the south wing, and the entire hospital was ready for the use of patients.

The next year a cottage was built, and early in 1887 the second cottage still further increased the capacity of the hospital.

This institution has been provided with no additional accommodations for patients during the last six years.

The hospital proper contains twenty-five wards, with an average capacity for twenty-four patients.

Each cottage accommodates comfortably one hundred patients.

The total capacity of the institution is for eight hundred patients.

By a glance at the third table in the statistical portion of this report, the average population, from year to year, can be seen.

THE FARM.

The farm originally contained three hundred and twenty acres. This land was given to the State by the citizens of Independence. The size of the farm has been increased by the purchase of eighty acres in 1884, and one hundred and eighty acres more in 1888. In addition to five hundred and eighty acres now owned by the State, the Steward has for several years rented eighty acres, at a moderate price, for pasture.

COST OF THIS HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of the appropriations that have been made for this hospital:

1868.....	\$125,000	1882.....	81,250
1870.....	165,000	1884.....	65,880
1872.....	200,000	1886.....	66,000
1874.....	98,900	1888.....	33,250
1876.....	105,000	1890.....	20,000
1878.....	50,000	1892.....	15,750
1880.....	37,800		
		Total.....	\$1,058,830

If the sums which have been appropriated from time to time to make repairs, or in other words, to renew what has already worn out since the institution was opened, are deducted, the whole plant has cost the State an even one million of dollars. It is to be remembered that during the early years of construction of this hospital the price of materials and labor was much higher than now. All of the buildings are so well constructed, and the improvements so thoroughly made, that they are likely to prove durable and to require but comparatively small appropriations to keep all parts in good condition.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

As the hospital grows older a memorandum like the following will prove convenient for reference. The year given is the one when the officer named began service here.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D.....	1873.....	9 years.
Gershom H. Hill, M. D.....	1881.....	Present

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

Willis Butterfield.....	1873.....	15 months.
Gershom H. Hill.....	1874.....	7 years.
Henry G. Brainerd.....	1878.....	8 years.
Charles H. Penfield.....	1881.....	4 years.
Sarah A. Pangburn (Klme).....	1882.....	2 years.
E. Amelia Sherman.....	1884.....	3 years.
Edwin C. Bliss.....	1885.....	2 years.
Hoel Tyler.....	1886.....	1 year.
Henry S. Williams.....	1887.....	1½ years.
Edward B. Thompson.....	1887.....	3 years.
M. Nelson Voldeng.....	1887.....	Present.
E. E. Whitehorn.....	1888.....	1½ years.
John C. Doolittle.....	1889.....	Present.
Horace W. Burnard.....	1889.....	Present.
Jacob W. Wells.....	1891.....	Present.

STEWARDS.

George Josselyn.....	1873.....	4 years.
George B. Smeallie.....	1877.....	8 months.
Noyes Appelman.....	1878.....	5 years.
John H. McDonald.....	1882.....	5 years.
William C. Hamilton.....	1888.....	2 years.
Charles L. Thomas.....	1890.....	Present.

MATRONS.

Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn.....	1873.....	4 years.
Mrs. Lucy M. Gray.....	1877.....	14 years.
Miss Kate Hale	1891.....	Present.

TRANSFERRED FROM MOUNT PLEASANT.

During the first five years after the opening of the institution there were transferred from the older hospital at Mount Pleasant two hundred and forty-nine patients. Thirty-eight on May 6, 1873, twenty-six on June 3, 1873, twenty-five on July 29, 1873, thirty-four on November 4, 1873, thirty on July 15, 1874, eighteen on January 28, 1875, two on April 6, 1876, twenty-six on December 1, 1876, and fifty on July 25, 1878. Only two have thus been transferred since the last named date.

OUR TERRITORY.

During the year 1873 patients were admitted from seventeen counties located in the northeastern quarter of the State, namely: Allamakee, Clayton, Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Bremer, Black Hawk, Butler, Floyd, Mitchell, Worth, Cerro Gordo, and Franklin.

In 1874 seven more counties lying on the south became tributary to this hospital: Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Grundy, and Hardin.

In 1875 twenty-four counties, constituting northwestern Iowa, at that time but thinly populated, were acquired, they included: Hamilton, Webster, Calhoun, Sac, Ida, Woodbury, and all lying north of these.

In 1876 Marshall, Story, and Boone counties began to send their patients here.

In 1878 the counties of Clinton, Greene, Carroll, Crawford and Monona joined the territory tributary to the hospital at Independence. They were the last ones added, and made a grand total of fifty-five counties.

TRANSFERRED TO OTHER HOSPITALS.

On the 12th of December, 1888, when the new hospital in southwestern Iowa was opened, all the male patients belonging to Greene, Carroll, Crawford, Monona, Woodbury, Ida and Sac counties were sent to Clarinda, and the patients of both sexes from the counties of Marshall, Story and Boone were transferred on the same day and train to Mount Pleasant.

On the 7th of June, 1892, the female patients belonging to the seven counties above named were also transferred to the new hospital at Clarinda.

For the last year, and still, there are forty-five counties which send patients to this hospital.

PROPORTION OF PATIENTS.

The census of 1890 gave Iowa a population of one million, nine hundred and eleven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-six souls. The capacity of the hospital at Mount Pleasant is eight hundred, the capacity of this one is also eight hundred, that of the one at Clarinda is five hundred; making a total capacity in the three State hospitals for the insane of twenty-one hundred patients; this number divided into the total population of the state gives nine hundred and ten, or the number of sane persons who represent one insane person in the hospital. If, again, seven hundred and sixty-one thousand, the population of the forty-five counties tributary to this hospital, is divided by nine hundred and ten, eight hundred and thirty-six is the quotient. The proportion of patients for this hospital from the forty-five counties tributary to it is eight hundred and thirty-six; by crowding the chronic cases we can accommodate this number.

QUOTA FOR EACH COUNTY.

There are approximately two hundred State patients in the three hospitals. This number subtracted from their total capacity leaves a difference of nineteen hundred. This difference multiplied by one thousand gives the total population of the State. Therefore, each county in Iowa is entitled to one bed in one of the State hospitals for each one thousand of population.

APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED.

When the last biennial report was made the passenger elevator and the iron fire escape were unfinished. Female patients occupying a ward on the fourth floor work in the ironing room, and female patients whose ward is on the fifth floor are depended upon to assist in the basement kitchen.

These women are brought down to their work every morning and returned to their wards at noon on the elevator. Often when they go out of doors for a walk they descend on the outside of the building by the fire escape. The patients are thus made acquainted with this means of exit and do not hesitate to use these iron stairs whenever requested to do so. These improvements are excellent and a source of much comfort.

The new fire-proof coal house was also finished in the beginning of this biennial period. In it two thousand tons of coal can be stored. It is almost empty in summer. We begin to lay in

the winter's supply of coal the first of September, and try to have the house full when cold weather comes. This surplus is kept undiminished, if possible, until spring comes.

When coal is being consumed at the rate of one hundred and eighty car loads in ninety days it is necessary to be secure against blockades, and strikes at the mines.

The new greenhouse was built last year, and was at once filled with plants to its utmost capacity. It is not only a storehouse in cold weather, but proves an attractive place for patients to visit in winter time. It also affords potted plants and cut flowers with which to decorate the amusement hall and the wards.

The eight thousand dollars appropriated by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly for an electric light plant was expended first, and within a few months after the money was available the hospital was lighted with electricity. The constant current and eight hundred, sixteen-power incandescent lamps are used. The expense of wires was great; wires ample in size were used and all concealed with mouldings. The Mayo dynamos, made by the Rockford Manufacturing Co., two hundred and forty ampiers, and one hundred and ten volts each, which run at the rate of eleven hundred and seventy revolutions per minute, generate the electricity.

Two "Ideal" fifty horse power engines furnish the power, not only for the dynamos at night, but to run the machinery during the day time.

The electric light is more pleasant and more convenient than any other kind of light; it is more economical than an equal quantity of gas light.

The rest of the appropriation made by the last General Assembly could not, according to the law, be expended until this year.

Six thousand dollars were given this hospital as a repair and contingent fund. Most of this money has been used to renew the walls and ceilings in the administration building, and in the wards. These surfaces had first to be thoroughly patched and pointed by masons. Most of the decorating is done in oil colors, which are expensive, but durable. The work is not elaborate, but very satisfactory. It is expected that with electric lights and careful usage these renewals will be preserved for many years.

A hot water tank was mended, a hand elevator purchased, and first story granite steps paid for with this fund. The rest of the appropriation will be used as specified before the end of this

season, in building a wing to the cow barn, in draining farm land, and in making permanent improvements to the pleasure grounds in front of the institution.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

One year ago, Mr. C. W. Williams, the most public spirited citizen of Independence, constructed an electric street railway, which is three miles long; it connects the hospital with Rush park, the business portion of the town and both railroad stations. One motor passenger car is kept in motion from six and a half o'clock in the morning until ten and a half o'clock at night. It meets all the trains, and makes a round trip every forty minutes. There are two motor cars and two large open trailers. Whenever the patronage requires, these extra cars are used. The power house at the Gedney hotel is supplied with a double system of boilers, engines and dynamos, so that the service is not likely to be disabled. This means of transit is rapid, comfortable and inexpensive. The fare is five cents each way; patients ride for half price. Thus far, on an average, about ten patients have ridden to town each day on the cars. About twenty-five of each sex go every week. The women are usually accompanied by their attendants, but the men are seldom attended. The patients are greatly benefited by these trips, and always behave well. Perhaps the greatest advantage of this new means of transportation is to the relatives of patients who visit the hospital. Many of them live more than one hundred miles away, and in the past have considered it a hardship to get within sight of the institution, and then pay one or two dollars to be carried the rest of the distance. The ties and rails are heavy, the grades are gentle, and the power is sufficient, so that freight for the hospital may be drawn over this road. In my judgment, it will be best to move the cars in which the coal comes from the mines, directly to the hospital.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

Repair and contingent fund.....	\$10,000.00
Improvement of grounds	2,000.00
Slaughter and store house.....	5,000.00
Paint and blacksmith shop.....	3,000.00
Cottage for female patients.....	40,000 00

REPAIR AND CONTINGENT FUND.

A hospital for the insane may be likened to a perpetual motion machine.

Schools are closed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. They have their short and long vacations; so it is with some charitable

institutions. Almost every kind of business has its dull season; merchants and professional men have times when there is little to do; not so in the hospitals for the insane. Holidays are the most laborious, even the night time is not free from responsibility. Hence the wear and tear, not only of those employed, but of the buildings, machinery and furniture. Carpenters, masons, plumbers and painters are constantly engaged in making repairs. The current expense fund is taxed a few thousand dollars each year to pay mechanics, and to buy materials for repairs; the items are numerous, a little here and a little there.

The ten thousand dollars for which we ask, will be used to make repairs which will cost from one to several hundred dollars each. By having a fund of this kind the price of board is kept at a minimum, and an unexpected expense be met without embarrassment. Last year one hundred and ten dollars was spent in mending an old hot water tank, next year a new one will be required to take its place, which will cost five hundred dollars. Two thousand dollars should be spent in new indirect radiators and fittings. A large ice box is required for the milk room. A room should be provided in which to store coal for the fireplaces and the ranges. The ceilings in the basement of "Grove Hall" should be plastered to promote cleanliness and to make this building more thoroughly fire proof. A detached waiting room should be built at the end of the street railway.

The hospital needs another dynamo to be run in the day time, to furnish lights for dark closets, basement rooms, and to supply the bookkeepers on dark days in winter. The wiring for the lamps required in the day time should be separate from the system for evening lamps, also from the circuit for all night work. The dynamo and wiring will cost about five hundred dollars.

A hundred dollars, at least, is needed to furnish permanent seats for the gallery of the amusement hall. This assembly room has never been supplied with a piano; for concerts and other musical entertainments, where a piano is indispensable, one is borrowed of the superintendent's wife, or carried to the hall from one of the wards. If the fund asked for the repairs and improvements is sufficiently large, a good piano can be paid for in this way.

It is expected that the electric street railway will draw coal from the depots in Independence into the coal house at the hospital. When this is done a turn-table and track scales will be required.

New extension ladders and a few hundred feet of new hose should be secured at once, to keep our appliance for fire protection sufficient and effective.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

One hundred and sixty acres of the hospital farm, which contain most of the buildings, have been set apart as exercise grounds for the patients. Most of this space lies in front of the institution; it is being finished up with macadamized drives, gravel walks, shade trees, summer houses, flower beds, lawns for tennis and croquet. The money required is to pay for stone, gravel, trees, and the labor of a skilled landscape gardener. One thousand dollars each year, for a few years, will enable the Steward to crowd this work to completion so that the approaches to the institution may please visitors as well as members of the hospital family. The more completely these grounds are fitted, the more useful they become.

SLAUGHTER AND STORE HOUSE.

The present slaughter house is a small, temporary, rough board structure. The location must be changed. There should be cooling and cold storage rooms in connection with it; also a clean room in which to render tallow and lard; besides a place for the curing of hides; furthermore, a closed pen, a stock-yard, with sheds and other conveniences, will be required. In short, just such a one as may be seen at the hospital at Mount Pleasant is desired.

Our meat bill is nearly twelve thousand dollars a year, therefore, the conveniences for doing the work in this department should be labor saving, and conducive to cleanliness. The cold storage part of this house should be so constructed as to preserve meat well with an economical use of ice. We estimate that five thousand dollars will be required to do this work right.

PAINT AND BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The hospital much needs a two-story brick building, in dimensions thirty by forty feet, and located apart from others for iron work, also for the storage of iron materials on the ground floor, with space for turpentine, oil, varnish and paints in the story above. As yet no suitable place can be found in which to keep numerous pieces of iron, of various sizes and kinds, required in making repairs about this large establishment. The painters' supplies are still stored in the basement of the hospital; since many of them are combustible, it is quite an unsafe thing to do. Such a building

will prove useful and economical by affording good places to do blacksmithing and painting. Three thousand dollars will put up such a fire-proof building as is required for the above named purposes.

COTTAGE FOR WOMEN.

The managers of this hospital do not ask for this cottage on account of a desire to increase the capacity of the institution. But we already have two cottages for men; they supplement the wards in the main institution and they perfect the classification of men in such a satisfactory manner that we greatly desire a detached building for the accommodation of one hundred women. With one cottage more this hospital will be complete, with facilities to properly treat both acute and chronic cases.

The building is to be heated independently with water; furnished throughout at a per capita cost of but four hundred dollars per bed. It will be ready for use within one year of the time that the appropriation is available. In no other way can the State so quickly and so economically provide for one hundred insane persons.

NUMBER OF INSANE IN IOWA.

The proportion of insane to sane persons in Iowa is one to five hundred. There are now in this state four thousand persons who are insane.

The three hospitals have in them twenty-two hundred patients, but ought not to contain more than twenty-one hundred patients in order to give promising cases the best chance to recover, and to avoid accidents which crowding may cause.

CROWDED CONDITION OF THIS HOSPITAL.

This hospital contained eight hundred and thirty-three patients two years ago. This number increased steadily until the 7th of June, 1892, when fifty-two female patients were sent to Clarinda, but notwithstanding, at the end of that same month, there remained eight hundred and forty-two patients.

During the period which has just closed two hundred and eleven patients recovered, ninety-three died, more than a hundred were sent to county houses and asylums, fifty-two were taken to Clarinda, enough others were taken away by relatives uncured to amount to a total discharge of six hundred and five persons. This number is thirty-five *less* than the number admitted during the two years.

Since we are now seriously crowded, if the legislature does not make an appropriation for a cottage to accommodate a hundred patients, so that our wards may be relieved to this extent, it will be necessary for the trustees of this hospital, during the next two years, to order about one hundred and fifty patients removed to the poor houses.

CHRONIC INSANE IN POOR HOUSES.

Of the two thousand insane persons who are outside of the three State hospitals it is probable that one-half of this number is being kept in county poor houses. If it is the policy of the legislature to care for all the insane in hospitals, there is a sufficient number ready to fill another institution now.

STATE VERSUS COUNTY CARE.

Most of the northern States have a State Board of Charities, whose functions are to visit and report the condition, not only of State, but also of county institutions. In Iowa supervisors are the only ones whose duty it is to inspect the county poor houses. Economy is the criterion of these men. They have no opportunity to learn how the insane should be cared for. Not many members of the legislature have given much attention to the subject of caring for the insane, either in State or in county institutions. No persons, who were qualified to determine, have ever reported to the Governor or to the General Assembly, the exact condition of the insane in county poor houses. On the other hand, the supervisors and the steward, who have exclusive charge of the insane in county poor houses, *are accountable to no one*, so can keep these unfortunate persons in whatever quarters they may happen to have, giving them such attention as may be convenient.

The insane, unlike paupers, cannot have permission to leave the poor house, nor are many of them able to make their wants known, or to complain of insufficient care.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society at Des Moines, last year, a committee was appointed to aid in moulding public opinion concerning the care of the insane. The report of this committee at Burlington, last May, was embodied in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The three hospitals for the insane in Iowa are full, and many insane persons are from time to time, of necessity, placed in county poor houses, be it therefore, by the members of the Iowa State Medical Society,

Resolved, That neither county poor houses nor county asylums are proper places for the care and treatment of the insane.

Resolved, That we will use our influence with the members of the next General Assembly to the end that increased accommodations for the insane in Iowa may be made as soon as possible.

Resolved, That another hospital for the insane should be located next year in the northwestern quarter of the State, with the determination to have it ready for use as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is desirable for the State to establish and maintain a hospital for the care and treatment of epileptics, consisting of a system of cottages for the accommodation of both sexes; for children as well as adults, for the same as well as for the insane; for the cure of cases where complete and permanent restoration is possible; for educating those susceptible of it; for furnishing occupation, amusement, and an isolated home for all sorts of persons afflicted with epilepsy.

Resolved, That, in our judgment the State of Iowa should make adequate provision, not only for the care and education of feeble-minded children, but also a home for persons who outgrow such an institution, and yet are unfit to care for themselves or to mingle in society.

CONCLUSIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Statistics show that no State can find nearly so many natives in Iowa as New York. This Empire State is the most populous, the most wealthy, and one of the most enterprising in the Union. But on account of her age and her large foreign population she has a large number of insane, amounting, all told, to twenty thousand.

This great commonwealth has had a State Board of Charities since 1866, "whose visitatorial powers extend to all charitable, correctional and eleemosynary institutions, excepting state prisons, supported wholly or in part by the State, or by cities, counties, incorporated benevolent associations or otherwise. Its executive duties are the supervision of the support, the transfer of the insane not properly provided for from poor houses to state hospitals," and to make an annual report to the legislature of the numbers, condition and needs of all the dependent classes. This annual report of statistics, observations and recommendations makes a good sized book, which is always bound in boards and cloth.

Several of the counties in New York contain large cities, and are very populous. Such counties have large numbers of insane to support. The State Board of Charities, at an early day, gave such counties permission to keep their insane in county asylums, if they would conform to the requirements made by the Board.

Permit me here to quote a few statements made in the twenty second annual report of this Board.

The great body of citizens who wish to know and to do the right thing, who undoubtedly are the great majority in the counties, are led to expect, in the first

place, less outlay for land than is necessary; in the second place, less expense of building than is requisite for proper classification and for sanitary reasons; and in the third place, less annual cost of maintenance than is demanded for proper care and treatment.

The first error starts with a departure from the unanimous conclusions of all alienists and experts in the care of the insane, that asylums should have large grounds, including arable lands which modern authorities and experience show should be about one acre to every patient.

The second point of misapprehension is due to the assumption that a public insane asylum is but an extension of a poor house, without other means of treatment, or even classification. It is true, that in large counties proper appointments for classification and treatment may be secured, at an average cost per capita approximating that of State asylums for chronic cases; but it is not so in small counties, where the classification really requisite for thirty to forty cases may be as extended in number of wards as that necessary for three hundred or four hundred patients.

The third point of misunderstanding is owing to the mistake in assuming, as is often done in popular discussions, that the indigent insane are not, like other sick persons, entitled on first presumption to sympathy and aid, but more like ordinary paupers, that are presumed to be suffering the result of vicious habits of living, with only rights or claims, to be simply supported and tolerated at the least possible expense.

Once deceived as to the cost of proper provision for county care of the insane, the deception perpetuates itself. In order to justify the preconceived opinion, no proper provision is made for the two extremes of the helpless classes and the violent classes. These expensive patients are left to be neglected or to be crowded into the State institutions, while the workers are kept to labor for the maintenance of themselves not only, but of the paupers in the same county system. If the State asylums could have these workers only, it is safe to say that they would be nearly, if not entirely self-supporting, even on the basis of medical supervision of labor restricted and regulated for the good of patient as primary and paramount, and such support as secondary and subordinate.

And these self-deceptions, as to the cost of county care, are continued further by the mixed system of maintenance and economy, between the pauper and the insane departments of the county care, the food and clothing being generally and substantially the same, and the finances and accounts almost always the same, without any separation or distinction whatsoever.

The county asylum is thus merely an integral part of the poor house, and of the pauper economy and administration. There being no data showing the actual cost of county care, there can be no comparison of such cost with that of State care of the insane.

At the best, however, under the present system of county care, there will always be a residue of evils practically remediless.

The enactment of Chapter 283, Laws of 1889, to establish and organize the State Commission in Lunacy and to define its duties, must be deemed to have been a recognition by the people of the necessity of placing the relations of the State to its insane upon a more comprehensive basis than had before obtained, so as to secure better safeguards against possible abuses and wrongs in the commitment, custody and control of insane patients. The establishment of a new Commission, organized with a direct regard to such a result, was the culmination of an agita-

tion which has been in progress for a number of years, and it clearly showed the intention of the people and of their representatives to pursue a policy which should finally and completely separate the insane from other objects of the State's charities.

The Commission consists of three members, the statute requiring that one shall be a reputable physician of the State, and a graduate of a regularly incorporated medical college, having been at least ten years in the actual practice of his profession, and who has had experience in the care and treatment of the insane; one shall be a reputable member of the bar, of at least ten years standing, and a citizen of the State, and the third shall be a citizen of reputable character. The law thus provides, at least theoretically, for a central board to exercise general supervision and oversight over the application and operation of the lunacy statutes, and qualified to regulate other matters pertaining to the welfare of the insane, whether of a medical, legal, or business nature.

The whole Commission, or a majority thereof, at least twice in each year, must visit every asylum and institution in which the insane are in legal custody in this State, inspect every part of the buildings, examine records, method of administration, dietary, stores, etc.; see every patient whenever practicable, examine attendants and employees, and confer with managers, trustees or other authorities.

Of all the questions which have been under consideration relating to the care and treatment of the insane, the Commission regards State supervision of the insane as the most important. It is a matter of such vital consequence that no reasonable effort should be spared to bring about its speedy determination. The care and treatment of the insane is not one of those problems that can be left to work itself out.

It is not creditable to the people of this great commonwealth that thousands of helpless individuals should be permitted to suffer through a long period of years while the relative cheapness of the two systems is undergoing discussion. If the questions were one into which human sufferings did not enter, but which only involved taxation and the ultimate benefits to be derived therefrom, then the State might be justified in permitting a long period of years to elapse before reaching a final determination, in order that the results of such lapse of time might be carefully weighed and balanced.

In the meantime it should be borne in mind that the condition of the insane in county alms-houses is not improving, even if it be not growing worse, for the reason that the county authorities are naturally unwilling to incur expense which they may know to be needed in the line of improvements or repairs so long as this question of State care for all of the insane remains unsettled. The conclusions of the Commission on this subject are based largely on its observations of the actual operation and condition of the State institutions and of the insane departments of county alms houses.

As respects the relative economy of the two systems, the Commission regrets its inability to present facts and figures sufficient to warrant any definite conclusion, owing mainly to the fact that, almost without exception, county institutions keep no account of the cost of support of their insane apart from that of sane paupers. In most of them the per capita cost of their combined inmates is only approximately ascertained; or, as one keeper expressed the idea, "We call it one dollar and thirty cents a week, but really it comes nearer two dollars."

As compared with State care, it is claimed that the cost of maintenance in county poor houses is much less. But for the reasons already given, this claim is largely based on conjecture. Indeed, there is no certainty about it. In a few instances a separate estimation had been undertaken, but in each case examined by the Commission, it was found that no reliable comparison could be made.

HOSPITAL FOR NORTHWESTERN IOWA.

It is the duty of the State to care for all of her insane in hospitals. The trustees of these hospitals are obliged to send many patients each year to the poorhouses; supervisors, in turn, are obliged to provide for these insane persons as best they can; thus a system of county care is being established.

The next General Assembly should provide a building commission and make an appropriation to start a new hospital in northwestern Iowa. If the history of the three hospitals we already have is repeated, five years will elapse after the first appropriation is made before the new institution is ready to receive patients. The first year will be required to select a location and to adopt plans; the second to gather materials, and to lay foundations. Buildings for heating and for lighting apparatus, for kitchens, for laundry and store room, together with arrangements for water supply and for sewerage must be provided before the wards for patients can be occupied.

The farm should contain at least a section of land, and should be in a healthful location. An ample and unfailing supply of pure water, good opportunity to dispose of sewage, convenience of access, and competing rates on coal and other freight are prime requisites.

Persons who are disinterested, and who are otherwise qualified, should choose the location and adopt the plans, so that no serious mistakes may be made in establishing this new hospital.

MILK SUPPLY.

In noting the advantages the patients in this hospital enjoy, we will state, that the institution is provided with as fine a herd of milch cows as can be found in the State. When it is remembered that Iowa is foremost in the dairy business, this declaration may seem extreme to persons who have not seen these milkers. The number is now seventy-five, but since the new barn will be ready for use in a few weeks the number will soon be increased to ninety.

The numbers above given do not include the dry cows which are kept in a separate pasture and sheltered in an old stable. All the calves are sold before they are a week old; the cows get plenty of vegetables and ground feed; the water they drink is pure. No butter is made, so it is evident that the milk supply is good and abundant.

COST OF BOARD.

During the past two years the price of board has been twelve

dollars per month during the six summer months, and fourteen dollars per month during the six winter months. This amounted to one hundred and fifty-six dollars each year; an average of thirteen dollars each month, or of three dollars each week.

OUT OF DOOR LIFE.

The report of 1875 declares that "since our exercise grounds have been enclosed a large number of our patients have been out of doors daily. As many as *one hundred* have been out at one time. A few are allowed to go at pleasure, to visit town, attend church," etc. When these statements were made there were *two hundred and fifty* patients in this hospital. In 1884, when all of the female patients were moved into the south wing two large "airing courts," with tight fences, eight feet in height, were made; soon afterward the yards for men wore out and were entirely dispensed with. During the last two years we have had no enclosure whatever for either sex. Every patient who is not confined to the bed is taken out of doors when the weather permits, at least once each day; to this rule only two or three cripples are exceptions. Most patients, during the long days of summer, are out after supper, making three times a day for them. In hot weather most of the time is spent in the groves; throughout the rest of the year walks are taken by the men, and by the women who are strong enough to do so; the infirm, the weak and the unwilling are given rides daily in carriages or sleighs. If the patients do not work we endeavor to have them exercised and occupied as best we can.

SECLUSION.

No patient in this hospital is ever kept locked in a room all day on account of viciousness or on account of disorderly habits. Rarely is one kept in a room for half an hour, or possibly for an hour, for one or the other of the reasons just stated.

Although some well managed hospitals in the east use padded rooms for excited and violent cases, this institution has never had a padded room, and there is no need of them here now.

MECHANICAL RESTRAINT.

Three male patients came to this hospital in 1873 wearing leather wristlets and a belt fastened with a locked buckle. They were chronic cases and continued to wear these restraints for years.

Straps were formerly used in exceptional cases to keep patients in bed, but they are a thing of the past. The biennial report issued in 1881 states that during the two years which the report

covers, fifty-six camisoles were made in the sewing room. We can now say that a camisole has not been used in this institution for several years; most of the present attendants never saw one. We do not claim to have totally and forever abolished the use of all forms of restraint, but to have abandoned the use of mechanical restraint habitually, and when patience, with close watching, will answer better. No patient is now subjected to the continuous use of restraint, and the use of it for an hour or two at a time is very seldom prescribed.

QUIET AND ORDER.

In the early days the voices of patients were not infrequently heard at a distance of one or two miles from the hospital. Notices were posted at the entrances to the grounds stating that the roads on the hospital farm were not thoroughfares, and that passage was forbidden except to persons having business at the hospital. Although the street car now carries scores of persons to and from the hospital every day; although on all, except stormy days, the patients are grouped in various parts of the grounds, and in summer the windows are all wide open, yet every one must admit that we have, both day and night, a very quiet and a very orderly family.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

Two-thirds of the male patients admitted to this hospital are either farmers or farmer's sons, or farm hands; hence farm work is the chief occupation followed by the men before they became insane, and the kind of employment they can most satisfactorily engage in while in the institution. The size of the farm, the number of horses, cattle, hogs and other animals kept, together with the amount of fruits, vegetables, grain and hay raised, as indicated in the report of the steward, will give any one some idea of the amount of work to be done. To be sure, a farmer, three teamsters, two milk men, and in summer several attendants are hired to take charge of this work, but they are assisted constantly by all the patients who can be used to good advantage. Besides male patients assist the carpenters, the painters, the mason, the fireman, the plumber, the baker; also in the laundry and in the kitchen. Something like a thousand yards of rag carpeting are woven every year by one of the male patients. Two or three male patients are quite constantly employed in our printing office, and do our job work to good advantage. The female patients assist in the ironing room, in the sewing room, in the kitchen and elsewhere. They

do much sewing and mending, not only for themselves, but for the house and for the men. Many patients of both sexes sew carpet rags. About one-third of the patients, both male and female, assist daily in the house work. It is evident that quite a large percentage of the patients are incapacitated for any kind of work. Some are recent and acute cases, who need rest and medical treatment. Many can not even dress or wait upon themselves, either on account of a clouded or lost mind. Furthermore there are numerous and chronic cases who, on account of advanced age, or bodily infirmities are unable to do any kind of work. It should be observed, in conclusion, that but few persons who are thoroughly insane are capable of performing tasks which require close attention, or much skill. They are not qualified to learn a new business which requires application and accuracy.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements for patients are of two kinds, in doors and out of doors. For the most part the out of door games and pastimes are indulged in during the six summer months, beginning with April. They consist in croquet, lawn tennis, base ball, quoits, gymnastics, swinging and lounging in the shade.

On the other hand during the six winter months, beginning with October the games and diversions are chiefly in doors. There are two billiard tables and one pool table, besides two bowling alleys for men; cards, checkers, dominoes and chess are also indulged in by the male patients. The women play various kinds of cards, amuse themselves with puzzles, with backgammon, and various kinds of fancy work. There are three pianos and thirteen organs in the wards. There is also a good cabinet organ in the chapel. There are pictures on the walls in every ward in the hospital, also in the day rooms of the two cottages; none of them are expensive, but they help to furnish and to make the apartments cheerful. The same may be said of vases, statuary and other kinds of *bric-a-brac*. Curtains are used almost everywhere, and one or two breadths of carpet extend the full length of most of the corridors. All of the sitting room floors are covered and nearly all the bed rooms are furnished with rugs. Rockers and other easy chairs are plentifully supplied. In many of the wards plants are kept and in some canary birds may be found. Except the weekly dance and an occasional concert the evening entertainments are reserved for the winter season. They comprise dances, concerts, theatricals, exhibitions, lectures, sociables and holiday entertainments. It devolves on the

officers for the most part, to conduct these performances. Although patients participate in most of these social affairs, the principal part of the assistance is furnished by employes. The reading room should not be forgotten, which is frequented by male patients in the forenoon and female patients in the afternoon.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The pastors of the churches in Independence continue, in turn, to preach in the hospital chapel every Sunday afternoon. Their sermons are a help and a comfort to the patients. This outside demand which is made upon the time and the strength of the clergymen is met in an earnest and generous spirit. These noble men deserve not only the thanks of the officers, employes and patients who are benefited by their ministrations, but of all citizens of the State who are interested in the welfare of this hospital. The reverend gentlemen who have assisted during the last two years, are as follows: Nathaniel Pye, M. H. Smith, J. V. Scofield, George Kline, William L. Hunter, Charles B. Mee, A. A. Baker, J. W. Horner, Fred M. Abbott, W. S. Potwin, Frank N. Riale, Independence; E. M. Vittum, Grinnell, E. N. Barrett, Iowa City; W. B. Phelps, Marengo; A. B. Robbins, Muscatine; Alex. Wilson, Hopkinton; and John H. Ritchey, Portage, Wis.

Rev. Fathers O'Dowd and Drexler, of Independence, have been prompt and obliging in visiting patients of the Catholic faith, also in administering the rites of the church to those who were about to die. Their interviews with patients are always judicious and consoling.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ATTENDANTS.

This hospital organized its training school for attendants October 29, 1889. Lectures on physiology, medicine, nursing, the duties of attendants, and on insanity are delivered to the class every week during the six winter months by members of the medical staff.

All attendants, both male and female, graduates as well as persons who have recently entered the service, are required to be present at these lectures. Clinical instruction is given as opportunities present throughout the year by all of the physicians. It is the purpose of the school to not only make good attendants for the insane, but to make skillful and reliable nurses for the sick.

Smith's Elementary Physiology; Connecticut Hand Book for Attendants; English Hand Book on the Insane; Rules and Regu-

lations of this hospital, are the text books used. Members of the school are examined concerning the contents of these books as well as upon the subjects treated in the lectures. Two years' experience in this hospital is a requisite for graduation. It is expected that graduates will continue to acquire knowledge suitable to their vocation as long as they remain in this hospital.

GYNECOLOGICAL TREATMENT.

The diseases peculiar to women have received attention ever since the opening of the hospital. Three female physicians have served for terms amounting to six years for the express purpose of doing this kind of work well.

During the last year more satisfactory service has been rendered in this direction than ever before. The examinations have been made and the treatment conducted by Dr. Voldeng. He has been assisted in a skillful and very faithful manner by Miss Emma Wiggin, who has had more than nine years' experience in this hospital as an attendant, a supervisor, and a nurse. Immediately upon graduation from the training school fifteen months ago she was set apart to this work. During this time very many examinations have been made by the doctor and a great sufficiency of injections have been given by the nurse. Numerous enemas have been given, and the catheter passed by the nurse when required. She has also had the care of caked breasts, has dressed the wounds and sores of the women, including two cancers. Cleanliness and comfort have thus been promoted, as much as possible convalescence has been hastened, and in some instances the direct treatment of uterine diseases has helped more than anything else to restore the mind.

RECAPITULATION.

The biennial period for which this report is made has been the most successful one in the history of this institution. Although the number of admissions has been large, and most of the wards have been crowded with patients far beyond their capacity, yet the percentage of recoveries has never been so large, and the percentage of deaths has never been so small as during the last two years. The proportion of recoveries and the death rate compare favorably with the best hospitals for the insane in this country. The same may be said of the cost of maintenance. The healthy appearance of the patients, their quiet and orderly habits, together with a condition of general contentment lead to the conclusion that this hospital is fulfilling its mission in a remarkable degree.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

The good results obtained from the work of the last two years are largely due to the following conditions :

A corps of skillful physicians, who have given close attention to duty; the services of a sufficient number of trained nurses and attendants; a good classification of the patients; a large amount of out-door life; a variety and abundance of nutritious food; plenty of pure water; cleanliness; an honest and a sagacious steward to purchase supplies, manage the farm, and to see that nothing is wasted; a board of trustees, or managers, composed of thrifty business men, who make the operations of the hospital a study, and who give its resident officers the benefit of their best judgment concerning its various affairs.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Dr. M. Nelson Voldeng is the first-assistant physician, and has now served in this capacity for three years. He is prompt, diligent, accurate and studious. He is thoroughly wedded to his profession. He keeps a record of the movement of the population from day to day, and has carefully prepared the statistical tables which are a part of this report.

Dr. John C. Doolittle, the second assistant physician, is devoted to the duties of his office, and is well adapted to the specialty in which he is engaged. He has been a member of the medical staff for four years.

Dr. H. W. Burnard is third assistant physician. He has been in the medical department of this hospital for four years. Without neglecting his professional duties he has given much of his time and skill to entertainments for the amusement of patients.

Dr. Jacob W. Wells is fourth assistant physician. He has served this hospital one year as an interne, and one as an assistant. He is capable and efficient.

Charles L. Thomas continues in the office of steward. He is untiring in energy; he turns off an immense amount of work, and he is thoroughly honest. He is familiar with the needs of this hospital, and purchases supplies at most favorable prices.

Twenty days after the end of the last biennial period Mrs. Lucy M. Gray died. She had served this hospital as matron for more than fourteen years. According to her wish she was called to rest while in the midst of her usefulness. She was careful in the performance of every part of her work; she had studied economy all her life, and knew how to impart the principles of it to others.

She was an excellent cook; she made good cooks and good managers of those who served in the kitchens under her direction. Mrs. Gray was extremely conscientious; she was an earnest Christian. It may be justly said of her life work, "Well done."

Miss Kate Hale has held the office of matron since November 1, 1891. She came from the hospital at Winnebago, Wisconsin, where she had an experience in like capacity. The arduous duties of her position are performed with ability and discretion.

I forbear to mention the heads of departments; also the names of some employes who have distinguished themselves by faithfulness and by devotion to the noble work in which we are so closely united.

I am glad to say that my relations with all have been of the most cordial character. It affords me pleasure to express my appreciation and to tender my thanks to all who have co-operated with me in ministering to the wants of the afflicted ones committed to the care of this large institution.

The obligations I am under, to you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, are great, for frequent visits, for earnest support, for valuable suggestions and for sustaining the good name of this hospital.

The Christian ideal of a hospital for the insane is an institution that affords the greatest possible opportunities for recovery to recent and promising patients, besides furnishing the largest amount of pleasure and of comfort to deranged persons who cannot be restored, but who are unfit to live at home.

GERSHOM H. HILL,
Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			THIRD YEAR.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number remaining June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1892.....	444	389	833	472	370	842	.....	.....	.....
Number admitted.....	187	158	345	171	124	295	358	282	640
Number treated.....	631	547	1,178	643	464	1,107	802	671	1,473
Discharged—Recovered.....	45	64	109	50	52	102	95	116	211
Improved.....	62	58	120	59	40	99	121	98	219
Unimproved.....	18	35	53	23	9	32	41	44	85
Died.....	31	23	54	22	17	39	53	40	93
Total discharged and died.....	156	180	336	154	118	272	310	298	608
Average daily number.....	452	396	848	483	360	843	467	378	845
Number remaining June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893.....	472	370	842	495	373	868	.....	.....	.....

TABLE II.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM THE BEGINNING.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM MAY 1, 1873, TO JUNE 30, 1893.		Men.	Women.	Total.
First admission from counties.....		3,432	1,896	5,328
Readmissions.....		625	450	1,075
Transferred from Hospital at Mt. Pleasant.....		143	108	251
Total admissions.....		4,200	2,454	6,654
Number discharged—Recovered.....		634	597	1,231
Improved.....		922	648	1,570
Unimproved.....		590	420	1,010
Died.....		554	416	970
Total discharged and died.....		2,700	2,081	4,781
Number remaining.....		495	373	868

TABLE III.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR EACH YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number admitted	20	171	204	221	221	229	242	256	278	291	321	341	317	337	320	330	301	334	293	345	295	281
Number recovered	27	30	53	53	41	44	54	43	52	52	64	40	41	72	84	79	105	105	105	109	102	102
Per cent of recoveries on admissions	11	18	26	19	19	15	22	15	19	18	17	12	13	21	25	26	31	31	37	31	34	34
Number treated	239	411	472	541	577	732	705	819	820	871	938	1,011	1,029	1,039	1,120	1,113	1,100	1,106	1,173	1,187	1,187	1,187
Number deaths	7	23	34	31	36	30	32	39	65	38	54	59	60	86	75	49	77	77	72	54	39	39
Per cent of deaths on number treated	3	5.6	7	5.7	6.2	5.3	4.5	4.8	8	4.5	6	6	5.9	8	6.7	4.4	7	7	6.6	4.6	3.4	3.4
average population	128	212	259	290	338	412	449	484	536	559	590	663	716	756	807	771	801	820	820	848	843	843

TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF PERSONS, AND NUMBER OF TIMES ADMITTED.

	Persons.	Admissions.
Number admitted once.....	3,710	3,710
Number admitted twice.....	634	1,268
Number admitted three times.....	123	369
Number admitted four times.....	39	156
Number admitted five times.....	15	75
Number admitted six times.....	4	24
Number admitted seven times.....	4	28
Number admitted eight times.....	8	24
Total.....	4,532	5,654

TABLE V.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION, WITH RESULTS.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Three months and less.....	722	499	193	293	308	2,005
Three to six months.....	127	145	78	110	100	528
Six to twelve months.....	111	181	99	125	97	586
One to two years.....	67	147	160	116	164	654
Two to three years.....	27	101	87	73	94	382
Three to five years.....	36	119	112	93	128	486
Five to ten years.....	37	95	121	94	137	484
Over ten years.....	34	80	60	48	85	307
Unknown.....	33	70	45	28	46	222
Total.....	1,194	1,437	923	970	1,157	5,654

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

AGE.	Biennial period.	From beginning.
Under fifteen years	5	42
Fifteen to twenty years	41	347
Over twenty and under thirty	159	1,616
Over thirty and under forty	193	1,491
Over forty and under fifty	114	1,074
Over fifty and under sixty	60	592
Over sixty and under seventy	46	338
Over seventy	22	155
Total	640	5,654

TABLE VII.

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

NATIVITY.	Period.	From beginning.	NATIVITY.	Period.	From beginning.
Maine	3	42	Wisconsin	20	200
New Hampshire	1	15	Minnesota	3	10
Vermont	7	108	Iowa	105	947
Massachusetts	5	57	Nebraska	1	1
Rhode Island .....	...	4	Kansas .....	...	1
Connecticut .....	...	35	Missouri	2	24
New York	55	593	Colorado .....	...	1
New Jersey	5	32	California .....	...	5
Pennsylvania	27	371	Canada	15	171
Delaware .....	...	3	England	16	187
Maryland	2	22	Ireland	40	412
Virginia	3	30	Scotland	3	34
West Virginia	4	9	Wales .....	...	19
North Carolina .....	...	8	Scandinavia	53	363
South Carolina .....	...	1	Holland	5	30
Georgia	1	2	Germany	72	767
Alabama .....	...	10	Austria	14	64
Louisiana	2	7	Switzerland	1	37
Texas .....	...	4	Italy .....	...	1
Kentucky	2	20	France	2	12
Tennessee	1	10	Iceland .....	...	1
Ohio	28	367	Australia .....	...	2
Indiana	11	109	Unknown	9	46
Illinois	51	355			
Michigan	2	37	Total	640	5,654

TABLE VIII.

RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND REMAINING.

COUNTY.	FROM THE BEGINNING.			DURING PERIOD.			REMAINING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Allamakee.....	91	67	158	8	6	14	6	6	12
Benton.....	107	86	193	10	3	13	1d	15	31
Black Hawk.....	58	98	186	12	7	19	11	9	20
Bremer.....	60	41	101	9	3	12	16	9	25
Boone.....	33	38	69				1		1
Buchanan.....	92	86	178	16	9	25	13	9	22
Buena Vista.....	29	23	52	4	5	9	8	6	14
Butler.....	48	31	79	5	3	8	8	3	11
Calhoun.....	24	20	44	3	5	8	9	5	14
Carroll.....	28	29	57						
Cedar.....		1	1			1			1
Cerro Gordo.....	41	40	81	8	6	14	7	4	11
Cherokee.....	29	18	47	4	4	8	5	7	12
Chickasaw.....	66	58	124	9	11	20	11	5	16
Clay.....	15	15	30	2	5	7	1	4	5
Clayton.....	156	104	250	9	12	21	6		15
Clinton.....	120	129	249	13	20	33	24	26	50
Crawford.....	21	14	35						
Delaware.....	96	69	165	9	10	19	13	11	24
Dickinson.....	8	9	17	2	1	3	3	3	6
Dubuque.....	225	184	409	17	17	34	16	13	35
Emmett.....	11	12	23	3	2	5	3	4	7
Fayette.....	120	82	202	15	9	24	18	18	36
Floyd.....	58	37	95	6	7	13	11	8	19
Franklin.....	42	37	79	7	3	10	6	7	13
Greene.....	61	35	96		4	4			
Grundy.....	27	32	59	3	4	7	4	5	9
Hamilton.....	41	37	78	4	5	9	13	2	16
Hancock.....	21	8	29	1	7	8	7	2	9
Hardin.....	53	52	105	8	7	15	10	14	24
Howard.....	38	32	70	6	2	8	11	5	16
Humboldt.....	17	11	28	3	4	7	7	3	10
Ida.....	18	22	40		3	3			
Jackson.....	70	35	105	6	4	10	4	2	6
Johnson.....	1		1						
Jones.....	96	59	155	7	5	12	14	10	24
Kossuth.....	35	16	51	9	6	15	5	4	9
Linn.....	161	111	272	26	13	39	30	28	58
Lyon.....	8	11	19	4	2	6	4	4	8
Mahaska.....	1		1	1		1	1		
Marshall.....	67	41	108		2	2		2	2
Mills.....	1		1						
Mitchell.....	35	36	71	3	4	7	7	7	14
Monona.....	27	25	52		1	1			
Muscatine.....	1	1	2	1		1	1		1
Osceola.....	7	8	15	3	1	4		1	3
O'Brien.....	20	11	31	7	4	11	8	4	12
Palo Alto.....	21	15	36	4	3	7	4	2	6
Plymouth.....	37	25	62	5	3	8	16	9	25
Pocahontas.....	27	16	43	2	5	7	7	8	15
Poweshiek.....		1	1		1	1			
Sac.....	20	18	38						
St. Louis.....	37	14	51	8	1	9	13	2	15
Story.....	25	19	44						
Tama.....	66	58	124	12	13	25	7	7	14
Washington.....	1		1	1		1			
Webster.....	77	75	152	14	7	21	23	12	35
Winneshiek.....	121	79	200	11	6	17	18	10	28
Winnebago.....	18	13	31	4	1	5	4	5	9
Worth.....	16	9	25	2	3	5	5	5	10
Woodbury.....	38	57	95		4	4	2		2
Wright.....	18	26	44	4	7	11	5	5	10
Van Buren.....	1		1						
State at large.....	310	101	411	28	7	35	50	26	76
Total.....	3,200	2,454	5,654	358	282	640	495	373	868

TABLE IX.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

[illegible]

TABLE X.

SUPPOSED OR ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

CAUSE.	BIENNIAL PERIOD.			FROM THE BEGINNING.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
CONGENITAL—						
Hereditary.....	125	85	210	566	455	1,021
Defective mental organization.....	16	19	35	74	60	134
DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM—						
Chorea.....	1		1	4	3	7
Epilepsy.....	30	15	45	243	115	358
Gross cerebral lesion.....				31	5	36
Cerebral meningitis.....	1	4	5	10	5	15
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....				6	4	10
Apoplexy.....	4		4	19	4	23
Sun or heat-stroke.....	23		23	183	22	205
Disease of middle ear.....		1	1	2	2	4
Injury to head.....	8	2	10	143	18	161
Injury to spine.....	1	1	2	9	8	17
Injury to eye.....				10	1	11
DISEASES IN GENERAL—						
Fever.....	4	7	11	62	60	122
Syphilis.....	1	1	2	17	5	22
Poor health.....	18	29	47	127	176	303
Lagrippe.....	10	13	23	18	23	41
Loss of sleep.....	2		2	7	4	11
Opium habit.....				8	14	22
Intemperance.....	15	2	17	202	9	211
Use of tobacco.....	1		1	17		17
Masturbation.....	20	1	21	199	8	207
Excessive venery.....	4	1	5	18	6	24
Uterine diseases.....		14	14		112	112
Exposure during menstruation.....					21	21
Suppressed menstruation.....					74	74
Disturbed gestation.....		1	1		16	16
Puerperal condition.....		9	9		158	158
Prolonged lactation.....		1	1		17	17
Too frequent pregnancies.....		5	5		36	36
Change of life.....		5	5		76	76
Senile decay.....	7	11	18	62	43	105
MORAL INFLUENCES—						
Disappointment.....	1		1	5	12	17
Spiritualism.....				8	6	14
Religious excitement.....	3		3	55	55	110
Fright.....				15	16	31
Grief.....	3	10	13	35	84	119
Worry and excitement.....	7		7	43	31	74
Desertion of companion.....				4	12	16
Ill treatment.....		5	5	3	12	15
Change of home.....	1	2	3	10	17	27
Domestic trouble.....	5	8	13	72	93	165
Disappointed affection.....	7	3	10	49	46	95
Seduction.....					5	5
Pecuniary embarrassment.....	8	2	10	118	21	139
Poverty and want.....				20	25	45
Exposure and over-work.....	16	10	26	89	40	129
Excessive mental labor.....				39	10	49
Solitary life.....	2		2	7	2	9
Cause unknown.....	14	5	19	580	690	979
Total.....	358	282	640	3,200	2,454	5,654

TABLE XI.

CAUSE OF DEATH DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

CAUSE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute Bright's disease.....	1		1
Apoplexy.....	3	2	5
Cerebral softening.....	1	3	4
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1		1
Chronic tuberculosis.....	4	2	6
Empyema.....		1	1
Exhaustion from melancholia.....	1		1
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	3	1	4
Erysipelas (phlegmonous).....	1		1
Anaematosia.....		1	1
Enteritis.....	2		2
Carcinoma.....		1	1
Heart failure.....	1	1	2
La grippe.....	2		2
Miliary tuberculosis.....	10	10	20
Marasmus.....	1	2	3
Pulmonary oedema.....		2	2
Pneumonitis.....	1	4	5
Morbus Werlhofii.....	1		1
Rupture of heart.....	1	1	2
Status epilepticus.....	2	3	5
Senile exhaustion.....	3	3	6
Tubercular peritonitis.....	1		1
Strangulated hernia.....	1		1
Valvular disease.....	1	1	2
Accidental.....		1	1
Suicide.....	1	1	2
Total.....	53	40	93

TABLE XII.

RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL OF THOSE WHO HAVE RECOVERED OR DIED.

TERM.	Recovered.	Died.
Three months or less.....	55	13
Three to six months.....	33	11
Six to twelve months.....	53	11
One to two years.....	33	13
Two to three years.....	7	10
Three to five years.....	4	21
Five to ten years.....		9
Over ten years.....		5
Total.....	211	93

TABLE XIII.

SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

CONDITION.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	188	81	269
Married.....	144	171	315
Widows.....	17	21	38
Divorced.....	6	9	15
Unknown.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	.....	.....	640

TABLE XIV.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

DEGREE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
College.....	4	2	6
High school.....	24	13	37
Good common school.....	100	75	175
Poor common school.....	180	168	348
None.....	23	15	40
Unascertained.....	25	9	34
Total.....	356	282	640

TABLE XV.

SHOWING RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING PERIOD.

DENOMINATIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Roman Catholic.....	53	42	94
Lutheran.....	53	46	99
Methodist.....	39	48	87
Presbyterian.....	10	13	23
Baptist.....	17	20	37
Congregationalist.....	16	13	29
Episcopal.....	14	7	21
Christian.....	18	16	34
Quaker.....	4	4	8
Spiritualist.....	2	3	5
Universalist.....	6	2	8
Adventist.....	4	1	5
Unitarian.....	8	9	17
Salvation Army.....	2	1	3
Tunker.....	1	2	3
Dutch Reform.....	8	3	11
Unascertained.....	65	15	80
None.....	30	37	76
Total.....	356	282	640

TABLE XVI.

SHOWING HEREDITARY TENDENCY IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD

RELATIONSHIP.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Father.....	13	13	26
Mother.....	6	14	20
Brother.....	10	16	26
Sister.....	15	17	32
Brother and sister.....	4	2	6
Father and brother.....	3	1	4
Father and sister.....	2	1	3
Mother and brother.....	1	4	5
Mother and sister.....	1	3	4
Father and grandfather.....	2	1	3
Mother and grandmother.....	1	1	2
Father and uncle.....	2	2	4
Father and aunt.....	2	1	3
Mother and uncle.....	1	1	2
Mother and aunt.....	2	4	6
Father and mother.....	1	1	2
Uncle and aunt.....	3	4	7
Uncle.....	7	6	13
Aunt.....	5	7	12
Cousin.....	6	6	12
Nephew.....	1	2	3
Son.....	2	2	4
Daughter.....	3	2	5
Grandfather.....	3	3	6
Grandmother.....	3	4	7
Husband.....	3	3	6
Wife.....	3	3	6
With no hereditary history.....	261	163	424
Total.....	358	222	580

TABLE XVII.

SHOWING THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD WHO HAVE OR HAVE HAD
RELATIVES IN THIS HOSPITAL, AND DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP.

RELATIONSHIP.	NO.
Father and son.....	2
Father and daughter.....	2
Mother and son.....	2
Mother and daughter.....	2
Brothers.....	4
Sisters.....	9
Brothers and sisters.....	2
Uncle and nephew.....	1
Uncle and niece.....	3
Aunt and niece.....	2
Cousins.....	4
Total.....	33

TABLE XVIII.

SHOWING THE FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

FORM OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, acute, simple.....	120	87	207
Mania, acute, delirious.....	1	2	3
Mania, chronic.....	72	68	140
Melancholia, acute, simple.....	58	50	108
Melancholia, acute, agitated.....	4	10	14
Melancholia, chronic.....	8	6	16
Dementia, primary.....	20	22	42
Dementia, secondary.....	8	2	10
Dementia, senile.....	16	12	28
Paranoia.....	6	4	10
Epileptic insanity.....	33	15	48
Choreic insanity.....	1		1
General paresis.....	5		5
Inebriety.....	6	2	8
Total.....	358	282	640

TABLE XIX.

SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED DURING THE PERIOD.

MONTH.	MEN.					WOMEN.				
	Working in ward.	Farm, garden, outside.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.	Working in ward.	Kitchen, laundry, sewing room.	Average employed.	Average population.	Per cent employed.
1891.										
July.....	144	158	302	445	67	145	45	190	291	48
August.....	140	152	292	444	66	138	47	185	285	42
September.....	147	155	302	442	68	140	46	186	284	46
October.....	140	150	290	439	66	140	45	185	284	47
November.....	135	160	295	443	66	142	45	187	284	47
December.....	138	102	240	457	52	138	44	182	284	47
1892.										
January.....	135	100	235	458	50	128	40	168	292	42
February.....	140	112	252	456	55	140	45	185	299	47
March.....	142	122	264	456	55	130	46	178	404	43
April.....	144	130	274	459	59	137	41	178	410	43
May.....	150	140	290	461	62	139	43	182	414	44
June.....	148	145	293	470	62	138	40	176	375	47
July.....	148	162	310	489	66	140	45	185	363	50
August.....	140	150	290	468	60	130	40	170	301	47
September.....	144	160	304	471	64	125	38	163	350	46
October.....	140	159	299	472	63	140	45	185	301	50
November.....	138	165	303	479	63	135	42	177	357	49
December.....	140	120	260	485	57	130	39	169	362	46
1893.										
January.....	148	101	249	490	50	126	40	166	360	46
February.....	140	112	252	497	50	130	44	174	366	47
March.....	145	125	270	495	54	135	43	178	359	49
April.....	144	140	284	496	55	140	45	185	356	50
May.....	148	150	298	491	60	138	45	183	355	50
June.....	145	140	285	490	58	140	44	184	367	50
Average for biennial period.....	142	135	277	468	59	136	43	179	377	47

TABLE XX.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

NATIVITY.	NO.
Both born in the United States.....	333
One born in the United States	28
Both foreign born.....	136
Unknown.....	2
Total.....	540

REPORTS
OF THE
STEWARD AND TREASURER.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Exhibit of Special Appropriations by the General Assembly.

COAL HOUSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
July	1.	Balance on hand.	\$ 1,269.14
July	8.	From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly.....	1,000.00
			<u>\$ 2,269.14</u>

EXPENDITURES.

July	31.	H. P. Johnson, hauling and labor.....	\$ 65.75
July	31.	John Williamson, labor as mason.....	61.50
July	31.	John Artus, labor as mason.....	79.50
July	31.	Geo. W. Hatch, labor as mason.....	66.25
July	31.	W. N. Davis, labor as mason.....	64.50
July	31.	George Robinson, hauling.....	60.00
July	31.	Muscatine Pressed Brick Co., brick.....	144.00
August	1.	D. S. Fifield & Son, lumber and lime.....	85.78
August	7.	Leach & Smith, doors, frames, etc.....	170.80
August	31.	Geo. H. Robinson, hauling.....	39.00
August	31.	Geo. W. Hatch, labor as mason.....	48.12
September	2.	H. P. Johnson, labor and hauling.....	87.50
September	2.	John Artus, labor as mason.....	53.25
September	2.	Peter McArthur, sand.....	55.00
September	2.	W. N. Davis, labor as mason.....	43.20
September	2.	John Williamson, labor as mason.....	35.25
September	2.	Muscatine Pressed Brick Co., brick.....	202.80
September	15.	Union Foundry Works, fixtures for roof.....	70.75
September	30.	John Williamson, labor as mason.....	76.50
September	30.	John Artus, labor as mason.....	76.50
October	19.	B. O. R. & N. R. R. Co, freight.....	171.97
October	19.	Josselyn & Taylor, services.....	45.00
October	19.	James A Miller & Bro., iron roof.....	366.83
November	2.	Lillie & Mills, work of tinner, etc.....	41.47
1892.			
January	9.	Jas. A. Miller & Bro., corrugated iron.....	12.36
January	16.	H. P. Johnson, labor.....	25.56
			<u>\$ 2,269.14</u>

ELEVATOR FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
July	1.	Balance on hand	\$ 506.20
July	8.	From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly	2,000.00
October	14.	From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly	3,000.00
			<u>\$ 5,506.20</u>

EXPENDITURES.

1891.			
July	15.	Hale Elevator Co., elevator machinery.	\$ 875.00
July	31.	Frank Marte, labor as mason	79.50
September	2.	Frank Marte, labor as mason	67.50
October	19.	Frank Marte, labor as mason	75.00
October	19.	W. N. Davis, labor as mason	75.00
October	19.	A. H. Connor & Co., steel beams	7.00
October	19.	Union Foundry Works, steel beams	22.37
October	19.	B., O. E. & N. R. R. Co., freight	163.00
October	19.	Josselyn & Taylor, services.	57.30
October	19.	Muscatine Pressed Brick Co., brick	36.00
October	19.	Gershom H. Hill, traveling expenses	22.00
October	19.	A. D. Guernsey, traveling expenses.	22.00
October	19.	O. G. Hipwell, slate	56.25
October	19.	George Netcott, brick.	208.16
October	19.	Peter McArthur, sand	63.00
October	31.	Hale Elevator Co., passenger car	450.00
November	2.	George W. Parker, cornice work, etc.	86.21
December	10.	Hale Elevator Co., elevator machinery.	500.00
December	10.	J. T. Carmody, steel beams	20.72
1892.			
January	9.	James A. Miller & Bro., sky light.	14.50
January	22.	Ohas. G. Hipwell, slating, etc	41.00
January	22.	Illinois Central R. R. Co, freight	11.30
January	22.	B. O. R & N. R. R. Co., freight	6.76
January	22.	Leach & Smith, lumber, etc	325.94
January	22.	R. R. Plane & Co., hardware and labor	191.96
February	22.	Hale Elevator Co., balance on elevator machinery.	225.00
February	23.	Union Foundry Works, iron fire escape	1,800.00
			<u>\$ 5,506.20</u>

TILE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
July	8.	From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly	\$ 265.38
October	14.	From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly .....	.46
1893.			
January	11.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly	250.00
April	12.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly	250.00
			<u>\$ 765.84</u>

EXPENDITURES.

1891.			
July	24.	Evans & Howard, tile	\$ 84.68
October	19.	B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight.....	32.70
1892.			
January	11	Webster City Brick & Tile Co., tile	148.46
1893.			
January	21,	Fred Rlesner, laying tile	19.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 284.84
Balance July 1, 1893.....			\$ 481.00

CONSERVATORY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1892.			
April	14.	From appropriations of Twenty-third General Assembly.....	\$ 2,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

1892.			
February	24.	Lillie & Mills, heater.....	227.00
April	23.	B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co, freight.....	20.86
April	25.	Iowa State Penitentiary at Anamosa, cut stone.....	30.00
April	25.	Muscatine Pressed Brick Co., brick.....	42.00
April	25.	Josselyn & Taylor, services.....	32.60
June	18.	Muscatine Pressed Brick Co., brick.....	42.00
July	26.	R. R. Plane & Co., sewer pipe	85.10
July	26.	B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight.....	59.38
July	26.	H. M. Hooker Co., glass.....	116.16
October	20.	Thompson & Thompson, lumber and lime	132.37
October	22.	H. M. Hooker Co., glass.....	72.76
October	20.	B., C. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight.....	4.90
October	20.	Peter McArthur, sand	73.00
October	20.	Frank Marte, labor as mason.....	219.00
October	20.	John Artus, labor as mason.....	75.00
October	20.	W. N. Davis, labor as mason	184.75
October	20.	J. M. Marquette, stone.....	91.21
October	20.	A. D. Guernsey, services.....	150.00
December	27.	Leach & Smith, contract and lumber.....	341.91
			<hr/>
			\$ 2,000.00

IMPROVING GROUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

1891.			
July	8.	From appropriation of Twenty-third General Assembly.....	\$ 1,000.00
1892.			
April	14.	From appropriation of Twenty-third General Assembly.....	500.00
1893.			
April	12.	From appropriation of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	500.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 2,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

1891.			
July	1.	Overdrawn.....	\$ 99.34
July	18.	J. Weidenman, services.....	60.00
August	7.	H. W. Hovey, cement.....	210.00
August	21.	R. R. Plane & Co., sewer pipe.....	175.00
September	7.	R. R. Plane & Co., sewer pipe.....	175.00
October	19.	Charles Thomas, Sr., labor.....	36.73
1892.			
January	14.	Charles Thomas, Sr., labor.....	42.57
January	16.	Pat. Conley, stone furnished.....	48.40
April	23.	O. J. Chapman, stone furnished.....	92.57
April	23.	P. Conley, stone furnished.....	176.00
August	9.	O. J. Chapman, stone furnished.....	24.49
1893.			
January	20.	Patrick Conley, stone furnished.....	37.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 1,199.29
Balance July 31, 1893.....			600.80

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

RECEIPTS.

1892.			
April	14.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	\$ 4,000.00
July	14.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	3,875.00

1893.			
January	11.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	125.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 8,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

1892.			
June	15.	Hill Clutch Works, pulleys.....	\$ 101.50
June	15.	Chas. A. Schieren & Co., electric belting.....	249.77
June	15.	Union Foundry Works, iron beams.....	41.62
June	25.	George A. Mayo, lamps.....	342.00
July	2.	P. B. Walsh, labor wiring.....	75.00
July	2.	George A. Mayo, lamp sockets.....	191.50
July	23.	A. D. Guernsey, services and traveling expenses.....	175.00
July	25.	Henry Artus, labor.....	58.00
July	26.	R. R. Plane & Co., hardware.....	32.37
July	26.	Leach & Smith, lumber.....	209.50
July	26.	Illinois Central Railroad Co., freight.....	36.78
July	26.	B. O. R. & N. R. R. Co., freight.....	30.12
July	26.	The Knapp Electrical Works, wire and fixtures.....	1,394.45
July	26.	Eagle Iron Works, two engines.....	1,631.00
July	26.	Chicago Engineer Supply Co., pipe covering tees and ells.....	124.30
July	26.	Crane Company, iron pipe, etc.....	144.00
July	26.	Hine Eliminator, horizontal eliminator.....	83.20
July	23.	W. N. Davis, labor.....	222.75
July	23.	Seth Peck, labor.....	152.00
August	2.	P. B. Walsh, labor wiring.....	61.25
August	25.	Rockford Electric Manufacturing Co., payment on dynamos.....	500.00
August	31.	P. B. Walsh, labor wiring.....	63.75
September	9.	Leach & Smith, lumber.....	154.62
September	22.	Rockford Electric Mfg Co., payment on dynamos.....	500.00
September	22.	Geo. A. Mayo, voltmeter and detector.....	20.75
October	1.	P. B. Walsh, labor wiring.....	55.00

October	21.	The Knapp Electrical Works, electric fixtures..	\$	129.90
October	21.	The Electrical Supply Co., electric goods.....		683.68
October	21.	Electric Construction and Supply Co., lamps....		69.25
October	21.	The Buckeye Electric Co., lamps.....		18.80
November	14.	Rockford Electric Mfg Co., balance on dynamos		517.03
1893.				
February	22.	B. W. Tabor, electric fixtures.....		126.53
			\$	8,000.00

ENLARGING COW BARN.

RECEIPTS.

1893.				
January	11.	From appropriation of Twenty-fourth General Assembly.....	\$	375.00
April	12.	From appropriation of Twenty-fourth General Assembly		375.00
			\$	750.00

EXPENDITURES.

1893.				
June	29.	M. H. Hostrawser, quarrying stone.....	\$	21.60
			\$	21.60
		Balance July 1, 1893.	\$	728.40

CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

1891.				
July	1.	Balance on hand.....		393.23
1893.				
January	11.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly		3,000.00
April	12.	From appropriations of Twenty-fourth General Assembly		3,000.00
			\$	6,393.23

EXPENDITURES.

1891.				
July	16.	Fairbank, Morse & Co., tank.....	\$	375.00
September	2.	W. N. Davis, labor.....		18.28
1893.				
January	19.	Wadsworth-Howland Co., paints.....		116.59
January	19.	Wadsworth-Howland Co., paints.....		92.30
January	19.	Wadsworth-Howland Co., shellac, varnish, etc..		26.70
January	19.	Fuller & Fuller Co., lead.....		137.90
January	20.	Ohas. Munnings, painter.....		120.00
January	20.	J. A. Selfrit, fresco painter.....		154.00
January	20.	Frank Marte, labor as mason.....		205.65
January	20.	W. N. Davis, labor as mason.....		69.30
January	20.	Henry Artus, labor.....		145.00
February	22.	Andrews & Noel, frescoing.....		300.00
March	1.	J. Hamilton, painter.....		10.13
March	9.	Andrews & Noel, frescoing.....		300.00
March	14.	William Gutober, carpenter.....		29.38
March	14.	Warne Devoe, carpenter.....		28.88
March	14.	Dwight Steele, painter.....		20.00
March	14.	David Crown, carpenter.....		17.50
March	18.	A. P. Johnson, labor and gypsine.....		56.90
March	18.	Dan Sheehan, labor.....		68.25
March	18.	Thomas Osborn, labor.....		82.35
March	18.	L. M. O'Brien, labor.....		84.90
March	18.	Charles Osborn, labor.....		84.45
March	20.	M. C. McCoy, labor.....		87.50

March	20.	J. H. Greaney, labor.....	\$ 45.00
March	20.	M. J. Baker, labor.....	125.96
March	21.	Charles Munnings, painter	106.67
March	23.	Joseph A. Seifrit, fresco painter.....	220.00
March	23.	L. L. Williams, labor.....	96 10
March	23.	S. I. Williams, labor.....	100.50
April	20.	P. McArthur, hauling sand	21.00
April	20.	Wackerbarth & Blamer, cement, lime and mould- ing.....	40 00
April	20.	G. N. Leach, lumber and labor	152.00
April	20.	H. W. Hovey, cement and stucco.....	173.05
April	20.	B. C. B. & N. B. B. Co., freight.....	17.25
April	20.	George Netcott, brick.....	21.96
April	20.	William Marshall, repairing tank.....	110.23
April	20.	H. M. Hooker Co., lead and glass.....	140.04
April	20.	Frederick Voss, wire lath.....	120.50
April	20.	The Ansonia Electric Co., electric goods..	74.24
April	20.	T. W. Wilmarth, shades and holders..	16.20
April	20.	Wadsworth-Howland Co., painters' supplies.....	104.57
April	20.	J. L. Mott Iron Works, basins, hoppers, etc	77.06
April	20.	The Knapp Electrical Works, electric goods.....	40.25
April	20.	Frank Marte, labor.....	97.29
April	20.	S. Peck, labor	125.00
April	20.	Ham Wilson, painter.....	73.00
April	20.	H. E. Phillips, painter.....	72.00
April	20.	Emery Leach, labor.....	23.50
April	13.	Andrews & Noel, frescoing.....	1,300.00
June	12.	Morse, Williams & Co., hand elevator.....	115.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 6,318.72
Balance July 1, 1892.....			\$ 174.56

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for year ending June 30, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand July 1, 1891.....	\$ 8,658.74
From Treasurer of State.....	120,888.00
From board and clothing paid by friends of patients.....	2,037.19
From hides and tallow sold.....	1,454.29
From sundry articles sold.....	300.80
From hogs and other stock sold.....	2,525.17
	<hr/>
	\$ 144,963.28

EXPENDITURES.

For vouchers unpaid June 30, 1891.....	\$ 28,104.35
For meats and fish.....	12,756.94
For breadstuffs	7,227.94
For fruit.....	1,966.23
For tea and coffee.....	2,822.53
For sugar and syrup	2,521.25
For butter.....	9,130.21
For eggs and cheese.....	1,568.73
For sundry groceries.....	2,019.05
For medical supplies.....	3,454.07
For postage and stationery.....	663.21
For clothing.....	7,819.54
For library and diversions.....	1,142.77
For furniture and furnishing.....	7,389.06
For repairs	5,263.94
For hardware.....	1,405.43

For contingencies.....	\$ 1,732.91
For water.....	2,454.37
For farm.....	5,194.56
For soap.....	2,354.1
For lights.....	2,202.87
For fuel.....	11,384.17
For salaries and wages.....	45,437.49
For visiting committee.....	327.65
	<hr/>
	\$ 168,245.09
Vouchers for quarter ending June 30, 1892, unpaid.....	32,534.43
	<hr/>
	\$ 135,710.66
Balance on hand June 30, 1892	\$ 9,252.62

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of Steward for year ending June 30, 1893.

RECEIPTS.	
From balance on hand July 1, 1892.....	\$ 9,252.62
From Treasurer of State.....	130,506.00
From board and clothing paid by friends of patients.....	3,342.57
From hides and tallow sold	1,848.88
From sundry articles sold.....	359.04
From hogs and other stock sold.....	2,397.44
	<hr/>
	\$ 147,706.55
EXPENDITURES.	
For vouchers unpaid June 30, 1892.....	\$ 32,534.43
For meats and fish.....	16,927.93
For breadstuffs	6,653.16
For fruits.....	2,770.77
For tea and coffee.....	4,123.65
For sugar and syrup.....	3,083.11
For butter.....	9,414.35
For eggs and cheese.....	1,780.00
For sundry groceries, including potatoes.....	4,994.07
For medical supplies.....	2,413.11
For postage and stationery.....	732.82
For clothing.....	6,251.78
For library and diversions.....	1,431.76
For furniture and furnishings	5,757.48
For repairs.....	3,641.27
For hardware.....	1,361.40
For contingencies.....	1,251.45
For water.....	2,622.70
For farm.....	5,676.63
For soap.....	2,120.81
For lights.....	1,128.40
For fuel	14,366.08
For salaries and wages.....	45,826.20
For visiting committee.....	288.72
	<hr/>
	\$ 177,155.03
Vouchers for quarter ending June 30, 1893, unpaid.....	33,013.02
	<hr/>
	\$ 144,142.01
Balance on hand June 30, 1893	\$ 3,564.54

PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Value of products of farm for year ending June 30, 1892.....	\$ 21,603.28
Expenses charged to farm for year ending June 30, 1892.....	12,245.87
Profit for year ending June 30, 1892.....	9,357.41
Value of products of farm for year ending June 30, 1893.....	20,835.54
Expense charged to farm for year ending June 30, 1893	12,165.72
Profit for year ending June 30, 1893.....	8,669.82

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, IOWA, June 30, 1893. }

To the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, Iowa:

The following report of the Treasurer of said Hospital, showing the receipts and disbursements of the several funds coming into his hands for the years commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893, is respectfully submitted.

W. W. DONNAN,
Treasurer.

COAL HOUSE FUND.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

1891.			DR.	CR.
July	1.	To balance on hand.....	\$ 1,269.14	
July	11.	To requisition	1,000.00	
Total.....			\$ 2,269.14	
1891.				
August	1.	By orders paid.....		\$ 751.53
September	1.	By orders paid.....		701.12
October	1.	By orders paid.....		736.80
November	1.	By orders paid.....		41.47
1892.				
January	1.	By orders paid.....		37.92
Total.....				\$ 2,269.14

ELEVATOR FUND.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

1891.			DR.	CR.
July	1.	To balance on hand..	\$ 516.39	
July	11.	To requisition.....	2,000.00	
October	17.	To requisition.....	3,000.00	
Total.....			\$ 5,516.39	

		Dr.	Cr.
1891.			
July	1. By orders paid.....	\$	895.00
August	1. By orders paid.....		79.50
September	1. By orders paid.....		67.50
October	1. By orders paid.....		196.45
November	1. By orders paid.....		1,672.36
1892.			
January	1. By orders paid.....		590.68
February	1. By orders paid.....		2,025.00
Total.....		\$	5,516.39

TILE FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

		Dr.	Cr.
1891.			
July	11. To requisition.....	\$	265.38
October	20. To requisition.....		.46
1893.			
January	14. To requisition.....		250.00
April	12. To requisition.....		250.00
Total.....		\$	765.84
1893.			
July	1. To balance.....	\$	481.00
1891.			
July	By orders paid.....	\$	84.68
October	By orders paid.....		32.70
1892.			
January	By orders paid.....		148.46
1893.			
March	By orders paid.....		19.00
June	30 By balance.....		481.00
Total.....		\$	765.84

CONSERVATORY FUND.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

		Dr.	Cr.
1892.			
April	18. To requisition.....	\$	2,000.00
February	By orders paid.....	\$	227.00
April	By orders paid.....		125.46
June	By orders paid.....		42.00
July	By orders paid.....		260.64
October	By orders paid.....		629.09
November	By orders paid.....		223.90
December	By orders paid.....		401.91
Total.....		\$	2,000.00

IMPROVING GROUNDS FUND.

An exhibit showing the receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

		DR.	CR.
1891.			
July	11. To requisition.....	\$ 1,000.00	
1892.			
April	18. To requisition.....	500.00	
1893.			
April	12. To requisition.....	500.00	
	Total.....	\$ 2,000.00	
1893.			
July	1. To balance.....	\$ 800.80	
1891.			
July	1. By amount over drawn.....		\$ 90.34
July	By orders paid.....		80.00
August	By orders paid.....		285.00
September	By orders paid.....		175.00
October	By orders paid.....		28.73
1892.			
January	By orders paid.....		91.97
April	By orders paid.....		175.00
May	By orders paid.....		92.57
August	By orders paid.....		23.80
1893.			
January	By orders paid.....		37.00
June	By balance.....		800.80
	Total..		\$ 2,000.00

ELECTRIC LIGHT FUND.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, including June 30, 1893.

		DR.	CR.
1892.			
June	14. To requisition.....	\$ 4,000.00	
July	23. To requisition.....	3,875.00	
1893.			
January	14. To requisition.....	125.00	
	Total.....	\$ 8,000.00	
1892.			
June	By orders paid.....		\$ 342.90
July	By orders paid.....		4,680.07
August	By orders paid.....		773.00
September	By orders paid.....		738.12
October	By orders paid.....		961.43
December	By orders paid.....		317.08
1893.			
March	By orders paid.....		126.53
	Total		\$ 8,000.00

ENLARGING COW BARN.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

		DR.	CR.
1893.			
January	14. To requisition.....	\$ 375.00	
April	12. To requisition.....	375.00	
	Total	\$ 750.00	

1893.			DR.	CR.
July	1.	To balance.....	\$ 728.40	
June		By orders paid		\$ 21.60
June	30.	By balance.....		728.40
		Total		\$ 750.00

CONTINGENT FUND.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An exhibit showing receipts and disbursements for each month for the biennial period commencing June 30, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

1891.			DR.	CR.
July	1.	To balance on hand.	\$ 393.28	
January	14.	To requisition.....		\$ 3,000.00
April	12.	To requisition.....		3,000.00
		Total.....		\$ 6,393.28
July	1.	To balance ..		\$ 174.56
July		By orders paid.....	\$ 375.00	
September		By orders paid ..	18.28	
January		By orders paid	1,070.44	
March		By orders paid	1,925.40	
April		By orders paid	2,554.37	
May		By orders paid.....	160.14	
June		By orders paid	115.00	
June	30.	By balance.....		174.56
		Total.....	\$ 6,393.28	

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit from June 30, 1891 to June 30, 1892.

1891.				
		Balance on hand June 30, 1891....	\$ 8,658.74	
		Receipts to June 30, 1892, from Treasurer of State.....	129,888.00	
		Receipts to June 30, 1892, from Steward	6,416.54	
		Total.....	\$ 144,963.28	
		Balance on hand July 1, 1892.....	\$ 9,252.62	
		By payment of orders to June 30, 1892.....		\$ 135,710.62
		Balance on hand June 30, 1892		9,252.66
		Total		\$ 144,963.28

Exhibit from June 30, 1892 to June 30, 1893.

		Balance on hand to June 30, 1892.....	\$ 9,252.62	
		Receipts to June 30, 1893, from Treasurer of State.....	130,506.00	
		Receipts to June 30, 1893, from Steward.....	7,947.93	
		Total	\$ 147,706.55	
		Balance on hand July 1, 1893.....	\$ 3,564.54	
		By payment of orders to June 30, 1893.....		\$ 144,142.01
		Balance on hand June 30, 1893.		3,564.54
		Total.....		\$ 147,706.55

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE
LOCATED AT
INDEPENDENCE.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

REPORT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

The undersigned, a joint committee, appointed to visit and make examination of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, Iowa, submit this, their report:

On the 18th day of January, 1894, we met at the said Hospital and entering upon the discharge of our duties, made as thorough and complete an examination as possible, in the time at our disposal for the purpose, of all the property of the State connected with said Hospital, ascertained as far as practicable its condition and needs, the condition of the patients therein, made full and careful examination as possible into the details of the management of said Hospital, in relation to the receipt, treatment, support, and general care of the patients therein, the care and management of the farm connected with said Hospital, the kind, quality and cost of purchased supplies of every kind, including food, clothing, bedding, medicines and supplies of every kind and nature required and used, made partial examination of the bills rendered for supplies purchased, and of the competitive bids for furnishing the same, also a careful inquiry into the employments of the employees connected with said institution, the duties and extent of same required of them, their fitness for said duties and their compensation for the same. And ascertained as far as practicable their relations with the patients under their care and the condition of the patients under treatment and their prospects, so far as we were enabled to judge. Made examination of the live stock kept in connection with said Hospital, and as far as practicable, entered into and examined into every detail of the management and condition of said institution, consuming all of the available portion of January 18th and 19th in such examination, and as the result we report the following findings:

We find that the appropriations made by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly have been wisely and economically expended for the objects for which they were appropriated.

We find that no indebtedness has been contracted in excess of the appropriations.

We find that there has been no diversion of any money from the specific purpose for which it was appropriated.

We find that the law relating to the drawing of money from the State Treasury has been complied with.

We attach hereto, marked schedule "A," a complete list of the employees of said institution with the compensation paid to each, verified by the steward of the institution on oath, and we find that for the services required of such employees, the

compensation paid is reasonable. That said employes are generally intelligent, skillful, industrious, painstaking and kind. That their influence when brought in contact with the patients is uniformly excellent, their duties well and faithfully performed.

We find that there is necessity for the following sums for the use of said Hospital and we recommend the appropriation of the same:

For new slaughter house with cold storage attachment.....	\$5,000.00
For improvement of grounds for biennial period	2,000.00
For contingent expenses for biennial period....	5,000.00
For the construction of paint and blacksmith shop, with storage for paints and oils, etc.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$17,000.00

We find that the crowded condition of the wards of the Hospital demand that some speedy action be taken to relieve such condition.

We find that the supplies for said Hospital, food, clothing, medicines, fuel, bedding, paints, oils, and in general, all ordinary supplies have been purchased on the principle of competitive bidding, and that such purchases have been so made and conducted as to secure to the State good goods and supplies at fair prices, or in other words, at about wholesale mercantile rates.

We find that the said supplies have been suitable in kind, considering the use for which required, plentiful for the supply of every need, and that the care and preparation of the same for the use of the inmates of said Hospital has been characterized by skill, judgment and consideration for the needs of the unfortunate inmates of the institution and the interests of the State.

We find the live stock kept on the farm belonging with the institution in most excellent condition in every particular; the tools and implements well housed and cared for. The machinery pertaining to the operation of the lighting and heating plant under the care of an excellent and skillful engineer, assistant and electrician, and we find a l said stock, machinery, tools and implements appropriate and proper.

We especially commend the excellent fire escape and electric lighting arrangements provided and in use.

We find abundant reason for congratulation in the construction of these fine improvements.

We commend the management of the institution as evidenced by universal cleanliness, excellent ventilation, well selected and prepared food in plenty and apparently appropriate to the needs of the patients, by the cleanly and appropriate clothing, by the generally contented appearance of the inmates and the general air of good business and humane methods.

We commend the superintendent and his assistants and employes of the institution as honest, capable and faithful.

We desire to make special mention and commendation of the plan and operation of the training school for attendants connected with this institution. We believe the results already attained fully justify the work.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. RIGGEN,

On the part of the Senate.

H. J. NIKERT,

H. B. WATERS,

On the part of the House.

SCHEDULE "A."

PAY-ROLL OF EMPLOYES, IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT INDEPENDENCE, IOWA.

NAME.	EMPLOYMENT.	Per month.
Gershom H. Hill.	Superintendent.	\$ 266.67
M. Nelson Voldeng.	First assistant physician.	125.00
John C. Doolittle.	Second assistant physician.	91.67
H. W. Burnard.	Third assistant physician.	75.00
Jacob W. Wells.	Fourth assistant physician.	58.33
C. L. Thomas.	Steward.	83.33
Miss Kate Hale.	Matron.	58.33
A. D. Gurnsey.	Engineer.	100.00
W. S. Young.	Assistant engineer.	50.00
G. O. W. Beaman.	Electrician.	35.00
John McMillan.	Fireman.	28.00
Charles Johnson.	Fireman.	25.00
Herman Necker.	Fireman.	24.00
James E. Nieth.	Gardener.	35.00
Charles Wilson.	Hackman.	22.00
James F. Straw.	Barn man.	16.00
Wm. Walker.	Barn man.	15.00
Hough O'Toule.	Teamster.	20.00
W. R. Bliss.	Teamster.	20.00
C. V. Lauretison.	Teamster.	20.00
William Jarvis.	Butcher.	45.00
Peter Bent.	Assistant butcher.	10.00
James Netcott.	Storekeeper.	40.00
Thos. H. Netcott.	Car man.	25.00
Henry Schmidkounz.	Car man.	20.00
John McDonald.	Kitchen man.	17.00
George Cole.	Baker.	40.00
Fred Wilson.	Assistant baker.	20.00
John Geist.	Laundry man.	30.00
J. F. Everett.	Milkman.	25.00
Timothy Healy.	Milkman.	23.00
W. W. Flester.	Bookkeeper.	45.00
John T. Phillips.	Druggist.	85.00
O. D. Westcott.	Stenographer.	30.00
Charles Munnings.	Painter.	40.00
H. E. Phillips.	Painter.	25.00
John Johnson.	Farmer.	30.00
Hugh Vallantyne.	Watchman.	35.00
Philip Hickey.	Watchman.	25.00
M. R. Guthrie.	Watchman.	22.00
Henry Johnson.	Watchman.	23.00
F. W. Miller.	Night nurse.	25.00
E. T. Mument.	Supervisor.	40.00
David Mundell.	Supervisor.	30.00
David Riede.	Attendant.	30.00
Sam. Thomas.	Attendant.	30.00
Peter Thomas.	Attendant.	30.00
H. E. Frame.	Attendant.	30.00
H. A. Brink.	Attendant.	30.00
James Donahoe.	Attendant.	30.00
William Schworm.	Attendant.	33.33
Patrick Cain.	Attendant.	24.00
Geo. Getchell.	Attendant.	24.00
John Dougherty.	Attendant.	23.00
Bert Winn.	Attendant.	23.00
Lewis Kelsa.	Attendant.	22.00
Lincoln Bolder.	Attendant.	20.00
M. D. Mitson.	Attendant.	20.00
F. Bishop.	Attendant.	20.00
F. W. Murphy.	Attendant.	20.00
O. J. Lamb.	Attendant.	19.00
William Waldenmaler.	Attendant.	19.00
Harry Lindsay.	Attendant.	18.00
S. Underwood.	Attendant.	18.00
Wm. Richardson.	Attendant.	18.00
Edward Dewey.	Attendant.	18.00
Ira J. Dickey.	Attendant.	18.00
P. Merrihew.	Attendant.	18.00
John Fletcher.	Attendant.	18.00
Wm. McMasters.	Attendant.	18.00
F. Knoll.	Attendant.	18.00

SCHEDULE "A"—CONTINUED.

NAME.	EMPLOYMENT.	Per month.
Jos. Cassey	Attendant	18.00
Emma, E. Wiggin	Nurse	40.00
Belle McMillan	Supervisor	25.00
Ella Blade	Supervisor	20.00
Maggie O'Connor	Assistant supervisor	19.00
Ella Smith	Watch girl	05.00
Ella O'Brien	Watch girl	05.00
Jennie Healy	Watch girl	05.00
Bertha Bowman	Watch girl	05.00
Mary Finley	Attendant	10.00
Ella Stafford	Attendant	10.00
Effie Rahe	Attendant	10.00
Annie Clow	Attendant	10.00
Kate Martin	Attendant	10.00
Viola Kain	Attendant	10.00
Lutie Blakely	Attendant	10.00
Lizzie Miller	Attendant	10.00
Bertha Michaels	Attendant	10.00
May Hughson	Attendant	10.00
Clara Stringer	Attendant	10.00
Hattie Glass	Attendant	10.00
Ella Anderson	Attendant	10.00
Ora Harris	Attendant	10.00
Lu Peck	Attendant	10.00
Ida Crowder	Attendant	10.00
Lottie Robertson	Attendant	10.00
Belle Harris	Attendant	10.00
Mary O'Toule	Attendant	10.00
Florence Brown	Attendant	10.00
Kate Bishop	Attendant	10.00
Mary Kelly	Attendant	10.00
Clara Steward	Attendant	10.00
Kate Stringer	Attendant	10.00
Anna McGuire	Attendant	10.00
Bertha Frederick	Attendant	10.00
Maggie Coughlin	Attendant	10.00
Della Bowder	Attendant	10.00
Nellie Johnstone	Attendant	10.00
Johanna Duggan	Attendant	10.00
Helen Kinzler	Attendant	10.00
Maggie Bishop	Attendant	10.00
Louisa Woodsen	Attendant	10.00
Minnie Cloney	Attendant	10.00
Jennie Dewey	Attendant	10.00
Ada Bender	Attendant	10.00
Hannah Warner	Cook	20.00
Viola Nieh	Kitchen girl	12.00
Tracie Hintz	Waitress	12.00
Minnie McDonald	Cook	12.00
Annie Ferguson	Assistant cook	12.00
Minnie Hintz	Kitchen girl	12.00
Gussie Hermann	Kitchen girl	12.00
Annie Geist	Kitchen girl	12.00
Nettie Netcott	Kitchen girl	12.00
Agnes McElith	Kitchen girl	12.00
Orpha Ross	Kitchen girl	12.00
Nellie Leehy	Order cook	12.00
Lena Rommel	Cook, cottage	12.00
Mary Schworm	Cook, cottage	12.00
Katie Geist	Cook, Grove Hall	12.00
Annie Higgins	Cook, Grove Hall	12.00
Mary Suhr	Waitress	12.00
Julia Delano	Office girl	12.00
Bessie Goodwin	Hall girl	12.00
Gertie Ross	Hall girl	12.00
Nellie Higgins	Chambermaid	12.00
Alice Delano	Waitress	12.00
Annie Finley	Waitress	12.00
Frances Funk	Seamstress	20.00
Dora Thomas	Seamstress	15.00
Hattie McDonald	Seamstress	14.00
Jennie Thomas	Laundry	25.00
Lizzie Callahan	Laundry	15.00
Hannah Schmidkonz	Laundry	12.00
Belle Winsen	Laundry	12.00
Agnes McGuire	Laundry	12.00

SCHEDULE "A"—CONTINUED.

NAME.	EMPLOYMENT	Per month.
Annie McLaughlin.....	Laundry.....	\$ 11.00
Lizzie Mahem.....	Laundry.....	11.00
Kate Finley.....	Ironer.....	18.00
Mame McGuire.....	Ironer.....	13.00
Bertha Frank.....	Ironer.....	12.00
Inez Barnes.....	Ironer.....	11.00
Bertha Brunko.....	Ironer.....	11.00
Ham Wilson.....	Painter.....	26.00
* Bud Camp.....	Carpenter.....	2.00
† A. S. Manshaw.....	Carpenter.....	2.00
† Seth Peck.....	Carpenter.....	2.00

* Per day.

+ Per day without room and board.

All of the above named employes live in the institution and receive board, washing and lights in addition to wages, except those indicated by the foot notes.

STATE OF IOWA, }
 BUCHANAN COUNTY, } ss.

I, Chas. L. Thomas, of Independence, Iowa, being first duly sworn do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a correct and true roll of all employes and the wages paid per month to each at the Hospital for the Insane, situated at Independence, Buchanan county, Iowa, as taken from the pay-roll of said Hospital for the quarter ending December 31, 1893 (excepting the superintendent, first, second, third and fourth assistants, physician steward and matron). I further certify that they render full, efficient service and time for which said employes receive their pay per month as above stated, also that each employe has in person signed the pay-roll of said Hospital for the pay received.

Witness my hand at Independence, Iowa, this 19th day of January, 1894.

(Signed)

CHAS. L. THOMAS,

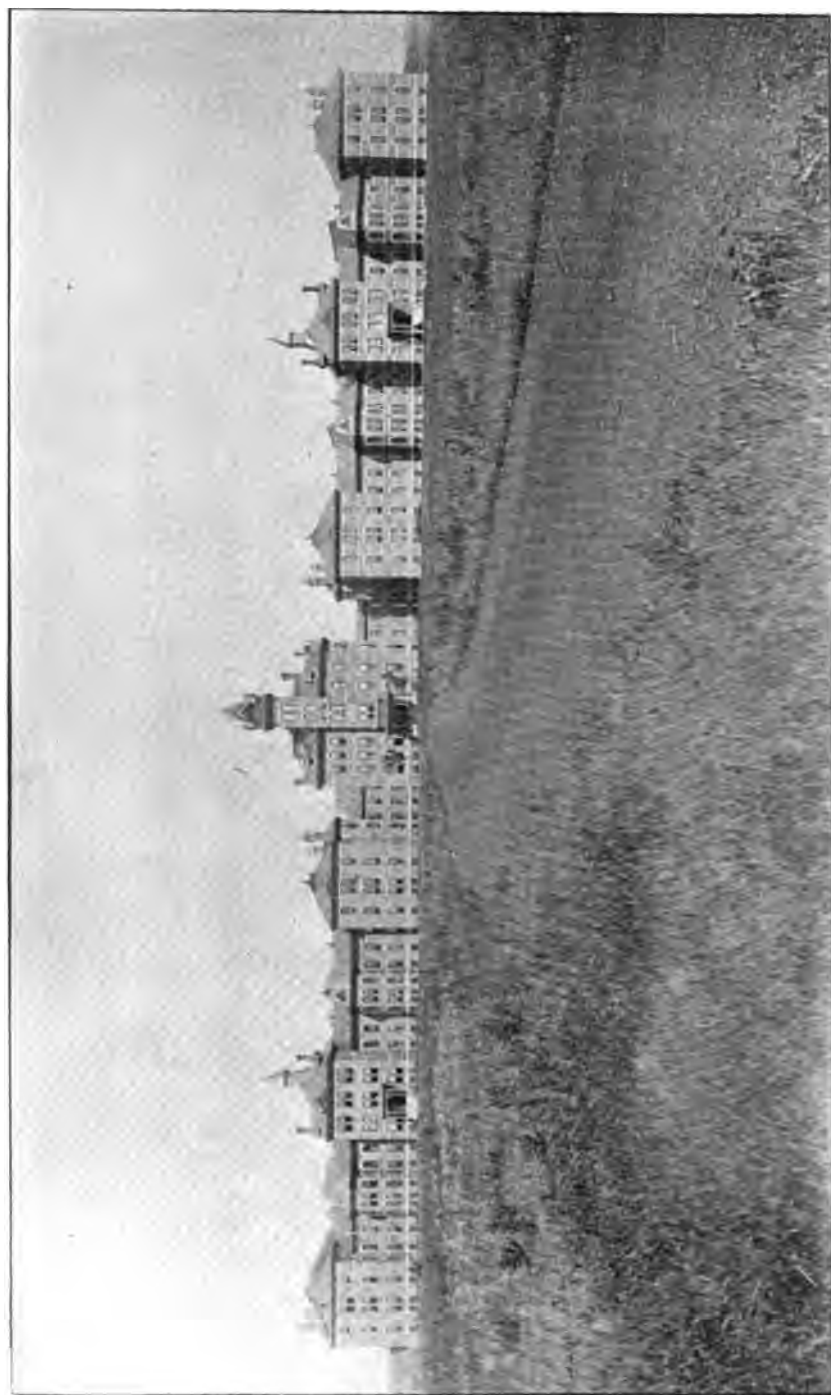
Steward.

Subscribed and sworn to before me and in my presence by the said Chas L. Thomas this 19th day of January, 1894.

[SEAL.]

GERSHOM H. HILL,

Notary Public.



HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT CLARINDA.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Iowa Hospital for the Insane

AT

CLARINDA,

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1892 AND 1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1898.

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OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

J. D. M. HAMILTON, *President*.....Fort Madison.
M. N. SPENCER, *Secretary*.....Red Oak.
J. H. DUNLAP, *Treasurer*.....Clarinda.
T. McK STUART.....Chariton.
EDW. H. HUNTER.....Des Moines.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

FRANK C. HOYT, M. D.....*Superintendent*.
CHARLES A. DREW, M. D.....*First Assistant Physician*.
HOMER E. MARKHAM, M. D.....*Second Assistant Physician*.
E. D. CULLISON.....*Steward*.
MARY A. WILSON.....*Matron*.

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the Third Biennial Report of the Trustees of the Clarinda Hospital, covering the two years beginning July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893.

With this the reports of Superintendent Hoyt and Construction Superintendent Foster are also enclosed.

All of which we most respectfully submit.

M. N. SPENCER,
Secretary.

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TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor:

In October, 1892, this board had to face a serious problem. At that time Dr. P. W. Lewellen, who had been the Superintendent of this Hospital since its organization, tendered us his resignation from this position. As much as we regretted the necessity for making such a change at a time when the population of the Hospital was steadily and rapidly increasing, and the great need of having a superintendent who should be thoroughly familiar with the requirements of a great family of unfortunates like this was plainly apparent, yet the rapidly failing health of Dr. Lewellen left us no alternative but to accept his resignation, which was done.

As soon as the fact of there being such a vacancy became generally known we were favored with a large list of applications. They poured in on us from New York to Dakota. The recent change in administration in the state of Illinois, which so demoralized its state institutions, brought a number of good men to our notice. In fact, we soon found that instead of encountering any great difficulty in finding a good man for the position, we should be forced to exercise very careful judgment in choosing from the list of perhaps twenty right worthy applications in hand.

Wishing to make no mistake, we made all possible inquiries as to the experience, capability, etc., of each applicant, through the medium of quite extensive correspondence from this office and by visitation on the part of a portion of this body. As a result of our labors in this line at a meeting held in December, 1892, we tendered the position to Dr. Frank C. Hoyt, Assistant Physician of the Missouri State Hospital at St. Joseph, who at once accepted the same. He was duly installed in the work on January 1st, 1893. Dr. Hoyt comes to us in the prime of manhood; being but thirty-four years of age; has been in active hos-

pital work some eight years; is an enthusiast in his profession; possesses excellent executive capacity; is pleasing and kind to his patients and to all with whom he is brought in contact. After closely viewing his work for the first six months—a critical test—we are pleased to state that we are confirmed in the belief that a most fortunate selection was made. He is proving to be all that was expected of him.

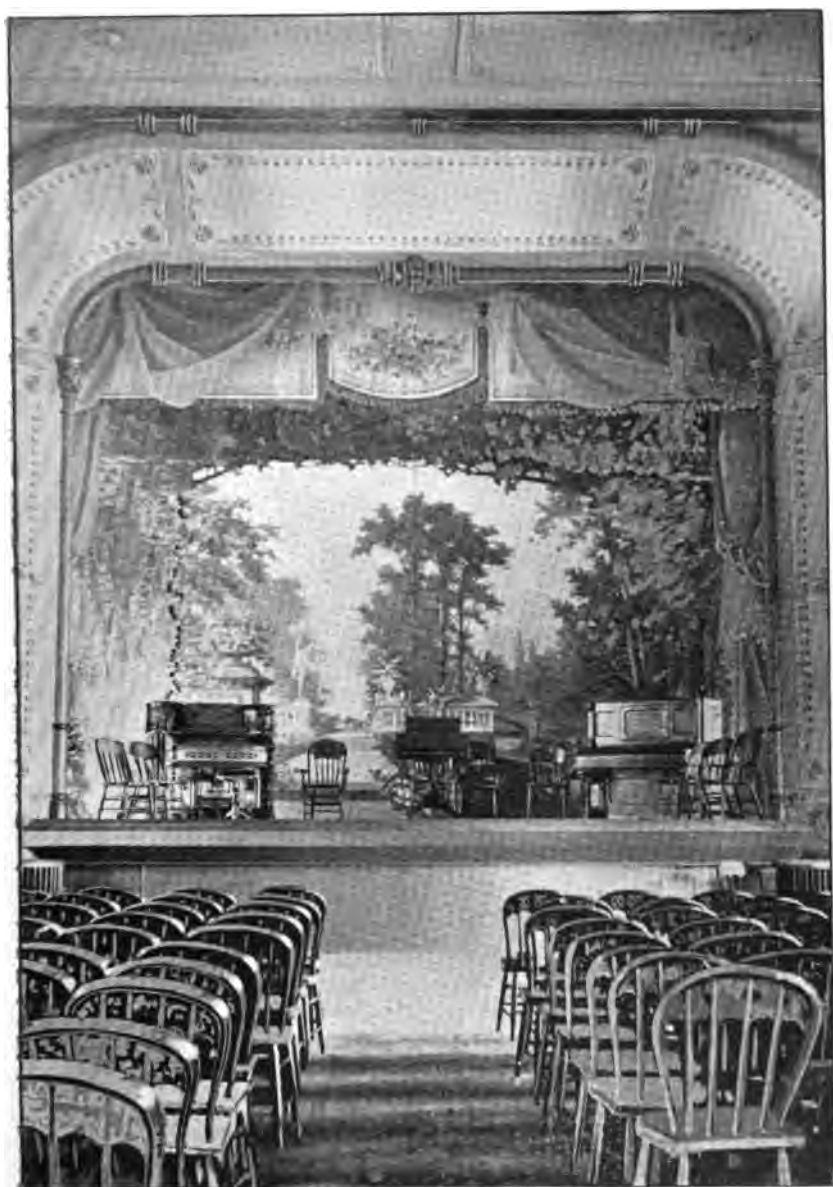
Dr. T. E. Powers tendered his resignation from the position of first assistant physician at the time of Dr. Hoyt's installation as superintendent, and this position was tendered Dr. C. A. Drew, of the United States Government Hospital at Washington, D. C., who accepted the same, taking up his work early in February, 1893. With his work, as well as that of Dr. H. E. Markham, who was retained as second assistant, we are well pleased. We cannot but express a feeling that this Hospital under its present management has entered upon a season of prosperity and success, such as its best friends sincerely wish for it.

ADDITIONAL LAND.

We renew our request, made two years since, that we be permitted to purchase ninety acres of ground immediately adjoining us on the south. This land is covered with a heavy growth of natural timber and would provide us with one present necessity, viz.: shade. At present we have no place where patients may seek the exercise and recreation they so much need during the hot summer months. While it is our ultimate purpose to provide an artificial grove in front of the Hospital buildings, yet this cannot be done until the grounds are properly graded and improved. With the slight appropriation asked for the purpose of purchasing the ninety acres we will be enabled to comfortably care for the outdoor exercise of our patients until such time as our contemplated ground improvements are completed. We at present have a "forty" somewhat detached from the hospital farm on the west, which we can spare and which will readily sell for a good price, the proceeds of which would go a long ways towards purchasing this ninety acres of wooded land.

COST OF TRANSFERRING PATIENTS.

At the time of completion of our female wards we were confronted with the fact that no provision had been made for the expense of transferring the female patients belonging to this hospital district, from the hospitals at Independence and Mt. Pleasant. We brought this matter to the attention of the executive council, but it was found that they could grant no relief. An emergency



AMUSEMENT HALL -STAGE.

had arisen; the transferring of these patients was a necessity. It was finally agreed between the management of the three hospitals, that to lighten the burden temporarily, the expense should be divided. This was done by us all and the portion paid out by this hospital, \$1,105.97, was taken from our support fund, which was illy able to stand such a draft upon it at the time, relying upon a plain statement to yourself and to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly being all that would be necessary to secure for us a reimbursement.

The following is an itemized statement of the expenditures upon which this claim for \$1,105.97 is based:

April 12, 1892, forty-three patients from Mt. Pleasant and returning forty-one male patients to same	\$	556.80
June 10th. 52 patients from Independence		765.55
July 29th, one hundred and twenty-one patients from Mt. Pleasant.....		889.60
Total expense.....	\$	2,211.95
One-half of same paid by this hospital.....	\$	1,105.97

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

As stated in our last report, we have secured a complete set of plans for landscaping the "front door yard" of the Hospital. We have expended as economically as we have been able, the amounts heretofore appropriated for this purpose, and request an appropriation of the modest sum of \$2,500.00 for this purpose for the coming two years. The amounts heretofore expended bear but slight relation to the work that has been accomplished, for the reason that we have offered every opportunity for such able bodied male patients to assist in this work as cared to do so. During pleasant weather it is no uncommon sight to see from seventy to seventy-five of this class of patients trudging their wheelbarrows at their own sweet will. While they do not perform perhaps more than half the work we would require from regularly employed labor, yet a great deal is accomplished in the long run, and very beneficial exercise is at the same time provided them. With the amount asked for, \$2,500.00, we can reasonably expect to complete the grading and set out such trees and shrubs as may be necessary to produce a pleasing and highly useful adjunct to the Hospital proper.

NEW WORK.

The Superintendent's report herewith presents in an able manner our imperative needs in the way of additional buildings and furnishings, to gradually approach the ultimate completion of this Hospital, and in accordance with his recommendations we have asked of our supervising architect a careful estimate of the cost of these

improvements, necessary to complete the Hospital on the plan originally adopted and practically approved by former legislatures. We feel sure that a wise economy will dictate that when such ample provisions can be made at comparatively so small an additional cost, it should be done. The aggregate cost of this institution completed upon this plan, will then be \$961,018.00, for 1,000 patients, or \$961.00 per capita, which is less than the cost per capita of any similar institution in the country

The total cost of this Hospital to date, including cost of grounds, buildings and furnishings complete, is.....	\$ 507,018 00
Adding the amount asked for herewith, of.....	354,000 00
Makes a grand total of.....	\$ 961,018 00

This would provide for a capacity of one thousand patients, making the cost per capita, as above stated, but \$961.00, which is very much below the average of other institutions, they running from \$1,200.00 to \$1,600.00.

With the abundance of evidence before us to the effect that insanity is on the increase in this as well as other states, together with the widely lamented fact that so great a proportion of the insane of this State are at present poorly cared for in the county poor houses, for lack of room in the hospitals, we will not attempt to argue for the great need for increased capacity in the State Hospitals, that is plainly apparent and is undisputed. In the Clarinda Hospital is found the nucleus for a grand institution of its class. We are now caring for some five hundred and sixty patients and are overcrowded. Our administrative buildings, as well as the various adjuncts, such as cold storage, laundry, etc., are built with the idea of caring for one thousand patients. The cost of administration, medical attendance, etc., would be but slightly increased by reason of adding the number of patients these increased facilities would permit us to receive.

It ought to be so plainly apparent to all concerned that this Hospital should at once be brought up to the standard of other State Hospitals, that further comment on this would be uncalled for. With an investment already made of over a half of a million dollars, certainly there would be no one who would refuse to withhold the State's support at this time.

Signed,

J. D. M. HAMILTON,
T. McK. STUART,
M. N. SPENCER,
J. H. DUNLAP,
EDW. H. HUNTER,

Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the Code of Iowa, and with your rules, the following report of the operations of the Hospital, for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1893, is respectfully submitted. In connection therewith will be found tabulated statistics which are thought to be of scientific and general interest, together with such observations and recommendations concerning the future operation of the Hospital, as seem to be warranted by a careful consideration of its needs

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

PATIENTS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining June 30, 1891.....	309	...	309
Admitted in the biennial period.....	241	303	544
Whole number treated in the biennial period.....	550	303	853
DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD:			
Recovered.....	60	16	76
Improved.....	64	18	82
Unimproved.....	19	5	24
Transferred to other hospitals.....	26	7	33
Died.....	54	24	78
Whole number discharged.....	223	70	293
Remaining June 30, 1893.....	327	233	560

ADMISSIONS.

At the beginning of the biennial period, covered by this report, the wards for women not being built, no female patients were in the Hospital. The new wing was completed and made ready for the reception of patients by the 1st of April, 1892, and on the 12th of that month, forty-five women were transferred from Mount Pleasant. On June 8th, fifty-two were received from Independence, and on July 29th, one hundred and twenty-one more were

sent from Mount Pleasant. The total number of women patients admitted during the biennial period, or practically during the past fourteen months, is three hundred and three. Although but in use only a few months over a year, this side of the house is already filled to its normal capacity and the unpleasant but inevitable practice of crowding will begin.

During the two years, two hundred and forty-one men were admitted, and this number added to the three hundred and nine remaining at the beginning of the period, makes the total number of men treated five hundred and fifty. Since the opening of the Hospital in 1888, there have been admitted eight hundred and twenty-eight men and three hundred and three women, making a grand total of one thousand one hundred and thirty-one admissions. Of this number one hundred and sixty-six men and eighteen women were supported directly by the State. Seventy out of the one hundred and sixty-six men were tramps, and fifty-three of the seventy were foreign born. By referring to the table showing the nativity of patients, it will be seen that 28 per cent of the patients admitted were foreign born. In seventeen cases there is satisfactory evidence that the patients were insane paupers when they reached the United States. Twelve of the patients supported as State charges are known to have been inmates of insane hospitals in neighboring States, having eloped or been discharged as incurable.

ALIEN INSANE.

The facts illustrated by these figures are significant, and if the other hospitals in the State have had a similar experience, the State of Iowa is caring for a large number of insane who are entitled to the charity of other States. While the fostering care with which Iowa provides for her defective classes is most commendable, yet is it not sufficient for her mantle of charity to be thrown over aliens to the exclusion of her own citizens.

The United States is at present the dumping ground for the deposit of a heterogenous mass of human offal, created in Europe by political, social and moral irregularities and many generations of hereditary vices. In accepting such classes of humanity as citizens, the nation shifts the responsibility for their care to the several States, and they are housed in the hospitals, jails and poor-houses throughout the country. Were the responsibilities assumed only to extend to the care of the immigrant himself, the burden would be great indeed, but when it is remembered that the children born of such parents will, many of them, develop into criminals,

insane or other defective classes, constantly adding to the already large population who require public support, the problem assumes appalling proportions. The immigration of healthy, moral, industrious citizens of foreign countries may well be considered a blessing to this country; but the landing of diseased paupers is a blight and curse which will be felt now and for generations to come. Charity, it has been well said, should begin at home, and when many deserving citizens are deprived of their rightful places in the insane hospitals, having been crowded out by interlopers from other states and countries, it is time for the practical application of the axiom. The remedy for the restriction of pauper immigration rests, of course, with Congress, and the importance of the issue is worthy its attention.

The influx of insane from neighboring states could be, in a great measure, prevented by an act of the General Assembly, revising the present statute governing the settlement of patients upon the State, and requiring more earnest efforts toward the identification of the patient, his legal settlement and transportation thereto.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

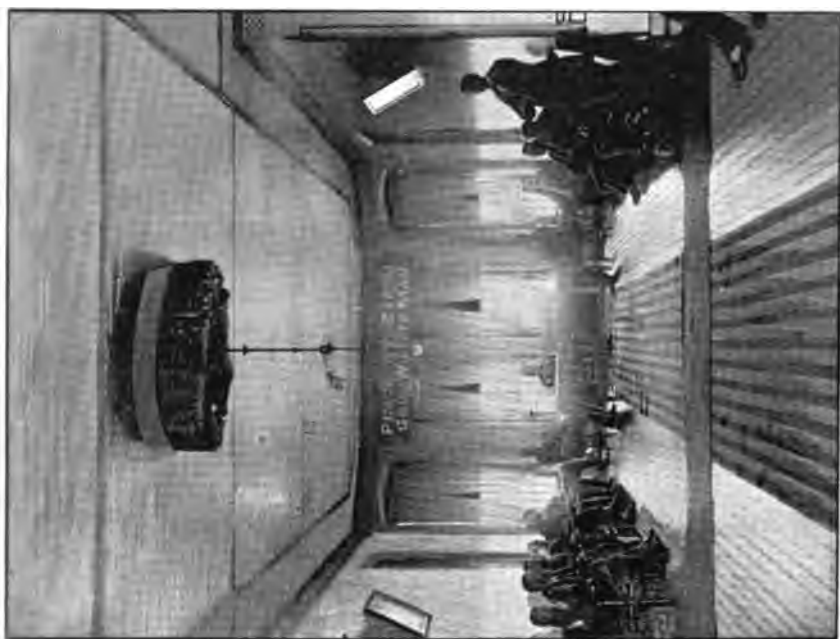
An analysis of the tables develops many interesting facts, which direct reference may render more emphatic. Out of one thousand one hundred and thirty-one admissions, two hundred and three were between the ages of forty and fifty, ninety-eight were between fifty and sixty, forty-six between sixty and seventy, nineteen over seventy and eight were over eighty. It is also seen that five hundred and ninety-one, or almost one-half of those admitted, had been inmates of other hospitals, while 65 per cent of the whole number admitted had been insane from two to forty years. Of those admitted, ninety-seven were sufferers from epilepsy of from one to thirty years' duration. These figures are presented for the purpose of showing that a large majority of the patients admitted had attained chronicity, or, in other words, had passed the limit in which recovery could be reasonably expected. In consequence of the fact that the information regarding the history of patients previous to admission is furnished by friends and relatives rather than medical men, the statistics referring to the alleged causes of insanity are not as reliable as could be desired.

However, it is interesting to note that out of one thousand one hundred and thirty-one admissions, the assigned cause in one hundred and forty-six cases was heredity alone, in forty-nine cases, heredity and ill health combined, and in ninety-seven, epilepsy,

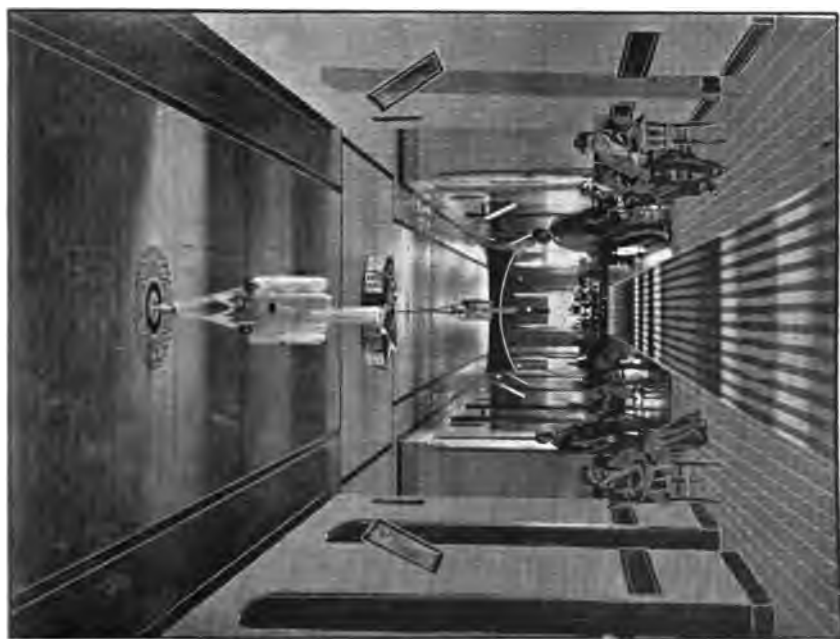
making a total of two hundred and ninety-two cases, or 25 per cent of the whole number in which heredity was an important factor. It is the opinion of the leading neurologists that a very large per cent of all cases of insanity are due to a hereditary predisposition to insanity or disease of the nervous system.

In order to properly approach the question of causation, it must be understood that few cases of insanity are justly traceable to a single cause, but the mental alienation is due to a combination of physical, moral and mental irregularities, back of which lies the most important factor of all, a hereditary taint. This neuro-pathic taint which has damaged the nervous system of the individual, and so handicapped him in the great struggle for existence, may not be revealed in actual cases of insanity recorded in the family history. Often, far too often for the welfare of the human race, the ancestor, though not insane himself, has sown the seeds of disease and premature decay for the reaping of his descendants for generations to come. The sins of the father are visited upon the child much more frequently than is generally believed. Riotous living, intemperance, sexual excesses and degrading vices bear abundant fruit for the jails and hospitals for decades after the individual has passed from the scenes of his misdeeds. There are certain habits of life, both mental and physical, which though not strictly immoral, are yet productive of deteriorated nervous systems in children. Among them may be mentioned: years spent in unhygienic occupations and surroundings; occupations which place the individual under great and long continued mental strain; the cultivation of morbid mental tendencies to worry, to give the emotions unlimited sway, and the unrestrained indulgence of morbid propensities. The child born of such parents begins life with a weakened, unstable nervous system, which places him at the mercy of any trivial exciting cause, which may tax too severely his powers of self-control, and will ultimately wreck him on the rocks of alienation. No law of nature has been more satisfactorily proven than that the abnormalities and peculiarities of the parent are transmissible to the offspring. Curiously, these abnormalities may not be observed in the child, but one or two generations may escape before the hereditary taint shows itself, fully unmasked.

When it is considered that of the one thousand one hundred and thirty-one admissions, five hundred and forty-six had been married, nearly all of these being parents, the gradual and insidious increase of insanity need not surprise one. Those problems which bear upon the care of defective classes and the prevention of crime



DAY ROOM FOR MEN.



WARD FOR MEN.

and disease from propagation by marriage, are of more vital importance to the welfare of the nation than those concerning finance. The attention of the public has been repeatedly directed to this important subject, but with indifferent results; and it may well be feared that not until the matter becomes, as it surely will, one of public economy, will it receive the consideration it deserves.

Interesting also to the student of sociology, is the important part played by environment and occupation in the production of exciting causes for insanity. In the table of occupations it will be seen that only fifty-four admissions out of one thousand one hundred and thirty-one were followers of avocations requiring a high degree of mental application, while 72 per cent were employed in labor which was unskilled. These figures corroborate other statistics which have been compiled, showing that the tendency to insanity is not necessarily in ratio with the high grade of intelligence and education, but seems, to the contrary, to be in direct proportion to the degree of ignorance.

Years spent in a constant struggle to keep starvation from the door of the home, deprivation of the comforts and pleasures of life, with depressing and unhygienic environments, all are potent exciting causes of insanity. The prevention of insanity should claim the attention of social and legal reformers, as being of equal importance with the care and treatment of those already afflicted. The prevention of insanity cannot be stated in an axiomatic way, for it depends, as before stated, upon a healthy nervous system as a foundation upon which to erect a superstructure of good health, self-control, temperance and judicious mental training. To hope for the attainment of an ideal state of intelligence and general education of the masses, is too nearly chimerical to be indulged in, and the remedy must lie with those men who are sent to legislative bodies, as the representatives of advanced thought and to whom the people look for the enactment of measures which will enhance the welfare of the country.

DISCHARGES.

RECOVERED.

Had the object in view been to report a large list of names as recovered, rather than to make this report as nearly as possible a truthful resumé of the work done, the list of recoveries could have been greatly augmented. To the contrary, an effort has been made to report as recovered only such cases as seemed to have regained and maintained for a reasonable length of time, a normal mental

state; those cases which failed to reach this standard have been reported as improved. The recoveries since the opening of the Hospital, based on the admissions, form 13 per cent, but based on the discharges, they form 27 per cent. For the biennial period the recoveries, seventy-six in number, based on the admissions, form 14 per cent, while based on the discharges they form 26 per cent. When the chronic character of the majority of patients admitted is considered, it is a matter of surprise that the percentage of recoveries is as large as it is.

DISCHARGES ON PROBATION.

An important factor in enhancing the recovery of the insane is the practice of sending home on trial, such patients as seem to have reached a measure of improvement, short of recovery, and yet are in a stationary condition. To send these patients home, surround them with old friends and associates, and give them the stimulus of different environments, often breaks the slight thread which has held the mind captive, and liberates it with astonishing rapidity. No greater benefaction can be done than to restore dethroned reason to its normal place, and no greater error can be committed than to permanently consign an individual to the monotonous life of the incurable insane. Unless dangerous to self or others, every case should be given the benefit of at least one trial at home, before he should be pronounced a chronic case. This practice has so far been carried out in this Hospital with most fortunate results, no accident or trouble having occurred as a result. Many cases have been hastened toward recovery by this means, and not a few have been rescued from the sad condition of the chronic insane.

DEATHS.

In the biennial period seventy-eight deaths occurred from all causes; this number forming 14 per cent of the number admitted. Based, however, upon the actual number of patients treated, the correct method of computation, it is seen that only 9 per cent of the whole number died. One-third of this number was over fifty years of age, and fifty-six out of the seventy-eight were sufferers from various types of chronic insanity, while thirteen were afflicted with organic cerebral disease.

Since opening the Hospital one hundred and fifty-one patients, or 13 per cent of the whole number, have died. Of this number, twenty-one died of consumption, ten of epilepsy and twenty of exhaustion or chronic insanities. When it is considered that the



WARD DINING ROOM FOR WOMEN.

population, from the beginning, has been made up of unfavorable cases, diseased physically, and far beyond the limits of probable recovery, it is a matter of surprise that the death rate has not been much larger.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

ECONOMIC.

Always measured by the guage of public opinion, subject ever to adverse criticism, no matter how faithful the performance of duty, a public servant must be mindful of the details of the financial conduct of the office, in order that he may at all times give a satisfactory account of his stewardship. To properly administer the affairs of a large institution requires the introduction of business rules and methods into all departments. The exercise of discriminating judgment in the purchase of supplies, the careful supervision of all articles issued and a watchful care of the property of the State are essential to prevent waste and misappropriation.

The introduction of competitive bidding in the furnishing of all large orders has resulted in a manifest saving of money and the purchase of a much better quality of supplies. The results of this method are so satisfactory that its continuation is warranted, as offering a happy solution to a vexed question.

QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

Your attention is directed to the belief that the system of quarterly settlement of accounts, now in vogue, is not conducive to close buying and compels the State to pay a margin, which, in the course of several years will amount to a considerable sum. Purchasing on ninety days time, when from two to six per cent discounts are offered for thirty days, is equivalent to borrowing money at usurious rates, and cannot be consistent with the financial policy of a great state. The Steward is not infrequently refused an account with large houses, owing to the methods of payment; and often he is prevented from buying beef, flour and other staples at a low price, for the same reason. It is, further, unjust to employes to require them to wait ninety days for wages due them, or, as is generally the case, compel them to anticipate pay day by the payment of a liberal brokerage on due bills. The matter is important, both as affecting the economical administration of the hospital and the credit of the State, and should be met by such a revision of the Code as will permit the making of monthly requisitions and monthly settlements of accounts.

ISSUE OF SUPPLIES.

It is the rule of the institution that no article can be put into service without having been checked and entered in the general store-room. Articles are issued from the store-room only on the written requisition of the heads of departments, approved by the Superintendent, after which they are charged in the supply ledger to the ward or department to which they are issued. This book gives the actual amount of every article consumed in all departments, and must balance with the daily requisitions.

Each ward or department is charged with all furniture and supplies issued to it, and is credited with all articles removed or condemned; and the books of the office show at a glance the property in use in the various parts of the house, and the balance on hand in the store-room. By such a system, carelessness and waste are reduced to a minimum, and willful destruction of property prevented.

The invoice presented with the Steward's report was made without special preparation and represents the general statement and balance at the close of an ordinary week's transactions. The advantages of a thorough system of checking and recording is apparent to all who have had an opportunity to observe the profligate waste in public institutions, where the property of the State is placed in the hands of employes, without the protection of careful official scrutiny.

MEDICAL.

As it is out of place in a report of this character, and is never appreciated by other than medical readers, all details of medical and surgical treatment will, with your permission, be omitted. It will suffice to state that this work has met with faithful attention, and no means, medical or hygienic, have been spared which might aid in the restoration of the unfortunate wards of the State. It has been the endeavor of the medical staff to impress upon all the employes the doctrine of universal kindness, careful consideration for the personal peculiarities and needs of each individual; yet tempering all with a degree of firmness which is necessary to guide the insane mind aright and preserve the measure of discipline necessary. A liberal supply of pure air, water and lights to all parts of the Hospital, comfortable beds, good clothing and out-of-door exercise are the important means used in restoring the physically enfeebled. Music, dances, concerts, walks, games and good

literature have served to break the monotony of institution life, and have done not a little to restore to health and happiness those from whose lives seemingly all joy had departed forever.

INDUSTRIAL TREATMENT.

A product of recent years, the advance guard of rational management of the insane, industrial treatment, to-day offers more promising results to the practical hospital physician than all other methods of treatment combined. The progress in the care of the insane, dating from the days of chains and cells to that of comfortable, almost palatial hospitals, has been rapid and is an indication of advanced civilization. There is danger, however, that the pendulum of progress may swing too far and cause evils nearly as great as those remedied. It is not enough that the State provide well appointed homes for her insane, it is not yet sufficient that music, amusements, libraries and all forms of diversion are furnished, but it is necessary that employment for idle hands and idle brains be provided in equal abundance. Patients are usually soon satiated with amusements and there is a demand for something more substantial than mere diversion. Idle hands foster pernicious habits, morbid thoughts and mischievous propensities. To interest a patient in some occupation which suits his tastes is to awaken dormant energies, prevent introspection and stimulate the mind to new lines of thought. Employment reaches a class of patients that amusements do not, and gives as its reward more freedom of thought and action, as well as the benefits to be derived from new associations and the engendering of a spirit of independence. In this direction the hospital physician must search for the remedy which drugs, restraints and moral suasion have not vouchsafed to him.

In the tables will be found a statement of the industrial work done in the last six months, and while the department is in its infancy, hampered by insufficient room, lack of machinery and tools, yet the amount of work accomplished will illustrate the possibilities of the system when properly equipped. During this time constant efforts have been made to supply occupation for idle hands, and at all times, more patients were ready for work than could be accommodated. The work has always been suited to the peculiarities of the patient, and while no one is made to work, all are urged to employ at least three hours a day in some occupation.

Patients taken from violent wards have become able assistants in various departments, and are happier, more tractable and obedient.

Fingers formerly occupied in self-mutilation or destruction of clothing have been educated to employ the wasted energy in some useful way. Men who have been noisy, destructive and untidy in habits have become good out-door hands. A number of epileptics are at work in the shoe and carpenter shops, others make mattresses and pillows, and are active and useful members of the Hospital community. The women knit, sew, tack comforts, make lace and assist with the domestic work of the wards. During the six months there have been employed daily, an average of one hundred and ninety-two patients; of this number, ninety-five were employed outside of the wards, about the bakery, engines, kitchens, farm, garden and dairy, and in the various shop work. While the only argument necessary to establish the utility of industrial work in hospitals, is its beneficial effect upon the patients, yet it is not without its effect upon the economy of the institution. When it is considered that all the mens' shirts, underwear, slippers, and a fair proportion of the coats and pants are made in the hospital sewing room and tailorshop, that all the women's clothing furnished by the State is made here, that the foot wear for the entire population is regularly repaired, and all the mattresses made, the saving to the State must be considerable. With proper machinery, the brushes, brooms, rugs, hose and many other useful articles could be made, and employment be found for such patients as can do this line of work. A small appropriation of about \$4,500.00, for shops and machinery, should be granted, so that this work can be carried on in a systematic manner, and with better results.

This feature of treatment has been introduced into many other hospitals with highly satisfactory results, and is not an experiment, but an established method.

AMUSEMENTS.

The beautiful assembly room, which is used for chapel, ball-room and theater, has made it possible to relieve the tedium of long evenings with entertainments of various kinds, and has been the scene of many pleasant occasions. Music for all occasions is furnished by the Hospital band and orchestra, which is composed entirely of employes; and the out-door evening concerts have been an attractive feature. The weekly dances have been well attended and were enjoyed by both participants and spectators.

The legal holidays were duly observed, and were occasions for extra dinners and appropriate musical programmes. Books from the circulating library are issued regularly; illustrated papers are

taken; and these, added to the county papers so liberally donated by the editors of this district, have proven most welcome Sunday visitors to the wards. Billiards, cards and all varieties of parlor games have been introduced, and every effort made to keep all patients interested in something beside their own morbid thoughts. The citizens of Clarinda have been attentive to this feature of the Hospital, and have conducted a number of splendid entertainments. The members of the several church choirs have assisted the chaplain in the Sunday services, and with their sweet voices have sung peace into many a restless soul.

THE WARDS.

The beneficial influence of cheerful and home-like surroundings on the insane has been appreciated, and it has been the constant endeavor of officers and employes to beautify the wards. Bright carpets, attractive pictures, potted plants, singing birds, bric-a-brac and fancy work of every description have been added to the wards, and all of them now present an attractive and cheerful appearance. Decorations are not confined to convalescent wards, but have been introduced with happy effect on the disturbed wards. It is rare that any articles of this kind is destroyed or broken, and the most stupid patient seems to appreciate the effort to make his surroundings more pleasant.

ATTENDANTS.

Acting upon the liberal principle that good service demands good wages, and that women should receive equal pay for equal labor, you wisely adopted a new scale of wages for attendants. This scale, based in a measure on the methods of civil service, gives lowest wages to employes new to the service and rewards continuous service with promotion in rank and increased remuneration. The result has been highly satisfactory and the Hospital is now supplied with a corps of intelligent and experienced attendants. The Hospital theory has been advanced in every way practicable, the attendants neatly uniformed and every effort made to inculcate the idea that attendants are not guards or keepers, but the companions and nurses of an invalid population. With your sanction, a training school for nurses will be organized in the winter, and a course of instruction followed, which will give to those following it a clear idea of intelligent ministration to the wants of the physically and mentally ill.

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR FUND.

It is unnecessary to mention in detail the minor improvements, alterations and repairs done, for it has been considered a matter of duty to make such changes as have been found necessary from time to time. All emergencies have been promptly met, and the interests of the State have not suffered for lack of attention to its property. Repairs have been made promptly, and many times great damage has been averted. Early this spring the foul and unsanitary condition of the old frame slaughter house and its close proximity to the main building, were brought to your notice. At about the same time, notice was received from the owner of adjoining property, that if the nuisance was not abated, an injunction would be asked for. This emergency found no fund at your disposal which could be used for the purpose of erecting a new slaughter house, and yet prompt attention was demanded. There was in the hands of the treasurer a sum which represented the proceeds from the sale of farm products, unserviceable material, etc., and it was decided to obtain the consent of the Governor and Executive Council to use \$1,500.00 of this fund in the erection of a slaughter house and the carrying forward of such repairs as seemed to require immediate attention. This permission was promptly granted, and the improvements are being made as rapidly as possible.

In this connection, the importance of an adequate repair fund should be emphasized. To properly care for a building, all repairs should be promptly made, paint should be renewed as soon as it has lost its protecting properties; and, in fact, the life of a building depends upon the diligence with which damage is repaired. A liberal fund for repairs and minor improvements to the amount of \$4,500.00 per annum, is one of the most practical economical measures which can be adopted, and should be granted unhesitatingly.

ADDITIONAL WARDS.

When this Hospital was originally planned, it was intended to accommodate about one thousand patients, and until it is brought nearer to completion, its usefulness will be greatly impaired. The present buildings have only six wards for each sex, and the male side is already very much crowded. An additional ward has been made for men by using a corridor which connects the wings with the center, and, for a temporary expedient, answers the purpose. There are, however, three men in the space intended for two, and



WARD FOR WOMEN.

it requires constant vigilance on the part of officers and attendants to prevent accidents. With this number of wards it is impossible to properly classify the patients, and the responsibility of care and treatment is increased ten-fold.

The present wards were constructed for convalescent patients, and though adapted admirably to the purpose, are in no wise suitable for violent, destructive or infirm patients.

The institutions of the State are full; many insane are being kept from receiving the benefit of hospital treatment because of the crowded condition of the hospitals, and a large number are inmates of poor houses. Unless immediate provision is made for increasing the hospital capacity, many more will be sent to poor houses in order to make room for more recent cases. It is not in accord with advanced thought or with the practice in all progressive states, to confine insane in poor houses, and such practices should be condemned and prevented. State care of the insane is the only rational and humane method, and the only one which guarantees proper care and supervision. The demand for more room in this institution is urgent, and the appeal should be met with prompt attention. By the completion of the violent wards for both sexes the capacity would be increased so that relief could be obtained in a few months after making the appropriation. The administration and accessory buildings are here, a full corps of officers and employes on hand, and to provide for three hundred and fifty more patients will require little else than the construction and furnishing of wards.

The State is to be congratulated that it is in so fortunate a position to meet the urgent demand made upon it in so short a time and with so little outlay of money. Compare the situation with the necessity which might have arisen, to locate a new hospital, purchase grounds, draw plans and let contracts, and with a heavy expenditure of money fail to be ready for patients under three years at least. Before this could be done the hospitals of the State, and the poor houses as well, would be groaning with patients suffering for better accommodations. To enlarge this hospital to an average size is the most rapid way to provide for the demand, and certainly calls for the least expenditure of money, as the total cost of the grounds, building and permanent improvements, together with the appropriations now asked for, which will increase the capacity of the hospital to one thousand patients, amounts to \$997,000, or something less than \$1,000 per capita.

To permit it to remain in its present unfinished condition, with no provision for violent wards, and with no infirmary cottage, would be unwise from an economical standpoint, and unjust to the patients and the institution. That the urgency of the case be brought to the attention of the General Assembly, is a duty about which there can be not a vestige of doubt.

VENTILATING FANS.

With the completion of the violent wards, it will be possible, by erecting and equipping the fan towers, to put in use the splendid system of forced ventilation with which the hospital is supplied. This measure is so intimately associated with the health and comfort of the patients that no argument is needed to strengthen its cause.

WATER TOWER AND ENGINE ROOM.

Important among the needs of the Hospital should be mentioned the completion of the water tower and engine room, according to the original plan. The supply of pure water is abundant and constant; the only defect in the system being the lack of storage capacity, which is due to the unfinished condition of the water tower. This improvement should be made at an early date, so that in case of breakage in machinery, or fire, no lack of water could be possible. The completion of the engine room is a necessity before the mechanical department can be properly arranged. Until this is done, it is not possible to utilize to advantage the power developed in the boiler house, without considerable loss of steam.

INFIRMARY COTTAGE.

With a population composed of patients subject to all forms of disease, it is essential that there should be in connection with the Hospital plant, and yet detached from the main building, a cottage for the exclusive use of bed-fast patients. Rooms for the isolation of those suffering from contagious diseases, others properly arranged for surgical cases are required for the safety of the well and the treatment of the afflicted.

This building, besides filling the purpose for which it was intended, would make room in the main building, and thereby increase the capacity materially. Such a cottage need not be expensive in construction, and yet could be handsome in appearance and thoroughly suited to its purpose.

DAIRY.

Not the least important among the economies of an institution are the farm, garden and dairy. An inspection of the report of the

Steward will show that these departments have paid a good profit from a purely commercial point of view, and when the collateral benefits derived from fresh vegetables, pure milk, etc., are considered, the results are most flattering to the ability and application of the Steward. No article for the consumption of a hospital population is more important than milk and butter, which should at all times be liberal in quantity, pure and fresh. The Hospital dairy is very poorly equipped, the herd of milch cows is not large enough by fifty per cent, and no appliances for the making of butter are supplied. A small appropriation of \$1,500.00 would increase the stock to the proper number, and fit out a creamery which would supply the tables with pure butter. The farm has an abundance of pasturage, and it is improvident not to utilize it to the excellent advantage that a properly equipped dairy would give.

GROUND.

The engraving of the front elevation of the hospital, which forms the frontispiece of this report, illustrates better than language the unimproved condition of the grounds. The absence of foliage and shade is a source of great discomfort to the patients in the hot summer months, and is a matter which concerns both their health and pleasure. To properly grade the grounds, set out trees and otherwise beautify them, should be provided for by regular appropriations, until the work is completed, according to the excellent plans drawn by the landscape architect.

In the meanwhile, immediate provision should be made for a park in which the patients could spend the heated hours of the day. This can be done by the purchase of a tract of wooded land which adjoins the hospital grounds on the south, and an appropriation should be solicited for this purpose. Permission should also be obtained to sell the west forty acres belonging to the State, which is so situated as to be of little utility, and the proceeds applied to paying for the wooded land on the south. Your attention is directed to this matter with the belief that it will meet with your approval.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

It is both a pleasure and duty to acknowledge in this report, the many acts of kindness of which the Hospital family has been the recipient. Responsive ever to the call for assistance, the citizens of Clarinda have given time and talent in preparing for entertainments at the Hospital. No weather has been so inclement, or no night so dark, that this noble work has been interfered with; and it

is with a grateful memory that these occasions are cherished by patients, employes and officers.

It is impossible to mention by name all those to whom this is due, for to do so would be to enumerate the greater number of Clarinda's people; but among them are the members of the Methodist and Presbyterian Church Choirs, Prof. Will Berryhill's Orchestra, the Clarinda Glee Club and the ladies of the W. C. T. U.

Many concerts and entertainments have been provided and splendid music has been furnished regularly for divine services. Through the assistance of the Clarinda papers, reading matter has been collected and donated to the Hospital, and by this means, many valuable additions to the library have been made. By the editors and publishers of the newspapers published in the Hospital district, a liberal supply of reading matter has been furnished, and many patients have been regularly provided with their home paper.

CONCLUSION.

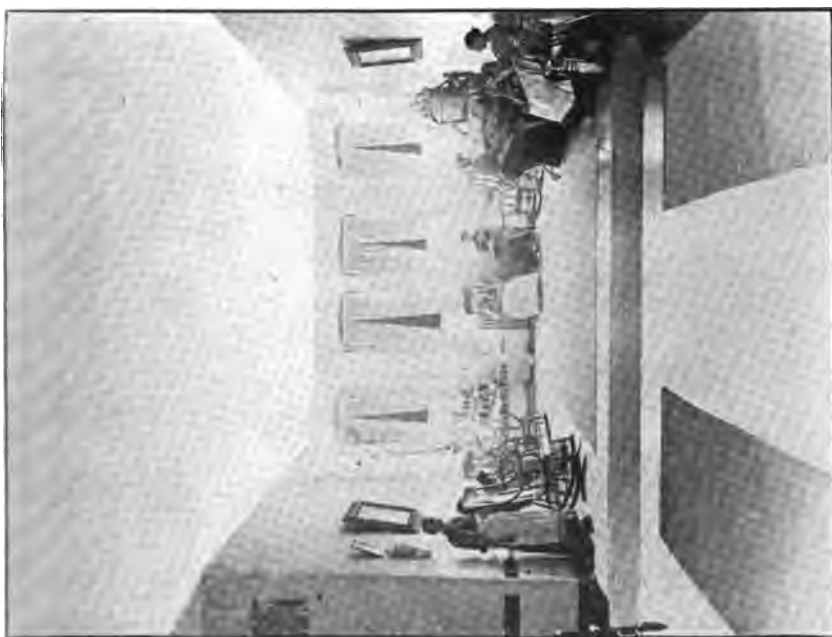
It would be ungrateful, indeed, to bring this report to a close without an acknowledgement of the valuable services rendered the institution by Dr. C. A. Drew, First Assistant Physician, Dr. H. E. Markham, Second Assistant Physician, Mr. E. D. Cullison, Steward and Mrs. M. A. Wilson, Matron.

To their ability, experience and hearty co-operation is due, in a great measure, whatever success has been attained in the management of the Hospital during the last six months.

The thanks of officers and patients are extended to those employes who have been faithful in the discharge of duty, kind and attentive to those placed in their charge and at all times observant of the rules. Without the support of officers and employes little could be done in directing the affairs of a large institution, and their aid and encouragement will ever be remembered.

To you, gentlemen, from whom the spirit of progressive philanthropy which actuates all employed in this Hospital is derived, nothing can be said which will but imperfectly convey the sentiment felt. Without the close intimacy which exists between the individual members of the Board of Trustees and the affairs of the Hospital, and the deep interest taken in its welfare, the usefulness of the institution would be greatly impaired. Your liberality, patience and wise council have been a source of strength always, and have served to lighten the labors and responsibilities of the past and now give encouragement in beginning a new period in the history of the Hospital.

FRANK C. HOYT.



DAY ROOM FOR WOMEN.



WARD FOR WOMEN.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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TABLE I.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING
JUNE 30, 1893.

PATIENTS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining June 30, 1891.....	309	.....	309
Admitted during the biennial period.....	241	303	544
Number treated during biennial period	550	303	853
Discharged recovered during biennial period.....	60	16	76
Discharged improved during biennial period.....	64	18	82
Discharged unimproved during biennial period.....	19	5	24
Transferred to other hospitals	28	7	35
Died	54	24	78
Whole number discharged.....	223	70	293
Remaining June 30, 1893.....	327	233	560

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

AGE.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
10 to 15 years.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
15 to 20 years.....	7	11	18	32	11	43
20 to 30 years.....	53	93	146	199	93	292
30 to 40 years.....	68	91	159	219	91	310
40 to 50 years.....	44	63	107	140	63	203
50 to 60 years.....	20	38	58	65	33	98
60 to 70 years.....	11	4	15	42	4	46
70 to 80 years.....	5	3	8	18	3	19
80 to 90 years.....	3	3	6	5	3	8
Unknown.....	30	.....	30	110	.....	110
Total.....	241	303	544	828	303	1,131

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

CIVIL CONDITION.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married.....	107	175	282	221	175	396
Single.....	112	108	220	432	108	540
Widowed.....	14	20	34	30	20	50
Unknown.....	8	.....	8	45	.....	45
Total.....	241	303	544	628	303	1,131

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

COUNTIES.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Adair.....	8	9	17	18	9	27
Adams.....	4	6	10	14	6	20
Audubon.....	1	3	4	7	3	10
Carroll.....	5	7	12	21	7	28
Cass.....	7	12	19	16	12	28
Clarke.....	.....	4	4	10	8	18
Crawford.....	13	8	21	23	.....	23
Decatur.....	8	16	24	23	16	39
Dallas.....	7	9	16	17	9	26
Fremont.....	6	5	11	21	5	26
Greene.....	3	14	17	18	14	32
Guthrie.....	5	6	11	14	6	20
Harrison.....	6	21	27	23	21	44
Ida.....	4	10	14	16	10	26
Lucas.....	8	11	19	25	11	36
Mills.....	7	9	16	33	9	42
Monona.....	5	8	13	19	8	27
Montgomery.....	10	12	22	23	12	35
Madison.....	10	5	15	25	5	30
Page.....	12	20	32	38	20	58
Pottawattamie.....	13	17	30	40	17	57
Polk.....	12	.....	12	50	.....	50
Ringgold.....	5	6	11	13	6	19
Sac.....	3	6	9	12	6	18
Shelby.....	6	13	19	13	13	26
State.....	25	18	43	166	18	184
Taylor.....	9	9	18	28	9	37
Union.....	5	8	13	21	8	29
Wayne.....	10	11	21	22	11	33
Woodbury.....	24	21	45	56	21	77
Total.....	241	303	544	628	303	1,131

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ohio.....	24	20	44	75	30	95
Indiana.....	17	21	38	48	21	69
New York.....	8	10	18	32	10	42
Connecticut.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	5
Maryland.....	2	.....	2	.....	6	6
Iowa.....	54	65	119	149	65	214
Illinois.....	24	28	52	65	28	93
Pennsylvania.....	14	18	32	35	18	53
Wisconsin.....	6	8	14	20	8	28
Kentucky.....	4	5	9	12	5	17
Tennessee.....	2	2	4	3	2	5
Mississippi.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Massachusetts.....	4	.....	4	10	.....	10
Louisiana.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Nebraska.....	3	1	4	4	1	5
Vermont.....	1	3	4	6	3	9
Missouri.....	2	7	9	21	7	28
North Carolina.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
West Virginia.....	2	.....	2	7	.....	7
Michigan.....	3	1	4	6	1	7
Utah.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Alabama.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Virginia.....	1	3	4	13	3	16
New Jersey.....	1	1	2	4	1	5
New Hampshire.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Kansas.....	.....	2	2	2	2	4
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Texas.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Minnesota.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Delaware.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Denmark.....	2	10	12	13	10	23
Germany.....	21	25	46	73	25	98
Sweden.....	8	16	24	30	16	46
England.....	8	5	13	22	5	27
Ireland.....	5	12	17	29	12	41
Canada.....	4	6	10	13	6	19
America (South).....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Russia.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Scotland.....	1	4	5	6	4	10
Italy.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Norway.....	.....	9	9	8	9	17
Prussia.....	.....	2	2	4	2	6
Austria.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Hol and.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bohemia.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Luxemburg.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wales.....	.....	2	2	2	2	4
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bavaria.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	.....	3	3	1	3	4
France.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	9	8	17	73	8	81
Total.....	241	303	544	628	303	1,131

TABLE VI.

SHOWING ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, ALSO FROM THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bereavement.....	7	3	10	14	3	17
Brain fever.....	1		1	8		8
Cerebral syphilis.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Child-birth and miscarriage.....		16	16		16	16
Chorea.....	2		2	2		2
Concussion of brain.....				3		3
Defective development.....		2	2	5	2	7
Disappointment in love.....	3	9	12	9	9	18
Domestic trouble.....	5	21	26	14	21	35
Epilepsy.....	16	19	35	78	19	97
Excitement, political.....				1		1
Excitement, religious.....	12	9	21	62	9	71
Financial losses.....	14		14	26		26
Fright.....	1	3	4	1	3	4
Hardship and abuse.....	1	3	4	1	3	4
Hemorrhage, cerebral.....				2		2
Heat stroke.....	9	1	10	12	1	13
Heredity.....	22	35	57	111	35	146
Heredity and ill health.....	2	28	30	21	28	49
Ill health.....	11	27	38	52	27	79
Injury to head.....	4	7	11	8		13
Intemperance.....	16		16	80		80
La grippe.....	8	7	15	25	7	32
Lead poisoning.....	2		2	2		2
Malarial fever.....		2	2	1	2	3
Masturbation.....	7	1	8	57	1	58
Menopause.....		6	6		6	6
Morphine habit.....	1		1	5		5
Multiple sclerosis.....	1		1	1		1
Organic disease of brain.....	5		5	5		5
Over-work.....	16	8	24	38	8	46
Paralysis.....	5		5	5		5
Previous attacks of insanity.....	15	31	46	42	31	73
Senility.....	4	3	7	8	3	11
Scarlet fever.....					1	1
Sexual excess.....	1		1	2		2
Shock by lightning.....		1	1		1	1
Shock by outrage.....		1	1		1	1
Spinal affections.....	3	2	5	6	2	8
Spiritualism.....		1	1	1	1	2
Suppression of menstruation.....		1	1		1	1
Syphilis.....				8		8
Typhoid fever.....	1	5	6	5	5	10
Uterine disease.....		3	3		3	3
Unknown.....	43	46	89	102	46	148
Worry over disgrace.....		1	1	1	1	2
Total.....	241	303	544	828	202	1,131

TABLE VII.

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

OCCUPATION.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Barbers.....	2		2	3		3
Brickmasons.....	1		1	4		4
Blacksmiths.....	2		2	24		24
Butchers.....	2		2	6		6
Bakers.....		1	1	1	1	2
Brewers.....				1		1
Brokers.....				1		1
Compositors.....	3	1	4	3		4
Carpenters and carpenters' wives.....	6	1	7	18	1	19
Coal miners and coal miners' wives.....	2	1	3	10	1	11
Clerks.....	2		2	12		12
Clergymen.....				4		4
Druggists.....	1		1	2		2
Domestics.....		62	62		62	62
Dressmakers.....		6	6		5	5
Dyers.....				1		1
Editors.....				3		3
Farmers, farmers' wives and daughters.....	133	135	268	396	135	533
Gardeners.....	1		1	4		4
Harnessmakers.....	2		2	5		5
Housekeepers.....		39	39		39	39
Hotelkeepers.....				2		2
Janitors.....				1		1
Jewelers.....				1		1
Laborers.....	29		29	165		165
Lawyers.....	1		1	4		4
Liverymen.....	2		2	5		5
Milliners.....		1	1		1	1
Merchants.....	3		3	12		12
Machinists.....	1		1	1		1
News boys.....	1		1	2		2
Nurserymen.....	2		2	2		2
Nurses.....		2	2		2	2
No occupation.....	2	9	11	2	9	11
Paperhangers.....	1		1	5		5
Peddlers.....	1		1	4		4
Priests.....				1		1
Plumbers.....	2		2	2		2
Painters and painters' wives.....	2	1	3	4	1	5
Polishers and buffers.....	1		1	1		1
Physicians.....				3		3
Photographers.....				2		2
Railroad conductors.....	3		3	3		3
Stonemasons.....	2		2	7		7
Shoemakers and shoemakers' wives.....	2	1	3	7	1	8
Switchmen.....	1		1	13		13
Students.....	1	3	4	5	3	8
Saloonkeepers.....	2		2	5		5
Stenographers.....		1	1		1	1
Traveling salesmen.....	1		1	3		3
Tramps.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Teamsters.....	1		1	1		1
Teachers (school and music).....	2	9	11	5	9	14
Tailors and tailors' wives.....	1	1	2	6	1	7
Tanners.....	1		1	1		1
Telegraph operator.....	1		1	1		1
Tinners.....	2		2	6		6
Tobaccoconists.....				1		1
Unknown.....	16	28	44	43	28	71
Wagon makers.....	1		1	1		1
Total.....	241	303	544	828	303	1,131

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1 month or less	60	14	74	133	14	147
1 to 3 months.....	39	13	52	100	13	113
3 to 6 months.....	13	14	27	49	14	63
6 to 12 months.....	17	10	27	56	19	75
1 to 2 years.....	27	23	50	85	23	108
2 to 3 years.....	14	23	37	44	23	67
3 to 4 years.....	11	48	59	60	48	108
5 to 10 years.....	11	84	95	57	84	141
10 to 15 years.....	13	41	54	31	41	72
15 to 20 years.....	8	20	28	15	20	35
20 to 30 years.....	6	12	18	13	12	25
30 to 40 years.....	5	1	6	5	1	6
Unknown.....	22	.....	22	180	.....	180
Total.....	241	303	544	828	303	1,131

TABLE IX.

SHOWING THE FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

FORM OF INSANITY.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, simple acute.....	16	14	30	49	14	63
Mania, simple chronic.....	5	8	13	52	8	60
Mania, acute delusional.....	31	8	39	107	8	115
Mania, chronic delusional.....	30	58	88	142	58	200
Mania, transitory.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Mania, delirious.....	19	4	23	50	4	54
Mania, simple with senility.....	4	.....	4	10	.....	10
Mania with epilepsy.....	8	5	13	30	5	35
Melancholia, simple acute.....	22	7	29	52	7	59
Melancholia, simple chronic.....	5	8	13	31	8	39
Melancholia, acute delusional.....	22	15	37	57	15	72
Melancholia, chronic delusional.....	11	34	45	53	34	87
Melancholia, stuporous.....	.....	4	4	6	4	10
Melancholia with senility.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Melancholia with epilepsy.....	.....	2	2	2	2	4
Mental deterioration, primary.....	7	1	8	8	1	9
Mental deterioration, secondary.....	12	89	101	35	89	124
Dementia, terminal.....	4	28	32	54	28	82
Dementia, paralytica.....	8	.....	8	13	.....	13
Dementia, primary with senility.....	6	3	9	11	3	14
Dementia with epilepsy.....	7	12	19	28	12	40
Organic disease of brain.....	9	2	11	14	2	16
Paranoia.....	6	.....	6	9	.....	9
Idiocy with epilepsy.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Imbecility, congenital.....	5	1	6	11	1	12
Total.....	241	308	544	828	308	1,131

TABLE X.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

ADMITTED.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First attack.....	143	63	206	449	63	512
Second attack.....	43	19	62	167	19	186
Third attack.....	18	3	21	41	6	47
Fourth attack.....	9	1	10	11	1	12
Fifth attack.....	1	0	1	6	0	6
More than five.....	38	25	63	137	25	162
Unknown.....	38	25	63	137	25	162
Total.....	241	308	549	828	308	1,136

TABLE XI.

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

DISCHARGED.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Recovered.....	60	16	76	139	16	155
Improved.....	64	18	82	137	18	155
Unimproved.....	19	5	24	60	5	65
Transferred.....	25	7	32	38	7	45
Died.....	54	24	78	127	25	152
Total.....	223	70	293	501	70	571

TABLE XII.

SHOWING THE FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED.

FORM OF INSANITY.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, simple acute.....	10	6	16	38	6	44
Mania, simple chronic.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Mania, acute delusional.....	16	2	18	16	2	18
Mania, chronic delusional.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Mania, delirious.....	8	3	11	13	4	17
Melancholia, simple acute.....	9	4	13	29	4	33
Melancholia, simple chronic.....	2	2	4	14	2	16
Melancholia, acute delusional.....	12	2	14	13	2	15
Melancholia, chronic delusional.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Melancholia, stuporous.....	1	1	2	12	1	13
Total.....	60	16	76	139	16	155

TABLE XIII.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1 to 3 months.....	6	.....	6	12	.....	12
3 to 6 months.....	15	1	16	19	1	20
6 to 12 months.....	23	6	29	33	6	39
1 to 2 years.....	10	4	14	23	4	27
2 to 3 years.....	2	.....	2	13	.....	13
3 to 5 years.....	2	2	4	11	2	13
5 to 10 years.....	1	3	4	13	3	16
10 to 15 years.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Total.....	60	16	76	130	16	156

TABLE XIV.

SHOWING DURATION OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1 to 4 weeks.....	3	.....	3	11	.....	11
1 to 3 months.....	14	4	18	33	4	37
3 to 6 months.....	26	8	34	39	8	47
6 to 12 months.....	11	4	15	20	4	24
1 to 2 years.....	3	.....	3	19	.....	19
2 to 3 years.....	2	.....	2	9	.....	9
3 to 4 years.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
4 to 5 years.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	60	16	76	130	16	156

TABLE XV.

FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE WHO DIED.

FORMS OF INSANITY.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, simple acute.....				2		2
Mania, simple chronic.....	1		1	8		8
Mania, acute delusional.....	1	1	2	6	1	7
Mania, chronic delusional.....	11		11	17		17
Mania, delirious.....	2		2	8		8
Mania with epilepsy.....		3	3	4	3	7
Melancholia, simple chronic.....	3	1	4	4	1	5
Melancholia, acute delusional.....	1	2	3	2	2	4
Melancholia, chronic delusional.....	6	5	11	8	5	13
Melancholia, stuporous.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Melancholia with epilepsy.....		1	1	2	1	3
Mental deterioration, secondary.....	6	3	9	16	3	19
Dementia with epilepsy.....	1	1	2	5	2	7
Dementia with senility.....	4	1	5	7	1	8
Dementia, paralytic.....	4		4	16		16
Organic disease of the brain.....	7	2	9	14	2	16
Dementia, terminal.....	6	2	8	6	2	8
Total.....	54	24	78	127	24	151

TABLE XVI.

SHOWING THE CAUSE OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Accidental suffocation.....				1		1
Bulbar paralysis.....	1		1	1		1
Carcinoma of stomach.....				1		1
Carcinoma of rectum.....				1		1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	1	4	13	1	14
Cerebral softening.....	1		1	2		2
Cerebral syphilis.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Consumption, pulmonary.....	11	6	16	16	5	21
Dementia, paralytic.....	4		4	18		18
Dysentery.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Epileptic convulsions.....		4	4	2	4	10
Erysipelas.....				2		2
Exhaustion with delirious mania.....	2		2	12		12
Exhaustion with terminal dementia.....	2		2	5		5
Exhaustion with melancholia.....	4		4	6		6
Exhaustion with senectus.....	2	1	3	6	1	7
Exhaustion with hemiplegia.....	2		2	2		2
Exhaustion from injury (received before admission).....	1		1	1		1
Meningitis.....	1		1	1		1
Nephritis suppurative.....	1		1	1		1
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous.....	1		1	1		1
Organic disease of brain.....	12	7	19	16	7	23
Peritonitis.....				3		3
Pneumonia.....		3	3	2	3	5
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	1		1			1
Pulmonary gangrene.....	1	1	2	3	1	4
Suicide by hanging.....				1		1
Typhoid fever.....				1		1
Total.....	54	24	78	127	24	151

TABLE XVII.

SHOWING AGES AT DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED.

AGES AT DEATH.	DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
15 to 20 years	5	5	10	1	1	2
20 to 30 years	17	8	25	18	5	23
30 to 40 years	13	4	17	33	8	41
40 to 50 years	7	4	11	26	4	30
50 to 60 years	4	4	8	15	4	19
60 to 70 years	4	4	8	14	2	16
70 to 80 years	2	2	4	5	2	7
80 to 90 years	2	1	3	3	1	4
Unknown	4	4	8	12	1	13
Total number of deaths.....	54	24	78	127	24	151

TABLE XVIII.

GENERAL TABLE SHOWING DAILY AVERAGE UNDER TREATMENT BY MONTHS
SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.

MONTHS.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
January.....	224	261	300	301	524
February	227	300	307	308	528
March.....	233	302	306	301	523
April.....	235	305	308	335	541
May.....	236	306	311	335	546
June.....	244	303	310	381	556
July.....	240	302	322	407	...
August.....	238	291	315	519	...
September.....	240	290	316	517	...
October.....	237	292	314	520	...
November.....	241	292	306	518	...
December.....	247	293	305	519	...
Daily average for each year.....	236 5-6	294 3-4	310	413	538

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Total acreage of land.....	513
Acres under cultivation.....	290
Acres in grass and pasture.....	253
Acres occupied by buildings and park	60
Total cost of land, buildings and permanent improvements.....	\$ 507,018.00
Cost per capita of land, buildings and permanent improvements, estimated on the limit of capacity of present buildings.....	905.03
First men received, December 15, 1888.	
First women received, April 12, 1892.	

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION SINCE THE BEGINNING.

PATIENTS.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number admitted.....	828	303	1,131
Number discharged recovered.....	139	16	155
Number discharged improved.....	137	18	155
Number discharged unimproved.....	60	5	65
Number discharged transferred.....	38	7	45
Number discharged died.....	127	24	151
Total discharged since the beginning.....	501	70	571
Total remaining June 30, 1893.....	327	233	560

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR LAST TWO YEARS.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand June 30, 1891.....	\$ 18.80
Received from State Treasurer.....	161,104.00
Received from steward's sales and collections.....	5,968.06
Total receipts.....	\$ 167,090.86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Wages and salaries.....	\$ 49,013.50
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,453.55
Clothing.....	12,191.61
Fuel and lights.....	9,434.69
Medical and surgical supplies.....	2,862.83
Repairs.....	2,765.86
Groceries and provisions.....	56,527.71
Freight and switching.....	10,947.68
Miscellaneous.....	14,919.08
Total.....	\$ 160,115.51
Balance on hand from all sources, June 30 1893.....	6,975.35

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees of Iowa Hospital for the Insane
at Clarinda:*

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in submitting this, my biennial report for the year ending June 30, 1893.

As business manager of this institution I have made earnest efforts to protect the property of the citizens who compose this great commonwealth. All purchases have been made within the limits of strict economy, and the farm products, whether sold or consumed, have been made a matter of record. When selling property of the State I have endeavored to get the highest prices current. I have tried to maintain a proper observance of the laws governing the Hospital, and to extend due courtesy to officers and employes.

In conclusion, I trust that my labor as Steward will meet the hearty approval of my superior officers.

Very respectfully,

E. D. CULLISON,
Steward.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Exhibit of the Steward for the year ending June 30, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last report	\$	18.80
Sales and collections		2,131.86
Requisitions		61,408.00
Total	\$	63,558.66

EXPENDITURES.

Ice.....	\$	600.10
Meat and Fish.....		6,365.64
Breadstuffs.....		2,658.32
Fruit and vegetables.....		472.23
Tea and coffee		1,416.05
Sugar and syrup	\$	1,552.81
Butter, eggs and cheese		4,067.05
Sundry groceries		3,464.26
Medicinal supplies.....		1,090.53
Postage and stationery		348.15
Dry goods and clothing		4,628.27
Library and diversions.....		32.45
Furniture and furnishings.....		222.39
Mortuary.....		208.60
Repairs.....		618.34
Hardware and queensware.....		739.16
Contingencies		3,234.44
Freight.....		4,613.19
Farm and feed.....		1,103.71
Glass, oil and paint.....		286.80
Lights		90.86
Fuel.....		3,215.44
Salaries and wages.....		20,756.66
Visiting committee.....		821.29
Total.....	\$	63,136.21
Balance on hand.....	\$	422.15

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Exhibit of Steward for year ending June 30, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

From balance on hand June 30, 1892.....	\$	422.15
Sales and collections.....		3,836.40
Requisitions.....		99,996.40
Total.....	\$	103,954.55

EXPENDITURES.

Ice.....	\$	612.00
Meat and fish.....		10,634.87
Breadstuffs.....		2,513.32
Fruit and vegetables.....		2,962.12
Tea and coffee.....		2,288.61
Sugar and Syrup.....		2,244.15
Butter, eggs and cheese.....		5,256.17
Sundry groceries.....		5,696.77
Medicinal supplies.....		1,772.30
Postage and stationery.....		591.22
Dry goods and clothing.....		7,764.34
Library and diversions.....		83.06
Furniture and furnishings.....		1,231.06
Mortuary.....		127.15
Repairs.....		2,147.52
Hardware.....		1,999.36
Contingencies.....		3,949.06
Freight.....		6,034.58
Farm and feed.....		3,317.43
Glass, oil and paint.....		327.90
Lights.....		826.06
Fuel.....		5,302.33
Salaries and wages.....		28,257.44
Visiting committee.....		1,080.51
Total.....	\$	96,979.29
Balance on hand June 30, 1893.....	\$	6,975.35

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECTS.

CLARINDA IOWA, August 30, 1893.

Board of Trustees, Clarinda Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: We herewith submit our report on construction for the years of 1892 and 1893.

The Twenty-fourth General Assembly made appropriations for various buildings and improvements as follows:

Laundry and dry room complete.....	\$ 15,000.00
Chapel and amusement hall.....	20,000.00
Steam heating present wing.....	3,000.00
Plumbing and water supply.....	2,000.00
Sewerage.....	600.00
To complete one barn.....	2,000.00
Repairs and contingent.....	3,000.00
Furnishing chapel and hall.....	2,000.00
Improvements on grounds.....	500.00
To complete furnishing present new wing.....	5,000.00
Engine and pump for water supply.....	2,000.00

Total.....\$ 53,100.00

Owing to the fact that the appropriations for laundry and chapel were cut down from 20 to 60 per cent below the amounts asked for, we were compelled to alter the original plans materially in size, and abandon the original policy of the first board of building commissioners, of making all buildings belonging to this institution strictly fire proof (a fact much to be deplored).

By so doing, however, we were enabled to complete everything contemplated by the appropriation, and leave a small balance in the treasurer's hands (see report). The appropriation for the barn was not sufficient to complete it according to original plans, owing to the fact that the foundations were already built and the superstruction could not be finished for the amount appropriated, and had it not been for the liberality of the slate roofer, we could not have completed it. He offered to put the slate roof on complete and trust to the General Assembly to reimburse him, releasing the Board of Trustees from any liability. This amount, \$338.15, should be provided for by a special appropriation.

We herewith attach an itemized statement of expenditures, giving dates and numbers of vouchers which are on file, viz:

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriation.....	\$ 55,100.00
Received from sales of material.....	38.00
Received from support fund on account of sundry bills paid out of construction.....	500.00
Total.....	\$ 55,638.00
Expenditures as above shown.....	55,617.64
Balance on hand.....	\$ 18.36

Your superintendent, Dr. Hoyt, has stated the necessity of additional buildings and improvements for the proper care of patients, and the same needs no further special recommendations from us, except, perhaps, the item of engine room, water tower, fan, etc., for which an appropriation of \$45,000.00 is asked. This particular item is a positive necessity, and has been ever since the patients' wards were occupied. These buildings (the wards or wings) were designed to be heated and ventilated with a system of underground air ducts and fans. This system we have never been able to introduce, owing to the fact that no appropriation was ever made for it; and until it is done, the wards cannot be properly ventilated or supplied with fresh air as they should be.

The boiler house building was originally designed to accommodate the increased engine room, fan rooms, water tower, etc., asked for under this appropriation. The object of increasing the engine room is, to enable us to move our engines close to the boilers, whereas, they are now separated several hundred feet, thereby entailing a great loss of steam, besides necessitating the employment of extra help.

The change as now suggested, will make a saving of several hundred dollars annually. Our water supply is ample, but the tank or storage capacity, very limited, not more than two hundred barrels, which is not enough for more than four hours' consumption. A slight accident to the pumps might, therefore, prove a serious matter. The water tower asked for in connection with engine room, will give capacity for forty-eight hours' use.

We herewith submit an itemized estimate for the cost of all buildings and improvements asked for, basing the cost of the two wings or wards and the engine-room on fire proof construction, same as the wings now finished, viz.:

Two violent wards, \$118,000.00 each	\$ 236,000.00
Water tower, complete engine room	25,000.00
Ventilating fans.....	10,000.00
Infirmery.....	25,000.00
Steam heating new work	15,000.00
Furnishing new wards	15,000.00
Electric light additional.....	6,000.00
Improvements on grounds.....	2,500.00
Repairs and contingent	5,000.00
Sewerage.....	3,000.00
Additional land	7,500.00
Wagon and implement house.....	1,500.00
Dairy machinery.....	1,500.00
Laundry machinery.....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$ 364,000.00

Respectfully,

FOSTER & LIEBKE,
Architects.

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA,
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE
LOCATED AT
CLARINDA.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER
1894.

REPORT.

To the Twenty-fifth General Assembly:

Your Joint Committee appointed to visit the hospital for insane at Clarinda and investigate as to its condition and management, beg leave to report that they have made such visit and submit the following report as a result of their investigation:

Your Committee met at the hospital buildings January 18th at 9 o'clock A. M., and proceeded to organize by selecting G. L. Finn, of the Senate, for chairman, and M. D. Reed, of the House, for secretary. So organized we proceeded at once to investigate, as required by your concurrent resolution.

First.—We find that all improvements for which appropriations were made by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly have been made. The books of the architect, kept in a very clear and comprehensive manner, show that all moneys so appropriated, except \$18.36 yet in the treasury, have been expended for the objects for which they were appropriated, and the improvements themselves are satisfactory evidence to your Committee that the appropriations were wisely and economically expended.

Second.—No debt has been contracted. But a moral obligation exists as shown, which, in the judgment of your Committee, should be paid. Thus the appropriation made by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly "to complete one barn" was for the superstructure upon a foundation then completed. The appropriation asked was twenty-five hundred dollars. The grant made was two thousand dollars. It was impracticable to change the size of the foundation already completed, as such change would have cost nearly or quite as much as the extra size of the superstructure. Therefore the superstructure was completed of the original size, and when they came to the roof it was found that only so much of the appropriation remained as was sufficient for a shingle roof. The slate roofer offered to put on a slate roof, take the amount of money remaining of the appropriation, release the trustees from all responsibility and trust to the General Assembly to reimburse him. The amount is \$338.15.

Third.—We inquired diligently whether there had been any diversion of money from the specific purpose for which it was appropriated. We found none except that in the purchase of furniture supplies for the new wing, under the appropriation. Supplies for the support department were purchased in the same bill of goods. The entire bill was paid out of the appropriated funds, and afterwards the amount, \$500.00, was returned to the improvement fund, as shown in the architect's report. (Report of trustees, page 47.)

Fourth.—The usage in drawing money from the State treasury is in compliance with the law, and we were unable to find any case of violation.

Fifth.—We append herewith a printed list of all employes, with the monthly salary of each.

An item on page one of the printed report mentions \$16.00 per month paid to employes as compensation for service in hospital band. This is not in addition to the printed list. The Superintendent aims to make the band a feature of the institution. In selecting attendants he secures, when possible, persons who can assist in this matter. In some cases he cannot secure such persons at the regulation price for attendants, and refusing to change such regulation, he allows in one case \$4.00 per month, in others \$2.00, in all a total of \$16.00 per month.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF IOWA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE AT CLARINDA.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Salary per month.
Hoyt, Frank C.	Superintendent	\$ 208.34
Drew, Chas. A.	First assistant physician	125.00
Markham, Homer E.	Second assistant physician	87.50
Cullison, E. D.	Steward	116.66 2/3
Martin, Charlotta	Matron	50.00
Stuart, T. McK	Secretary	25.00
True, Geo. C.	Bookkeeper	40.00
Wilkins, Edith	Stenographer	30.00
Robinson, Jas. H.	Storekeeper	30.00
Madigan, W. D.	Supervisor	40.00
Rumsey, Kate	Supervisress	25.00
Hart, Peter V.	Engineer	75.00
Chamberlain, D. O.	Carpenter	50.00
Brockway, J. G.	Painter	35.00
Larson, E. M.	Shoemaker	40.00
Crouse, David H.	Electrician	35.00
Thomas, Geo.	Assistant electrician	35.00
Hartman, Morgan	Butcher	35.00
Griffith, O. D.	Dairyman	40.00
Griffith, Elmer	Farmer	25.00
Craig, Wm.	Baker	50.00
Baldwin, A.	Laborer	30.00
Martin, T. C.	Fireman	35.00
Anderson, Chas.	Farm hand	20.00
McAlpin, —	Farm hand	20.00
Stewart, Clyde	Chief cook	40.00
Douglas, Matt.	Laundryman	16.00
Bayless, Sam	Car man	18.00
Cook, Andy	Hostler	25.00
Farmer, John	Second cook	20.00
Elder, Jas	Assistant storekeeper	18.00
Allen, E. C.	Attendant	25.00
McPherson, Geo.	Night watch	28.00
Brennan, A.	Attendant	27.00
Lawrence, Otis	Attendant	24.00
Van Sandt, A.	Attendant	24.00
Baker, Elwood	Attendant	23.00
Weldner, Scott	Attendant	23.00
Croy, C. C.	Attendant	24.00
Bailey, E. R.	Dining room attendant	25.00
Wilson, J. H.	Attendant	25.00
Koger, Marlon	Attendant	25.00
Ramey, James	Night nurse	25.00
Wright, Charles E.	Attendant	20.00
Swayne, William	Attendant	25.00
Thompson, E. M.	Attendant	22.00
Nordquist, E. J.	Attendant	13.00
McNamara	Attendant	13.00
Tannehill, Jerry	Fireman	35.00
Swanson, Annie	Domestic	12.00
Fox, Mollie	Attendant	24.00
Bridges, Etta	Attendant	24.00
Collins, Hilda	Attendant	18.00
Naylor, Allie	Attendant	20.00
Rogers, Gillie	Attendant	25.00
Weeks, Anna B.	Attendant	25.00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Salary per month.
Oline, Frances	Attendant	\$25.00
Miller, Jessie	Attendant	23.00
Shane, Sadie	Attendant	20.00
Gray, Emma	Attendant	22.00
Monohan, Mary	Attendant	22.00
Gregory, Reba	Attendant	20.00
Mitchell, Minnie	Night nurse	23.00
Doster, Emma	Night watch	23.00
Mickey, Emma	Dining room attendant	23.00
Turner, Jole	Night watch	23.00
Butler, Allie	Ironing room	12.00
Hlatt, Sarah	Laundress	25.00
Loy, Alice	Dining room	15.00
Starling, Etta	Seamstress	18.00
Evans, Louise	Dining room	12.00
Rinker, Eva	Ironing room	12.00
Hinkley, Stella	Sewing room	12.00
Carver, Minnie	Sewing room	12.00
Verry, Mollie	Seamstress	15.00
Locke, Ella	Dining room	12.00
Reynolds, Stella	Special cook	20.00
Balley, Sadie	Dining room	15.00
Brockway, Maude	Seamstress	15.00
Reazer, Oma	Domestic	12.00
Rauch, Rose	Cook	20.00

Item of \$16 per month paid to employes as extra compensation for service in the Hospital band.

Sixth.—As to necessity for the improvements asked, we believe that the “two violent wards” asked for are an imperative necessity, because the present capacity of the hospital is crowded, and being so crowded it is impossible to properly classify the patients, making it necessary to leave violent patients where there is danger of their doing harm to other patients.

Further, in case of any epidemic of malignant disease it would be practically impossible to properly isolate the infected ones. We not only consider the additions a necessity, but also good economy. It is recognized that we must increase our hospital capacity. The plan of the plant at Clarinda is to accommodate one thousand patients. There will be needed a comparatively small outlay for machinery, help, etc., for the extra four hundred patients that could be cared for with the additions.

The building of these additions will necessitate some of the other items asked for, viz.:

The heating apparatus.

The furniture.

The additional electric light.

The sewerage.

The laundry machinery.

The management informs your committee that a comparatively small reduction can be made by reducing the capacity of the additions asked for. Additions to accommodate two hundred patients can be made for \$190,000.00. This reduction in size would also reduce the necessary cost of heating, furniture, etc. But the total reduction in cost is 20 per cent, while the reduction in capacity is 50 per cent, which, in the estimation of your committee, is not economy.

The ventilating fans and tunnel are for the purpose of forcing pure air into the wards. Any one who pauses to consider the question of ventilating wards and

rooms for six hundred to one thousand insane persons, will understand the utter impracticability of providing pure air by opening windows.

The request for completing engine room and building water towers may be reduced. The water towers are needed. There is no method of storing up any quantity of water. In case of a fire the only supply would be the direct supply from the wells, which must be insufficient, and in case of an extensive fire might be exhausted. The towers can be built apart from the extension of the engine room. The estimated cost for such a building is \$10,000.00.

The request for repairs and contingent fund is merely to keep the buildings and machinery in their present state of repair. Your committee have no way of knowing how much is necessary, but a sufficient amount ought to be appropriated.

The request for machinery and building for the industrial work is probably as much needed as anything. It is for the purpose of providing a place and tools for the patients to work with. We cannot too heartily commend what is already accomplished along this line with scant supplies of tools and in out-of-the-way places about the basements. The patients can return much of the costs in the matter of making shoes, clothing, furniture, etc. But the chief advantage is that the most rational treatment of any person, sane or insane, is to give them something to do. This request ought by all means to be granted.

The dairy machinery is simply a request for facilities for making their own butter instead of buying it. They have ground enough to keep plenty of cows, and the amount asked for will be paid out each year for butter if not granted for machinery.

The implement house can be spared just as well as a farmer can afford to let his machinery stand out in the weather.

So also the improvement of grounds. It is a matter of taste or no taste. There will be no better health conditions or economic conditions, but no tasty person wants his front door-yard to remain in the state in which nature left it; neither should any State do so.

Seventh.—We find that in purchasing supplies, both for support expense and and for improvement, the principle of competitive bids is employed in the following manner:

Printed lists of supplies required are sent by mail to various wholesale dealers in different parts of the country, with a request to forward sealed bids on the same, reserving to the trustees the right to reject any or all bids. Your committee suggested to the trustees that it might be well to publish in some newspaper that at such a time they would send out such lists and request that all dealers desirous of bidding should notify them, and upon such notification, a copy of the list should be sent to each person or firm desiring to bid.

Eighth.—We inquired whether the times of drawing money from the State treasury can be postponed to correspond with the times of the payment of the taxes of the county to the State. They replied that the present system of buying on three months' time prevents them from obtaining bids from many dealers; that to extend the delay to six months would put them at great disadvantage, and in many cases compel them to pay an exorbitant price.

(Signed)

G. L. FISK,
For the Senate.
M. D. REED,
F. H. WILKEN,
For the House.

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

VISITING COMMITTEE

TO THE

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

REPORT.

HON. HORACE BOIES, *Governor of Iowa*:

In compliance with the statutes the visiting committee to the Iowa Hospitals for the Insane respectfully submit this, the tenth biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1893.

During the period each hospital has been visited and carefully inspected each month by one or more members of the committee, and everything relating to the care, comfort and condition of the inmates has received our best attention. Complaints have been carefully listened to and duly considered, and all causes for discontent and dissatisfaction have been removed so far as it has been in our power.

We have found in our visits that the food has been of good quality, of sufficient variety, carefully prepared, well cooked and promptly served.

The beds and bedding we have found, with rare exceptions, to be clean, with comfortable mattresses and springs, sufficient clothing at all seasons of the year, and the single sleeping rooms and dormitories clean, neat, comfortable and homelike.

The clothing furnished by the state we have found to be, as a rule, of ordinary good quality, and in sufficient quantity.

The important factors in the treatment of the insane, exercise and amusement, we are pleased to report as having received careful attention on the part of the management.

During both summer and winter, when the weather will admit, the patients able to leave the wards are taken out to walk or ride, and to enjoy out-door sports and exercise every day. Among the out-door exercises provided are base ball, foot ball, croquet, lawn tennis, etc., in which a large number of the patients engage, while others lie on the grass, recline in hammocks or sit upon seats provided, and watch the sports with interest. For in-door sport and exercise many of the wards are provided with games, such as billiard and pool tables, bean bags, ring tables, cards, etc., etc. Our observation leads us to conclude that these important matters have received more attention during the biennial period just closed than at any other period in the history of the institutions.

Patients are furnished with work suitable to their condition; the ladies with sewing, in their wards or in the sewing rooms, fancy needle work, crocheting, making rugs, knitting lace and embroidery, etc.; the men in summer with work on the farms and gardens, and various other industries. In winter, cutting and sewing rags for carpets, preparing hair for mattresses, manufacturing brooms, shoes and slippers. In addition to this many patients, both male and female, are engaged in ward and dining room work, and in the kitchens, laundry and other departments. In this connection we will say that while no patient is compelled to work, every encouragement is held out to induce them to take part in some industry, as experience has proved that employment is an important factor in re-establishing sanity. Under the system of employment adopted we think there is not less than 50 per cent of the inmates of our hospitals, especially of the males, whose work, to a larger or smaller degree, is not profitable to the institution, and equally profitable to the patients thus employed.

During the winter months the important matter of amusements receives marked attention. Dances are given in the amusement halls once a week, in which all the patients who desire to do so, or whose condition will permit, engage. Excellent music is furnished by the hospital orchestra, and as good order is observed as will be found at any social gathering of a similar character outside of insane hospital walls. Literary, theatrical and musical entertainments and stereopticon exhibitions are given at stated intervals during the winter months, and occasionally during the summer. Entertainments by musical and theatrical troupes visiting the towns near which the hospitals are situated are frequently secured to amuse the patients. Valuable aid is frequently rendered in the way of amusement by the lady and gentlemen friends of the hospitals.

We have referred at length to these entertainments for the reason that we consider them among the most important adjuncts in the treatment of the insane. They not only relieve the monotony of hospital life, but bring the patients in direct touch with conditions of sanity which are pleasing; conditions which not only prevent the mind from feeding upon itself while directly in contact with them, but which tend to give it something to feed upon during the interval; the tendency of which is to aid it in re-establishing a healthy equilibrium and restore it to a normal condition. The same may be said of employment and the home-like conditions which surround the inmates of our hospitals for the insane.

Money spent in securing these entertainments, and in providing employment for the insane is money well expended.

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In addition to the foregoing amusements noted, the holidays are appropriately observed, in which observances the patients, as a whole, take a lively interest, and many of them, an active part.

Christmas day is observed by a royal feast for all the wards, and a public distribution of gifts, at which every patient receives a present, most of these being provided by friends, but those who are not thus remembered are supplied by the institutions with some appropriate gift.

Religious services are held in each of the institutions every Sabbath afternoon, conducted by the pastors of the churches in the vicinity. The chapels are filled, and the patients conduct themselves with a decorum and take an interest in the religious exercises most praiseworthy, and which indicates a genuine appreciation of the import of the services.

The hospitals, notably Mt. Pleasant and Independence, are abundantly supplied with excellent reading matter, including daily papers, popular periodicals and excellent libraries for general circulation. At Independence a reading room has been established, in which there is an abundant supply of reading matter, including daily and weekly newspapers, popular periodicals, and a good supply of books. Patients and employes have free access to this reading room. Clarinda has a nucleus for a library, to which is added as circumstances will permit. The institution is, however, well supplied with daily and weekly newspapers, which are freely distributed among the patients.

We are pleased to note a comparative absence of restraint in the treatment of patients during this biennial period.

During the period many important improvements have been made. At Mt. Pleasant the painting and decorating of the wards have been in progress, and all, or nearly all, of the halls, rooms and dormitories have been repainted and tastily decorated. This institution has also completed a large and beautiful conservatory, which is filled with elegant flowers, and to which the patients have free access, and from which the convalescent wards are supplied daily, and the chapel and amusement halls decorated on public occasions.

At Independence the work of painting and decorating the wards has been in progress, and is well advanced. An electric system of lighting has been introduced and is in successful operation. A conservatory has been built and many other improvements have been made.

At Clarinda the wing for female patients has been completed, and is now occupied. The chapel and amusement hall has been finished; it is decorated, comfortably seated, and magnificently lighted by electric lights. A new bakery, wash house, and other improvements

have been made, greatly to the comfort and convenience in conducting the institution.

The improvements in all the institutions during the period have been important, and have added greatly to the facilities of conducting the work, and also to the comfort and better care of the inmates, so much so that we can see but little to recommend which would add to the important designs for which these institutions were established.

The experience and observations of your committee lead them to conclude that next to capable and skilled superintendents come capable and efficient attendants in the proper management of hospitals for the insane.

The small salaries paid do not tend to secure the best class of men and women to perform this work. The grading of salaries in accordance with the time served is a good feature.

Your committee would further recommend that no person be employed as an attendant who is not of mature age; that sufficient salaries be paid to secure the best possible class of attendants, and that when an attendant has proven him or herself capable and efficient they should never be displaced by an inexperienced person simply on the grounds of a less salary.

The observations of your committee have led us to conclude that more care should be exercised in securing the services of mature and experienced assistant physicians. It does not seem to us that the best results in the care and treatment of the insane can be secured by placing young men, just out of school, with no experience in the general practice of medicine, and no practical knowledge of the care and treatment of the insane, in sole charge of insane patients. The question of economy in this matter should not be taken into consideration; the patients in our hospitals for the insane are deserving of and entitled to the most skilled treatment and care, and should not be placed under the care of inexperienced young men. It is not, in our opinion, sufficient to say that the patients put in charge of these young men require little or no medical treatment, as we believe that discipline, sanitary conditions, and general daily care and attention have as much to do in the treatment of insanity as medicine, and that to properly regulate, control and conduct these, to say nothing of the supervision of attendants and the general conduct of the wards, is all essential to the best welfare of the inmates. Believing this, we would recommend that when the services of a young and inexperienced physician are secured he should be placed for a considerable length of time under the supervision, direction, control and instruction of an experienced physician in the wards, and should not be given control of any wards until he has had sufficient experience to warrant the belief that he is capable of taking charge of an independent service.

In view of the great importance of pathological research and investigations in hospitals for the insane, we would suggest and urge that all of our hospitals have a capable and experienced pathologist, and that assistant physicians with no pathological experience be not permitted to take charge of this department until they have had thorough training and instruction under a skilled pathologist.

Our observations during the period have convinced us that the business management, which includes all the details of the farm operations, improvements, purchases, supervision of all officers and employes, and a general and special supervision of the patients, is more than should be imposed upon one man.

We believe the superintendents should have ample time to devote to the direct supervision and medical care of the patients; this they can not have if burdened with the entire business charge of the institutions.

The care of 500 to 800 patients, with the supervision of the army of employes necessary to their proper attention, is sufficient for one individual, and fully as much as he can properly care for.

To relieve the superintendent of these onerous duties, we suggest that there should be a business superintendent, whose duty it shall be to make the purchases, run the general out-door work, and that he be held responsible for the right performance of duty as the medical superintendent is held for the care and treatment of patients. This would greatly relieve the superintendent, and permit him to devote more of his time to the direct care of the inmates, which, it seems to us, should be his first and only duty.

It may be urged that this plan would create too many heads and be productive of friction and discord in the management. While this might prove true occasionally, we do not think it would be the rule. It would only be a slight departure from the present system, relieving the superintendent of all business matters, and by so doing, enabling him to devote his entire time and attention to the medical supervision and care of the patients. We would have this business superintendent responsible to the trustees for the right performance of duty, and amenable to them for failure or omissions detrimental to the interests of the institution.

Your committee has heretofore called attention to the importance of granting paroles, or leaves of absence, to patients in charge of relatives and friends, when their mental condition will permit, and before the superintendent would be justified in granting a final discharge. We would again call attention to this matter and emphasize its importance. To this end we believe it would be wisdom on the part of our legislature to provide means for sending patients, whose condition

the superintendents think would warrant it, home on a visit. The expense thus incurred would, as a rule, be less than that of keeping them in the hospital, especially in cases where they would remain at home for any considerable time, while there would probably be many cases who would become self-sustaining and never return, who but for this experiment might remain in the institution an indefinite period. This suggestion cannot, of course, be made of general application to the inmates of our insane hospitals, but there is a sufficient number of chronic insane in each which might derive temporary or permanent benefit from this plan to warrant some legal enactment to aid in carrying it out.

In regard to appropriations for our present hospitals: Your committee does not feel warranted in recommending any which would increase the capacity of any of them.

Mt. Pleasant with its 814 patients, and Independence with 857, have, in our opinion, all the patients which should be under a single management.

Their present accommodations and conditions are as nearly complete as it is possible to make them.

The Clarinda hospital, owing to its being of recent construction, the female wing having only been completed and occupied during the past year, is yet in a somewhat unsettled state; the 560 patients now there are in comfortable quarters and well provided for in most essentials to their welfare. And while it is true the building, as originally planned, is not completed, it is a question in the minds of your committee whether its present capacity should be enlarged.

This question is suggested to our minds by several important considerations; among them is the location, which is in the extreme southwestern part of the state, difficult of access and expensive to reach from the territory tributary to it as a hospital. Another consideration is the water supply. There is no considerable stream of water near it, and the institution depends for its water supply entirely upon driven wells. And while the supply of water is abundant at present, there have been times during the biennial period when it was limited to a serious degree. Under more favorable conditions we would be pleased to see the plans for Clarinda hospital carried out, which would nearly double its capacity, but for reasons stated we cannot conscientiously recommend the increase of its capacity.

There are many outbuildings and other necessary improvements required at all the hospitals, and we would recommend generous appropriations for repairs and for ample fire protection, for beautifying the grounds and keeping these institutions up to their present high standard of excellence. And while we would be pleased to see

cottages for women, infirmaries separate from the main buildings, and other improvements at all of the hospitals, we feel that in the present crowded condition the first duty of our legislature in this connection is to make a liberal appropriation for an additional hospital for the insane in the northwestern part of the state; a location convenient to fuel and water, easy of access by railroad, and of sufficient capacity to accommodate the necessities of the state in this particular for several years in the future.

The crowded condition of our hospitals, the great increase of the insane, the impossibility of doing justice to all in care and treatment under these conditions, the fact that unless more room is furnished it will result in the necessity of sending hundreds from our present hospitals to the poor houses, a proceeding already commenced—these and many other considerations appeal most eloquently to the humanity of the people of Iowa and urge most earnestly for our legislature to make ample provision for this, the most helpless of our unfortunate citizens.

F. McCLELLAND,
E. A. AINSWORTH,
HARRIET M. ALLEN.

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CURATORS

OF THE

State Historical Society

AT IOWA CITY,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

1892.

[PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.]

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1893.

LIBRARY ROOM,
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA. }

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—The Board of Curators of the State Historical Society submit this, its Nineteenth Biennial Report.

In 1857 the society was organized under an act of the Sixth General Assembly, making an appropriation for its support and providing that it should be "in connection with and under the auspices of the State University." The object of the society shall be to collect, embody, arrange and preserve in authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers, to obtain and preserve narrative of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history, genius, progress or decay of our Indian tribes; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and the past and present resources of the State, and to promote the study of history by lectures and diffuse and publish information relating to the discription and history of Iowa."

How well the curators have complied with the law may be gleaned from the summary or review of what has been accomplished with the small means at our command.

Since our last biennial report the curators have had held before the society and the public free lectures on historical subjects as follows: "Prehistoric Iowa," by Prof. S. Calvin; "Iowa Indians," by Dr. J. L. Pickard; "The Louisiana Purchase," by Dr. C. M. Hobby; "The Introduction of the Common Law into Iowa," by Chancellor Emlin McClain; "Iowa City, a Contribution to the Early History of Iowa," by Benjamin T. Shambaugh, M. A. All of which the society has had published for exchange and distribution. The society expect to continue the course of lectures and to that end have secured some able men of the society to deliver lectures on historical subjects that will interest the people of Iowa.

REVIEW.

From 1857 to 1860 the regular annual appropriation by the State was.....	\$ 250.00
From 1860 to 1880.....	500.00
Since 1880 it has been.....	1,000.00
An average for 37 years.....	641.59

Out of this insignificant sum the society has been compelled to pay rent, custodian's salary, fuel, expressage upon exchanges, and postage, binding of paper files and the maintenance of a quarterly journal for nearly twenty-one years, viz.: *Annals of Iowa* from 1863 to 1875 and "*Iowa Historical Record*" from 1885 to 1893. The character of the journals may be learned from the fact that of 5,225 pages of printed matter 2,497 pages are devoted to historical subjects, upon all possible lines connected with the Territory and State, 1,117 pages are given to biographical sketches of men and women who have helped to make Iowa, illustrated by 63 portraits; 578 pages are given to memoranda of the civil war in which Iowa nobly participated. The remaining pages are given to special addresses (355 pages) and to brief personal notices, book reviews, and proceedings of the society.

The character of the historical work and the biographical work may be judged from the list of contributors in which appear the names of Hon. T. S. Parvin, Dr. Wm. Salter, N. H. Brainard, C. W. Irish, Col. Albert Lea, Col. N. Levering, Rev. Father Kemper, Bishop Perry, Hon. Chas. Negus, Judge Wilson, Senator J. F. Wilson, Hon. Charles Aldrich, Judge G. G. Wright, Hon. Heday Deare, Col. S. P. Curtis, Judge McDill, Mrs. Austin Adams, and Mrs. J. M. Love, Suel Foster, Dr. A. B. Robbins, Gov. Kirkwood, Hawkins Taylor, Eliphalet Price and many others.

Among the biographical sketches accompanied by portraits, will be found those of Governors Lucas, Lowe, Chambers, Briggs and Grimes, Benjamin Jennings, Iowa's first public school teacher; Judges Love and Adams, Curators James Lee and S. C. Trowbridge, John A. Parvin, Thomas Hughes, and others prominent in Iowa annals.

LECTURES.

Anniversary and other lectures have been given by Hon. T. S. Parvin, Hon. Charles Negus, Hon. F. H. Lee, Hon. H. Clay Dean, Rev. Dr. G. F. Magoun, Rev. Dr. Wm. Salter, Hon. Hiram Price, Prof. S. Calvin, Chancellor McClain, Dr. C. M. Hobby, J. L. Pickard, LL. D. and B. F. Shambaugh, A. M., part of which have been published for distribution and exchange.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges are regularly maintained with the historical societies of the United States and with several European societies and with the several departments of the Government at Washington. Nearly complete files of over fifty prominent newspapers of the State are preserved and bound for convenient reference; of these newspaper files there are nine hundred volumes, some of which it would be impossible to duplicate, and which are of incalculable value to students of State history.

LIBRARY.

The society's library now numbers fifteen thousand volumes, obtained chiefly by gift from the State, the general Government and private individuals; a few rare volumes have been purchased out of a small fund of \$400 bequeathed the society.

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

But few paintings have been secured. Photographs of every governor of the State and every United States senator from Iowa have been obtained, and of many other prominent men. Photographs of members of the Constitutional conventions of 1857 taken from ambrotypes, which are also in possession of the society, are put in albums for convenient examination.

FLAGS.

Flags borne by Iowa regiments during the civil war, numbering thirteen in all, are kept in a glass case for inspection. Twelve confederate flags captured by Iowa men are in the collection of war relics, one of which is the first flag raised in South Carolina after her secession. Among war relics will be found one of John Brown's guns, the one used in Kansas. Chains taken from the necks and legs of slaves, a confederate wooden mortar, pikes, swords, guns, etc.

MUSEUM.

The museum contains nearly 5,000 specimens of miscellaneous character obtained by gift.

The rooms of the society are opened only two days in each week because of lack of funds wherewith to pay a permanent custodian.

Students are admitted at other times for private study.

The State University under whose auspices the society is placed by legislative act is unable to aid the society even though students find here sources of information not available elsewhere.

A small fund at the disposal of the society for the employment of a custodian who should be in attendance every day would be of great value to students gathered here from all parts of the State.

In conclusion of this report the Board of Curators feel the necessity and ask that an appropriation be made of \$2,000 per annum in addition to the \$1,000 they are now receiving, that they may be enabled to further the interests of the society.

The Board of Curators of the society for the two years under review was as follows:

By appointment of the Governor:

Hon. D. N. Richardson.....	Davenport
Hon. Geo. D. Perkins.....	Sioux City
Miss Marion Murdock.....	Humboldt
Hon. S. M. Clark.....	Keokuk
Hon. W. J. Knight.....	Dubuque
Hon. J. O. Crosby.....	Garnaville
Hon. R. H. Moore.....	Ottumwa
Hon. John F. Duncombe.....	Fort Dodge
Hon. S. R. Davis.....	Creston

By election of society:

Dr. J. L. Pickard.....	Iowa City
Dr. C. M. Hobby.....	Iowa City
Prof. S. Calvin.....	Iowa City
Prof. T. H. McBride.....	Iowa City
Hon. Peter A. Dey.....	Iowa City
Hon. S. E. Paine.....	Iowa City
Hon. Geo. W. Ball.....	Iowa City
Dr. E. F. Clapp.....	Iowa City
Hon. L. B. Patterson.....	Iowa City

The officers of the society are:

J. L. Pickard, LL. D.....	President
M. B. Cochran, M. D.....	Vice President
Lyman Parsons.....	Treasurer
M. W. Davis.....	Secretary
H. W. Lathrop.....	Librarian

The report of the Treasurer is hereby appended and statement showing for what purpose the expenses were incurred:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

State Horticultural Society of Iowa in account with Lyman Parsons, Treas.

GENERAL FUND.

By balance (\$53.16) and deposits.....\$ 2,053.16

DISBURSEMENTS.

To vouchers Nos. 1 to 71, and balance (\$131.67)....\$ 2,053.16

July 1, balance on hand.....\$ 131.67

SPECIAL FUND.

By balance (255.26) and deposits.....\$ 739.11

July 1, by balance.. ..\$ 739.11

PRINTING AND BINDING FUND.

By deposits.....\$ 1,000.00

To vouchers Nos. 1 to 16, and balance (\$292.40).....1,000.00

July 1, 1898, to balance.....292.40

The following shows the expenditures of the society for the two years:

Publishing Record.....	\$ 689.20
Publishing lectures.....	172.00
Rent.....	687.50
Librarian and care of rooms..	342.00
Secretary.....	300.00
Binding.....	86.70
Fuel and gas.....	39.10
Postage and box rent.....	27.55
Shelving and cases.....	36.52
Express and freight.....	18.82
Glass and frames.....	10.30
Rent of lecture room.....	25.00
Printing and postals.....	16.00
Miscellaneous.....	6.20
Total.....	<u>\$2,629.09</u>